Staff

THE UPLAND INSTITUTE
OF
THE CROZER FOUNDATION

UPLAND AVENUE, CHESTER, PA. 19013

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
RONALD V. WELLS
PRESIDENT
CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
ROBERT W. GILMORE
CHAIRMAN OF PROJECTS
NEW YORK FRIENDS GROUP, INC.
GEORGE WILLOUGHBY
DIRECTOR
TRAINING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
NEW YORK FRIENDS GROUP, INC.
JOHN W. THOMAS
DIRECTOR
CONTINUING EDUCATION
CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

reply to:
218 E. 18 St.
New York 3, N.Y.

21 May 1965

Richard Haley
CORE
2209 Dryad St.
New Orleans 13, La.

Dear Richard Haley,

Beginning next week I'll be spending several days in Atlanta, Montgomery, New Orleans, and Jackson, and would like very much to have a chance to talk with you in regard to the Upland Institute. My schedule will put me in at New Orleans on Friday night, May 28, or early Saturday morning the 29th. I hope that it will be possible for me to talk with you, perhaps on Saturday morning. I will telephone your office for an appointment.

I have also had some correspondence with Dave Dennis, whose address is CORE, and would very much like to meet him if he is around.

I would be glad to talk with others on your staff or involved in the CORE work who would be interested in knowing more about the Upland Institute. I am enclosing a brochure describing the Institute.

I am looking forward to the opportunity of meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

George Willoughby

George Willoughby

GW/dbm
(dictated but not read)

THE UPLAND INSTITUTE
# of the
Crozer Foundation

a program for
social conflict
management

Chester, Pennsylvania

April, 1965

THE UPLAND INSTITUTE

HISTORY AND PURPOSE

The Upland Institute has been organized to help meet the urgent need for trained leadership required by social welfare, government agencies, social action, peace and civil rights groups.

The program of the Institute rests upon three concepts: (1) social change is inevitable in our complex society, (2) such change can be achieved without reliance upon violence, (3) the intellectual capacities and resources rooted in man's secular and religious heritage can be utilized in training men and women for leadership in nonviolent social change.

The objective of the Institute is to prepare its students to meet the challenge of change in their own communities and in the world community. Its educational plan offers an experimental approach to training directed to these ends.

The Upland Institute is co-educational and open to students without regard to race or creed. It welcomes men and women willing to work hard and deeply interested in exploring the field of social change and social conflict, with serious intention of giving some time to professional or volunteer service in some area of social change. Since all courses will be presented on a graduate level, an A.B. degree is desirable but not a requirement for admission. The Institute is prepared to evaluate the education and experience of any applicant to determine his readiness to undertake the Institute's intensive course of study and training. Significant experience in some area of social conflict is desirable.

Early experiments in curriculum and field work by the staff of the New York Friends Group have been reviewed and tested with representatives of religious, educational, civil rights, community and peace agencies. Experimental seminars have been held over a two-year period in New York, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco.

As a result of this consultation, and experimentation, decisions were made to seek a permanent graduate educational setting for the further development of this program. In December 1964, agreements were reached with the Crozer Foundation at Chester, Pennsylvania, to establish the Upland Institute and open classes in September 1965, using the campus and facilities of the Crozer Theological Seminary, one of a number of constituent institutions operating under the Crozer Foundation.

The Institute takes its name from historic Upland, one of the earliest settlements on the Delaware River, later named Chester, 13 miles south of Philadelphia. It is located on the 67-acre campus of the Crozer Foundation in the center of a heavily industrialized metropolitan area of five million people.

The Institute is one of three schools and a medical center, operating as constituent parts of the Crozer Foundation, a charitable, religious, scientific, and educational corporation organized for professional training and community service.

The Institute is under the immediate direction of a Council of Fellows selected for their experience and competence in areas of social change, academic achievement, and interest in the problems of training for conflict management. The Council, in consultation with the staff of the Institute, determines program, implements policy, sets standards, and nominates candidates for the faculty.

[2]

THE UPLAND INSTITUTE PROGRAM

The academic year from September to June will require full-time student participation. Upon satisfactory completion of the program, each student will be granted a Certificate of Accomplishment. As the program develops, an M.A. degree may be offered for further work.

An intensive study of the history and process of social change will be presented through seminars, individual projects, and reading programs. Extensive field work experience in areas of social conflict will permit each student to develop skills in his areas of special interest. Enrollment will be limited to fifteen students to provide full opportunity for individual instruction.

AREAS OF STUDY

Seminars and courses will be given on such topics as:

Structure and Change in Modern Society, a study of the characteristics of contemporary society, the problems inherent to this type of culture and the basic social processes, institutiona and mechanisms of social change.

Movements of Social Protest, including the Freedom Movement, peace education and action, trade unionizing, etc. This will include a critical evaluation of the problems faced in these areas and the techniques used in attempting to solve these problems.

Organizing and Building Programs for Social Change in the local community with emphasis on the use of both voluntary and governmental organizations (political parties, labor unions, human relations commissions, health and welfare councils, etc.), as well as methods of organizing and conducting nonviolent protest movements. This would include emphasis on practical work skills.

The Individual and the Changing Community, an exploration of the importance of personal attitudes, motivations, ethical and religious insights, and how these affect the individual's ability to work for constructive social change. Extensive use will be made of case histories.

Methods of Action Research, an attempt will be made to develop skills in surveying communities and observing agents of social change. It will emphasize the techniques of reducing biased and distorted understanding.

Concept and Practice of Nonviolence, a consideration of the theory and techniques of nonviolent action as a means of effecting constructive social change.

[3]

THE UPLAND INSTITUTE PROGRAM

The academic year from September to June will require full-time student participation. Upon satisfactory completion of the program, each student will be granted a Certificate of Accomplishment. As the program develops, an M.A. degree may be offered for further work.

An intensive study of the history and process of social change will be presented through seminars, individual projects, and reading programs. Extensive field work experience in areas of social conflict will permit each student to develop skills in his areas of special interest. Enrollment will be limited to fifteen students to provide full opportunity for individual instruction.

AREAS OF STUDY

Seminars and courses will be given on such topics as:

Structure and Change in Modern Society, a study of the characteristics of contemporary society, the problems inherent to this type of culture and the basic social processes, institutiona and mechanisms of social change.

Movements of Social Protest, including the Freedom Movement, peace education and action, trade unionizing, etc. This will include a critical evaluation of the problems faced in these areas and the techniques used in attempting to solve these problems.

Organizing and Building Programs for Social Change in the local community with emphasis on the use of both voluntary and governmental organizations (political parties, labor unions, human relations commissions, health and welfare councils, etc.), as well as methods of organizing and conducting nonviolent protest movements. This would include emphasis on practical work skills.

The Individual and the Changing Community, an exploration of the importance of personal attitudes, motivations, ethical and religious insights, and how these affect the individual's ability to work for constructive social change. Extensive use will be made of case histories.

Methods of Action Research, an attempt will be made to develop skills in surveying communities and observing agents of social change. It will emphasize the techniques of reducing biased and distorted understanding.

Concept and Practice of Nonviolence, a consideration of the theory and techniques of nonviolent action as a means of effecting constructive social change.

FIELD WORK PROGRAM

Each student will undertake a field work assignment with some social agency or action group actively involved in effecting social change. The student will spend an average of three days a week in field work. There will be opportunities to work with civil rights groups, peace organizations, and other social agencies in Chester, and in the nearby cities of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington. The student is expected to participate fully in the work and program of the group to which he is assigned. Field work assignments will be guided by the Director of Field Work, who will confer regularly with each student. Participation in regularly scheduled field work seminars and written reports on their field experience will be required.

The objectives of the field work program are to provide first hand experience in social action and in organizational work; to develop particular skills and abilities in organizational work; and to experience the tension inevitably existing between the vision and the reality of any social action movement.

EXTENSION PROGRAM

In addition to the one-year program, provision will be made for short-term special training projects. In response to requests from local communities or organizations, the Institute will make provision for groups of selected leaders to come to the Campus for short periods of intensive training in techniques of nonviolent social change.

The Upland Institute also plans to offer special short-term training courses to meet particular needs as they become evident. The Institute's teaching staff and facilities will be available to plan, develop, and conduct special training courses on or off campus, to help meet the needs for trained leadership of any social action group or of a particular community. Institute faculty members will be available to advise organizations on development of in-service training programs.

ACCOMMODATIONS

The Institute is located on the Crozer Foundation Campus and will use existing classrooms and dormitory and dining facilities of Crozer Theological Seminary. The concentrated nature of the program requires that students live on campus or nearby.

The Seminary is making available East Gate House to serve as center for the Institute. Classrooms and a dormitory for single students will be provided in thie building. The Institute will share library and dining facilities with the Seminary. A limited amount of housing for married students will be available on campus, until new facilities can be built.

COSTS

The fixed fees per academic year for an unmarried student are: tuition, $400; dormitory room, $150; board, $320. The student should expect to meet additional expenses for books, clothing, laundry, meals on Sundays, and personal incidentals, totaling approximately $500.

Married students living in housekeeping apartments pay, per academic year: tuition, $400; rent, $300 or $400, depending on size and location of apartment; plus food and personal expenses.

[5]

FACULTY

John W. Thomas, Director of Studies

Dr. Thomas has had a long history of concern for and involvement in social change. This dates back to the evacuation of Japanese-Americans from the west coast during World War II, when he represented the American Baptist Convention in the relocation of evacuees and was chairman of the National Student Relocation Council. For five years he served as Executive Secretary of the Council on Christian Social Progress of the American Baptist Convention and for six years was chairman of the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches. He is now a member of the Council's Commission on Religion and Race and is active in the Civil Rights Movement.

George Willoughby, Director of Field Training

Dr. Willoughby has been actively involved in problems of social change since graduation from the University of Iowa. He was associated for 10 years with the American Friends Service Committee in developing community service and peace education programs on the community level. He directed a national counseling service for conscientious objectors for six years. In recent years, he has been involved in the study of nonviolent action, organization of and participation in nonviolent direct action projects.

Kenneth Lee Smith

Dr. Smith is Professor of Christian Ethics at the Crozer Theological Seminary. He has a long record of activity in community action programs. For six years he served as a commissioner of the Delaware County Housing Authority and has been active in civil rights movements in Chester and participated, in the spring of 1964, in the demonstrations protesting school segregation in Chester. He also serves as chairman of the Inter-faith Committee of the Greater Chester Movement.

George R. Lakey

Mr. Lakey served for two years as Executive Secretary of the Friends Peace Committee. He has participated in a work camp in France; led a travel seminar in East and West Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia; and directed a week-end Institutional Service Unit at the Embreeville (Pa.) State Hospital, for the American Friends Service Committee. Mr. Lakey is the author of several articles, of a Pendle Hill pamphlet, Nonviolent Action: How it Works, and is co-author of a book published by Quadrangle Books, A Manual for Direct Action.

VISITING LECTURERS

The Institute faculty will be enriched and strengthened each year by visiting lecturers selected from outstanding leaders in the civil rights movement, the peace effort, labor, urban development, and other areas of social change. Visiting lecturers will be invited to spend a few days on campus to share their ideas and rich experience with the students. This opportunity to share with those actively engaged in conflict situations and students of social change, can contribute greatly to the student's understanding and knowledge of social change.

Among those who will serve in this capacity are:

Kenneth E. Boulding

Dr. Boulding is Professor of Economics, University of Michigan, and Director of the Center for Conflict Resolution, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Robert W. Gilmore

Dr. Gilmore is the Executive Director of Turn Toward Peace; Chairman of Projects, New York Friends Group; Treasurer, A. Philip Randolph Institute; Member of National Committee, Citizens Crusade Against Poverty; Trustee, Friends Seminary of the New York Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends. Formerly, he taught and researched at Kenyon College, the University of Pittsburgh, and Yale University; and was a Post-Doctoral Fellow at the National Institute of Mental Health and the Institute for Research in Human Relations. He was a founder of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, the Committee for Nonviolent Action, and the Council for Correspondence. He was New York City Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee for eight years, an organizer for CORE; and in the U.S. Army Air Corps from 1942-1946.

Joseph Gitler

Dr. Gitler is Dean of Faculty at Queensboro Community College and Professor of Sociology at the Graduate School of Education of Yeshiva University (NYC).

George DeWitt Heaton

Dr. Heaton, whose home is in Charlotte, N.C., is widely known as a consultant in personnel problems. He is at present related to 24 different companies for whom he conducts training sessions in human relations with their supervisors and counseling with higher management personnel as well as talking to employee groups and working with attitude surveys.

Norman Hill

Mr. Hill is Staff Representative, Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C. He was formerly a staff member of CORE.

Bayard Rustin

Mr. Rustin is Executive Director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and advisor to Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. He has long been active in peace and civil rights movements.

Harold Taylor

Dr. Taylor, a noted author and lecturer, was president of Sarah Lawrence College from 1945 to 1959. He is chairman of the National Research Council on Peace Strategy.

(cont.)

Ronald V. Wells

Dr. Wells is at present President and Professor of Pastoral Theology, Crozer Theological Seminary. He has served as Chairman of the Department of Religious Education, Iowa State University; Executive Director of the Division of Christian Education of the American Baptist Convention. He has been active in various community action programs and is at present a member of the Steering Committee of the Greater Chester Movement, and Chairman of the Citizen's Council for Urban Renewal.

****

For admission, write:

John W. Thomas, Director of Studies
The Upland Institute of the Crozer Foundation
Chester, Pennsylvania

Include the following information in your initial letter:

- Name
- Address
- Date of Birth
- Number of years of college
- Degree
- Telephone number
- Male or Female
- Marital Status
- Number and ages of children

No qualified student should hesitate to apply for admission because of fear that ordinary expenses cannot be met. The Institute's Director of Studies will be glad to discuss financial problems with applicants.

CALENDAR

1965-66

First Semester

September 20-24	Orientation and Registration
September 27	Classes begin
November 25-26	Thanksgiving recess
December 17	Christmas recess begins 4 p.m.
January 3	Classes resume
January 28	Classes end

Second Semester

February 7	Classes begin
April 1	Spring recess begins 4 p.m.
April 11	Classes resume
June 3	Classes end
June 6	Commencement

ANNOUNCING (please post)

THE UPLAND INSTITUTE

A NEW PROGRAM — TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP in social change and conflict management

OFFERING A CORE CURRICULUM of study, experimentation, and field work in several closely related major conflict areas of American society
- community education and action for peace and international order
- the freedom struggle
- full employment and urban development
- problems in inter-group relations

FIELD WORK OPPORTUNITIES for full-time students with operating agencies to gain practical experience and to help the student find the work for which he is best suited

A PROFESSIONAL COURSE on the graduate level open to students with a B.A. degree or equivalent training and experience who are interested in preparing for professional and volunteer program positions with agencies of social change

A FULL-YEAR PROGRAM commencing September 20, 1965

A FACULTY academically qualified and experienced in areas of social change will be selected. Dr. John W. Thomas, Director of Studies, and Dr. George Willoughby, Director of Field Training, are already at work. The faculty will be augmented by visiting lecturers, many of whom are experienced in working for social change in the freedom movement, the peace effort, labor, urban development, as well as other related fields of social change.

A COUNCIL OF FELLOWS will manage the Institute and formulate its policies and educational program. Members of the Council of Fellows will be selected from individuals who have a record of interest and achievement in some field of social change.

SITUATED in Chester, Pennsylvania, in the center of a highly industrialized metropolitan area extending from Philadelphia to Wilmington, Delaware. The Institute is one of a growing complex of educational institutions developing on the campus of the Crozer-Chester Medical Center and the Crozer Theological Seminary. The Crozer institutions share the Bucknell Library and through it the millions of books available through the Union Catalogue of Philadelphia.

COSTS — Tuition, fees, board and room in dormitory—maximum of $900.

The Upland Institute Upland Avenue Chester, Pennsylvania

The Upland Institute is based on the concept that change is inherent in human institutions, customs, attitudes, and insights, and that the growing complexity of contemporary society necessitates rapid and often drastic change if pressing human problems are to be met in a constructive manner. At a time of increasing reliance upon violence to achieve social change, we believe that man's intellectual abilities, his accumulated knowledge and resources which spring from religious and secular insights and social heritage can be utilized to train men and women to understand the processes of social change through non-violent democratic methods.

The objective of the Institute is to train men and women for leadership in social change. Its faculty and fellows are highly experienced in social action. Its students will in many cases come on assignment from operating social action agencies; and others will seek employment or work as volunteers with these organizations. The Institute itself does not engage in direct action.

Clip and send to above address

Please send me further information about the program of the Institute.

☐ Check here if interested in attending the Institute.

NAME ____________________

STREET ____________________

CITY ____________________ STATE ____________________

Staff training

[1965]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION
to
THE UPLAND INSTITUTE
Chester, Pennsylvania

To The Committee on Admissions:

I hereby make application for admission to the Upland Institute for the academic year beginning................., 19.......

Signature..................................

Date................................

The supporting material indicated below must either accompany or follow your application:

1. Official transcripts of college and graduate work.
2. Certificate of health (examining physician's statement that applicant is in satisfactory health and free from communicable disease).
3. A small unmounted photograph.

(Return to: Director of Studies, The Upland Institute, Chester, Pa.)

I. PERSONAL

1. Name in full..
(first) (middle) (last)

2. Permanent address.....................................telephone........

3. Mailing address.......................................telephone........

4. Date of birth....................Place of birth......................

5. Name of father..............................Living?..............

Name of mother..............................Living?..............

Address of parents..

Father's occupation...

6. Are you married? ....If so, give wife's maiden name................

Spouse's education..

Spouse's business or professional experience........................

....

Children(names and year of birth)...................................

7. What is your classification under Selective Service?.................

8. Indicate the type of work to which you are most attracted at present.....

....

II. EDUCATION

9.

Names of Institutions Attended	Dates Attended	Degree Received or Expected	Date of Degree
.... High or Preparatory School			
.... College or University			
.... Graduate School			

10. In what subjects were you especially interested in school and college?

11. What prizes or honors did you receive in college?

12. In what extra curricular activities were you interested in college?

over

III. PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

13. In what types of work have you been engaged?

14. What other training and experience have you had? (Include activities as a student, teaching, business, etc.)

Position **From** **To** **Employer**

IV. FINANCIAL

15. What proportion, if any, of the cost of your education have you earned annually since entering college?

16. Can you finance yourself in whole or in part while in the Institute?.... If not, can you arrange for aid from private sources?

V. REFERENCES

17. Names and addresses of persons who can give information regarding the applicant's character and qualifications:

An officer of your college .... Name

.... Position .... Address

Major Professor ...., Name

.... Subject .... Address

Another Professor .... Name

.... Subject .... Address

An individual well acquainted with you .... Name

.... Position .... Address

18. Through what source did you first become interested in the Upland Institute?

[4]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION
to
THE UPLAND INSTITUTE
Chester, Pennsylvania

To The Committee on Admissions:

I hereby make application for admission to the Upland Institute for the academic year beginning................., 19.......

Signature....................................

Date................................

The supporting material indicated below must either accompany or follow your application:

1. Official transcripts of college and graduate work.
2. Certificate of health (examining physician's statement that applicant is in satisfactory health and free from communicable disease).
3. A small unmounted photograph.

(Return to: Director of Studies, The Upland Institute, Chester, Pa.)

Voter Education Project 1965

[1962]

Voting

Southern Project, NSA

APPLICATION
for
Voter Registration Project

General Instructions:

A. Please fill in this form as completely as possible. It will be used as a basis for selection of participants in the Voter Registration Project sponsored by the National Student Association Southern Project.

B. When space is insufficient, continue answers on the reverse side of the page, numbering them to match questions.

C. Please print clearly or type.

D. All applications must be received by May 12, 1962. Notice of final selections will be mailed by May 25.

1. name Mr./Mrs./Miss ________________ (last) ________________ (first) ________________ (middle)

2. current address ______________________

current phone number ______________________

dates you can be reached here ______________________

3. permanent home address ______________________

home phone number ______________________

dates you can be reached here ______________________

4. summer address ______________________

phone number ______________________

dates you can be reached here ______________________

5. parent or guardian ______________________

address ______________________

phone number ______________________

6. school ______________________

7. If in graduate school, give field of study, school and date of graduation

8. What is your present field of academic concentration? ______________________

9. Since we want to select an interracial group for the project, please give your ethnic origin.

10. List whatever experience you have had in the South--living, traveling, visiting, or knowledge of the South gained through reading and study.

11. Have you had any campus, community, or organizational experience in human relations or interracial programs?

12. Have you had any campus, community, or organizational experience dealing with general social, political, or economic issues? (This would include volunteer work in a political party, work with a social service organization, etc.)

13. What conferences, projects, work camps, or seminars have you attended which would provide background experience for the Voter Registration Project?

14. Do you have any physical handicaps which might limit your participation in the Project?

15. What travel experience have you had either in the United States or in other countries?

16. Do you have any experience in teaching? In particular, are you qualified to teach reading and writing?

17. What positions or responsibilities will you have on campus or in you community during the next year?

18. If you are to graduate, what are your vocational plans, and what responsibilities will you have in the community?

19. Please attach a statement 500 words or less indicating your reasons for being interested in this project. Include in your discussion answers to the following questions:

    a) What do you think could be achieved by an increased number of registered Negro voters in the South?

    b) What problems do you expect to encounter personally by participating in the Project?

    c) What personal benefits do you expect from the Project?

20. Please have a transcript of your college grades sent to the address given below by May 12.

21. A limited amount of money is available to help pay transportation costs to and from the Project. If you are in need of financial aid, indicate here:

22. When you have completed this form, please return it immediately to:

Voter Registration Project
Southern Office NSA
41 Exchange Place S E Room 701
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Signature ______________________________

Date of Birth ______________________________

Place of Birth ______________________________

Deadline for application: May 12, 1962

Selection date: by May 25, 1962

- -

Please list the name, address and position of two adults who are in a postition to evaluate your personal qualifications. If possible, list one faculty member and one community leader whose vocation or avocation is relevant to the nature of the project. Note: Recommendation forms will be sent directly to them.

(If you are unable to return this entire application immediately, please detach this section and send it to us now.)

A. Name ______________________________

Position ______________________________

Address ______________________________

B. Name ______________________________

Position ______________________________

Address ______________________________

Your name ____________________

college ____________________

address ____________________

[1965]

INTRODUCTION

The coming congressional election and the Voting Rights Bill of 1965 have made it imperative for CORE to increase its program of political education and voter registration. The Voting Rights Bill has removed much of the physical barrier that once prevented thousands of Negroes from registering. It has not, however, removed the psychological barrier that three hundred years of racial hatred and discrimination have so well established in the minds of black and white alike: of whites who have gone to unbelievable lengths of intimidation and violence to maintain the barrier; of Negroes who have confronted the bar with bitterness, then fear, finally a resigned acquiescence. It will take this and many more voter education program to remove that barrier.

CORE's 1966 program in voter education and registration will be concentrated in sections of Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina. Our proposal to VEP roughly covers the period March 1, to August 31, 1966. Dates vary from state to state because of differences in election dates. The proposal follows.

FLORIDA

The Florida Voter Education Program will run from March 1 to June 1, 1966. Within this period will occur the 1st and 2nd primaries and the general election. Florida voters will elect the governor and many local officials this year.

CORE will place four workers in Gadsden County and operate the central office for the project there. We will place two workers each in Alachua, Jefferson, Leon and Putnam, plus four part-time student workers each in Leon and Alachua.

Workers will canvass, arrange and participate in public rallies, conduct voter education classes, organize registration drives and transportation pools, etc. In conjunction with classes there will be the opportunity for imaginative workers to develop teaching materials, including visual aids, that may be of sufficient value to be used in future programs.

Pertinent Statistics

COUNTY	VOTING AGE POPULATION	NEGRO VOTING AGE POP.	NEGRO VOTING AGE PCT.	NEGROES REGISTERED	NEGROES UNREGISTERED
Gadsden	23,972	12,261	51%	5135	7125
Jefferson	4,983	2,600	52%	1530	1070
Leon	40,563	12,332	30%	7352	4980
Alachua	40,543	9,898	24%	6786	3112
Putnam	18,184	5,089	28%	2285	2804
					19091

Budget

Salaries 12 workers 13 weeks	$3,900.00
Salaries 8 students $1/hr. 10 hrs/wk. 13 weeks	1,040.00
Rental 5 cars $125/mo. for 3 mo.	1,875.00
Operation 5 cars $75/mo. each for 3 mo.	1,125.00
Office rent $40/mo. for 3 mo.	120.00
Telephone $60/mo. for 3 mo.	180.00
Utilities $15/mo. for 3 mo.	45.00
Publicity $60/mo. per project for 3 mo.	900.00
Office supplies $40/mo. per project for 3 mo.	600.00
Miscellaneous and emergency expences	215.00
TOTAL	$10,000.00

LOUISIANA VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

The Louisiana Voter Registration and Education Program will cover the period from March 1st through August 31, 1966. We will work in four parishes as follows:

Four (4) workers in Claiborne Parish

Three (3) workers in Madison Parish

Four (4) workers in Orleans, 11th Ward

Four (4) workers in Ouachita Parish

Below are some pertinent statistics:

Parishes	Total Voting Age Population	Total Negro Voting Age Population	Negro % of total Voting Age Pop.	Number of Negroes Reg.	Number of Negroes Unreg.
Claiborne	11,477	5,032	44.4%	1,073	3,959
Madison	8,515	5,181	60.5%	2,697	2,484
Orleans, 11th Ward				4,656	7,000
Ouachita	56,562	16,377	28.5%	7,374	9,003

Budget

Salaries for 12 workers @ $25/wk. for 26/wks.	$7,800
Salaries for 4 workers @ $40/wk. for 26/wks.	4,160
Car rental for 1 car @ $125/mo. for 6/mos.	750
Gas and oil for 1 car @ $75/mo. for 6/mos.	450
Office rent @ $75/mo. for 6/mos.	450
Telephone @ $60/mo. for 6/mos.	360
Utilities @ $30/mo. for 6/mos.	180
Office Supplies @ $70/mo. for 6/mos.	420
Rental of Supplies (typewriter, etc.).for 6/mos.	260
Misc.	170
TOTAL	$15,000

MISSISSIPPI VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

The Mississippi Voter Registration and Education Program will run from March 1 through August 2, 1966. Mississippi will hold Congressional elections this year, a fact of obviously great importance to our program.

CORE will place one full-time worker in each county chosen, with an additional team of four roving county to county according to need. Workers will follow the same pattern of activity as those in other states. It is worth nothing that we expect more immediate response in many instances here, than in various other of our working areas. This is because these countries have been undergoing a "softening-up" process through considerable previous work.

Pertinent statistics

County	Voting Age Population	Negro Voting Age Population	% Negro Voting Age Pop.	Negroes Reg.	Unreg. Negroes
Leflore	23,841	13,567	60%	1,500	12,067
Lauderdale	39,730	11,924	35%	8,000	3,924
Humphrey	8,905	5,561	61%	400	5,161
Issaquena	1,721	1,081	65%	215	866
Jasper	9,002	3,675	35%	300	3,375
Kemper	6,354	3,221	51%	9	3,212
Sunflower	22,309	13,524	60%	600	12,924
Sharkey	5,034	3,152	62%	———	———
Yazoo	16,312	8,714	53%	256	16,056

BUDGET

14 full-time workers $25/wk for 22 weeks	7,700.00
5 cars $125/mo. per car for 5 mo.	3,125.00
Car operation & maintenance $75/mo. per car for 5 mo.	1,875.00
Office rent $40/mo. for 5 mo.	200.00
Office Utilities $15/mo. for 5 mo.	75.00
Office supplies $70/mo. for 5 mo.	350.00
Office telephone $100/mo. for 5 mo.	500.00
Publicity $175/mo. for 5 mo.	875.00
Miscellaneous and emergency expenditures	300.00
TOTAL	15,000.00

NORTH CAROLINA VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

The North Carolina Voter Registration and Political Education program will run from March 15th through June 28, 1966. At the time of writing this program we only have the statistics on percentages of the total voting population which are represented by the total negro voting age population.

CORE will place two full-time workers in each county chosen for work with an additional part-time student to each county. The chosen counties are Bertie, Gates, Hartford, Northhampton, Warren and Halifax. Workers will follow the same general pattern of the workers from other states.

Below is a breakdown of available pertinent statistics by county.

Pertinent Statistics

COUNTY	VOTING AGE POPULATION	NEGRO VOTING POP. (est)	% NEGRO VOTING AGE POP.	NEGROES REG.	REG. WHITES
Bertie			59%		
Gates			54%		
Hartford			59%		
Northhampton			64%		
Warren			65%		
Halifax			55%		

BUDGET

12 workers (full-time) $25/wk for 15 wks.	4,500.00
10 students (part-time) @ $1/hr. 15 hr/wk for 15 wks	2,250.00
3 cars @ $125/mo for 4 mo.	1,500.00
Operation and maint. of cars @ $75/mo each for 4 mo.	900.00
Office rent $35/mo for 4 mo.	140.00
Utilities $15/mo for 4 mo.	60.00
Telephone $50/mo. for 5 mo.	200.00
Office supplies $25/mo for 4 mo.	100.00
Publicity $50/mo. for 4 mo.	200.00
Miscellaneous	150.00
TOTAL	10,000.00

SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina Voter Registration and Education Project will run from March 21 to July 4, 1966. CORE will place four (4) full-time workers and three (3) student part-time workers in Sumter County, two (2) full-time workers and three (3) student part-time workers in Clarendon County, and four (4) full-time workers and four (4) student part-time workers in Williamsburg County.

Workers will canvass, arrange and participate in public rallies, conduct voter education classes, organize registration drives and transportation pools, etc. In conjunction with classes there will be the opportunity for imaginative workers to develope teaching material, including visual aids, that should be of sufficient value to be incorporated in future programs.

Below is a breakdown of pertinent information by counties.

COUNTY	VOTING AGE POPULATION	NEGRO VOTING AGE POP.	NEGRO % OF TOT. VOTING POP.	NEGROES REGISTERED	NEGROES UNREG.
Sumter	37,384	15,380	46.0%	6,360	9,020
Clarendon	12,958	7,735	68.3%	4,167	3,568
Williamsburg	18,095	10,535	66.5%	4,057	6,478

BUDGET

Salaries 10 full-time workers for 15 wks. @ $25/wk.	3,750.00
Salaries 10 students @ $1/hr., 15 hr/wk. for 15 wks.	2,250.00
Rental 3 cars @ $125/mo. for 4 mo.	1,500.00
Operation & maintenance of cars @ $75 ea./mo. for 4 mo.	900.00
Office rent @ $40/mo. for 4 mo.	160.00
Telephone @ $75/mo. for 4 mo.	300.00
Utilities @ $15/mo. for 4 mo.	60.00
Office Supplies @ $65/mo. for 4 mo.	260.00
Publicity @ $125/mo. for 4 mo.	500.00
Emergency and miscellaneous expenditures	320.00
TOTAL	10,000.00

[illegible]

ADMINISTRATION –
War [illegible] Policy

1944, Marc
1945, May

Anti Poverty

[1964, April?]

PRESIDENT'S TASK FORCE ON
WAR AGAINST POVERTY

COMMUNITY ACTION MEANS OPPORTUNITY

"There are millions of Americans - one fifth of our people - who have not shared in the abundance which has been granted to most of us, and on whom the gates of opportunity have been closed."

Lyndon B. Johnson
The White House
March 16, 1964

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 will reopen those gates. It will provide millions of Americans with a new chance to help themselves. The Community Action Programs will permit you to open the gates of opportunity a little wider and a little faster in your community.

Office of Economic Opportunity
Community Action Programs
Washington, D. C. 20525

What is Community Action?

The Community Action Programs will provide technical and financial assistance for urban and rural communities to fight poverty. Individual communities will decide how to do the job with private and public resources that will be augmented by this new Federal assistance.

The problems of poverty are a network of social ills like illiteracy, unemployment, poor health and dilapidated housing. To alleviate them will require a network of anti-poverty attacks that are varied while they are coordinated. This combination--fashioned by local talent and leadership--is the major aim of the Community Action Programs.

Specifically, remedial reading, literacy courses, job training, employment counseling, homemaker services, job development and training, vocational rehabilitation, health services are only some of the individual programs that can be supported and coordinated with a detailed local anti-poverty program.

In the past, many of these separate programs have been scattered and un-coordinated. A remedial reading program, for example, has limited effect if there is no literacy course to permit the parent to guide and help his child. Both programs have limited effect if the parents have no marketable skills and live in squalor. A program that addresses all of these difficulties in a systematic fashion will truly help that child and his family to remove the shackles of poverty. And this is the intent of Community Action.

The Federal Government will help local communities to develop and support these anti-poverty programs. However, Federal assistance will depend on the community's determinition to:

1. Mobilize its own public and private resources for this attack
2. Develop programs of sufficient scope and size that give promise of eliminating a cause or causes of poverty.
3. Involve the poor themselves in developing and operating the anti-poverty programs.

4. Administer and coordinate the Community Action Programs through public or private non-profit agencies or a combination of these.

In smaller communities and in those with more limited resources, local leaders can begin a Community Action Program in stages. For example, a community might start with a pre-school program coupled with a health service clinic for these youngsters. These would be followed by other specific programs all linked to each other in a coordinated campaign.

All local programs should use the talents of persons living in and affected by the poverty stricken neighborhoods in planning and operating programs. As workers in projects, they could be used as aides to professionals, as recreational and day care assistants and as helpers in homemaker and health services. Some other examples are community research aides, library aides, tutoring assistants, probation aides and family service workers.

Further, Community Action Programs should see that existing local, State and Federal programs are linked to each other in a concentrated drive against poverty. Assistance now available to States and local communities under the Manpower Development and Training Act, the 1962 Public Welfare Amendments, vocational education and the various programs under the Housing and Home Finance Agency all should be joined with any total community anti-poverty effort.

Community Action Programs, in short, will fuse the old, scattered programs while providing the technical and financial assistance to initiate the new attack against the varied problems that have ensnared the poor.

What Kind of Programs Might Be Developed?

Community Action Programs will vary as the needs of the people vary in different parts of the nation. They must be part of a total effort to help people escape poverty, not to make it more bearable. Here are some illustrations that might be part of a Community Action Program:

1. Service and activities to develop new employment opportunities;

2. Providing special and remedial education, with particular emphasis on reading, writing and mathematics; *
3. Providing comprehensive academic counseling and guidance services and school social work services;
4. Providing after-school study centers, after-school tutoring, and summer, week-end and after-school academic classes;
5. Establishing programs for the benefit of pre-school children;
6. Reducing adult illiteracy;
7. Developing and carrying out special education or other programs for migrant or transient families;
8. Improving the living conditions of the elderly;
9. Arranging for or providing health examinations and health education for school children
10. Rehabilitation and retraining of physically or mentally handicapped persons;
11. Providing health, rehabilitation, employment, educational and related services to young men not qualified for military services;
12. Providing community child-care centers and youth activity centers;
13. Improving housing and living facilities and home management skills;
14. Providing services to enable families from rural areas to meet problems of urban living;
15. Providing recreation and physical fitness services and facilities.

?

---

* General aid to elementary or secondary education in any school or school system is prohibited by the legislation, and thus funds could not be provided for general reduction in class size, school construction, general teachers' salaries (as opposed to those of special remedial reading instructors), textbook aquisition, religious instruction, or the established curriculum.

How Do You Tell What is Needed in Your Community?

The problems of the poor must be assessed in more than money terms. Simply enumerating the low income families will not permit you to select a priority list of projects. Here are some of the factors you should sort out:

1. The number of low-income families, particularly those with children.
2. The extent of persistent unemployment and underemployment.
3. The number and proportion of people receiving cash or other assistance on a needs basis from public agencies or private organizations.
4. The number of migrant or transient low-income families.
5. School dropout rates, military service rejection rates and other evidences of low educational attainment.
6. The incidence of disease, disability, and infant mortality.
7. Housing conditions.
8. Adequacy of community facilities and services.
9. The incidence of crime and juvenile delinquency.

Who Will Pay for the Programs?

Federal money will be available (1) to help establixh Community Action Groups, (2) to assist in developing programs, (3) to support those programs, and (4) for specialized technical aid.

The Federal Government will pay up to 90% of the cost of Community Action Programs in the first two years. The balance, to be furnished by local Community Action groups, can be in cash or in kind, such as services and facilities, to support local programs.

How Do You Begin?

1. Bring together the appropriate voluntary and government agencies in welfare, health, housing, education and employment as participants in developing a Community Action Program. Include leaders from the areas in which the program will operate.
2. Assemble all available information on the poverty problem. Identify the extent of poverty in the community and begin to determine major characteristics. List the problems in order of priority.

[1964, April?]

3. Development of a set of proposals to attack the causes of poverty. Determine what local resources are available to support such programs.

4. Decide on a specific geographical area for the program.

5. Form a local Community Action organization that includes not only government and voluntary organizations, but business, labor and other key civic organizations as well.

6. If technical help is needed in developing programs, ask for it from Community Action Programs, Office of Economic Opportunity.

7. Contact the State Government to determine how its agencies and programs can help and can be integrated into the total local anti-poverty effort.

8. Develop projects in order of importance and ability to carry them through.

9. Apply to the Community Action Programs, Office of Economic Opportunity, for the detailed forms to submit your application.

PROPOSED TASK FORCE COMMITTEE

CRUSADE AGAINST POVERTY

June 24, 1964

LABOR

Name	Title	Organization
George Meany	President	AFL-CIO 815 - Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
David Dubinsky	President	Int'l Ladies Garment Workers 1710 Broadway New York 19, New York
Walter P. Reuther	President	UAW 8000 East Jefferson Ave. Detroit 14, Michigan
David Sullivan	President	Building Service Employees International Union 900 - 17th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Walter Mitchell	President	Int'l Chemical Workers 1659 West Market Street Akron 13, Ohio
Jack Lyons	President	Int'l Assn. of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Suite 300, Continental Bldg. 3615 Olive St. St. Louis 8, Missouri

PROPOSED TASK FORCE COMMITTEE

LABOR cont'd

Name	Title	Organization
Ralph Helstein	President	United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers 608 South Dearborn St. Suite 1800 Chicago 5, Illinois
James B. Carey	President	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers 1126 Sixteenth Street, N. W. Washington 6, D.C.
A. Philip Randolph	President	Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters 217 West 125th Street Room 301 New York, New York

CIVIL RIGHTS

Name	Title	Organization
Roy Wilkins	Executive Secretary	NAACP 20 West 40th Street New York, New York
Dr. Martin Luther King		407 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, Georgia
James Farmer	Director	Committee on Racial Equality 34 Park Row New York, New York
Dore Shary	Nat'l President	Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith 515 Madison Avenue New York 22, New York
Whitney Young	Exec. Director	National Urban League 14 East 48th Street New York 17, New York

CIVIL RIGHTS cont'd

Name	Title	Organization
Mrs. Dorothy Height	President	The National Council of Negro Women 1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W. Washington 5, D.C.
RELIGION		
Dr. Joachim Prinz	Chairman	American Jewish Congress 15 East 84th Street New York, New York 10028
Monsignor George Higgins	Director, Social Action Dept.	National Catholic Welfare Council 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W. Washington, D.C.
Rabbi Richard Hirsch	Director	Religious Action Center of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations 2027 Massachusetts Ave. Washington, D.C.
Rev. Cameron P. Hall	Exec. Director	Department of Church & Economic Life National Council of Churches 475 Riverside Drive New York 27, New York
Dr. Eugene Carson Blake	Stated Clerk	United Presbyterian Church in the USA 510 Witherspoon Building Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

EDUCATION

Name	Title	Organization
Dr. Fred H. Harrington	President	University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin
Dr. Clarence Hilberry	President	Wayne State University Detroit 2, Michigan
Dr. Benjamin E. Mays	President	Morehouse College Atlanta, Georgia
F. F. Fauri	Dean	School of Social Work University of Michigan Frieze Bldg. Ann Arbor, Michigan
Dr. Charles I. Schottland	Dean	Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare Brandeis University Waltham 54, Massachusetts
Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr.	President	Howard University 2400 8th Street, N.W. Washington 1, D.C.
Mrs. Margaret Mead	Secretary	Institute for Intercultural Studies 15 W. 77th Street New York 24, New York

HEALTH & WELFARE

Prof. David Riesman		Department of Social Relations Harvard University Emerson Hall Cambridge, Mass. 02138
Robert E. Bondy	Director	National Social Welfare Assembly 345 E. 46th Street New York, New York 10017

HEALTH & WELFARE cont'd

Name	Title	Organization
Michael Harrington		League for Industrial Democracy 112 E. 19th Street New York 3, New York
John Edelman	President	Nat'l Council of Senior Citizens 1627 K. Street, N.W. Washington 25, D.C.
Mrs. Joseph McCarthy		National Council of Catholic Women 22 Temescal Terrace San Francisco, California
Margaret Mealey	Exec. Director	National Council of Catholic Women 1312 Massachusetts Ave. Washington, D.C.
Margaret Dolan	President	American Nurses Association 10 Columbus Circle New York 19, New York
Eli E. Cohen	Exec. Secretary	Nat'l Comm. on Employment of Youth 145 East 32nd Street New York 16, New York
Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn	Chairman of Board	Group Health Association of America Rip Van Winkle Clinic 454 Warren Street Hudson, New York
Dr. Berwyn P. Mattison	Exec. Director	American Public Health Assn. 1790 Broadway New York 19, New York
Rudolph Danstedt	Director	Nat'l Assn. of Social Workers 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

STUDENTS

Name	Title	Organization
Todd Gitlin	President	Students for a Democratic Society 119 Fifth Avenue Room 302 New York City, N.Y. 10003

PEACE

Name	Title	Organization
Dr. Benjamin Spock		2220 Woodmere Drive Cleveland Heights 6, Ohio

EDITOR

Name	Title	Organization
Harry Golden	Editor	The Carolina Israelite Box 2505 Charlotte 1, North Carolina
Ralph McGill	Editor	Atlanta Constitution Atlanta Newspapers, Inc. Atlanta, Georgia

RURAL

Name	Title	Organization
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward O'Rourke	Exec. Director	National Catholic Rural Life Conference 3801 Grand Ave. Des Moines, Iowa 50312
Clyde Ellis		National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. 2000 Florida Ave., N.W. Washington 9, D.C.
Faye Bennett	Exec. Secretary	National Sharecroppers Fund 112 East 19th Street New York 3, New York

ECONOMIST

Name	Title	Organization
Leon Keyserling		Member, National Committee Conference on Economic Progress 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Washington 6, D.C.
John Kenneth Galbraith		207 Littauer Center Harvard University Cambridge 38, Mass.

LEGISLATIVE

Name	Title	Organization
Leon Shull	Nat'l Director	Americans for Democratic Action 1341 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

IB:r
oeiu42

[1964, June 19]

Proposed Temporary Executive Committee

Crusade Against Poverty

Religion

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake
Stated Clerk
United Presbyterian Church in the USA
510 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Rev. Cameron P. Hall
Executive Director
Department of Church & Economic Life
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Msgr. George Higgins
Director, Social Action Department
National Catholic Welfare Council
1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward W. O'Rourke
Executive Director
National Catholic Rural Life Conference
3801 Grand Ave.
Des Moines, Iowa 50312

Rabbi Joachin Prinz
Chairman
American Jewish Congress
15 E. 84th St.
New York, New York 10028

Civil Rights

Mr. James Farmer
Director of Organization
Committee on Racial Equality
34 Park Row
New York, New York

Mrs. Dorothy Height, President
The National Council of Negro Women
1318 Vermont Ave., N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Civil Rights (Continued)

Dr. Martin Luther King
407 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Mr. Whitney M. Young
Executive Director
National Urban League
14 East 48th St.
New York 17, New York

Education

Dr. Fred H. Harrington
President
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Dr. Clarence Hilberry
President
Wayne State University
Detroit 2, Michigan

Mrs. Margaret Mead
Secretary
Institute for Intercultural Studies
15 W. 77th St.
New York 24, New York

Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr.
President
Howard University
2400 - 8th Street, N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Labor

Mr. James B. Carey
President
International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers
1126 - 16th St., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Mr. David Dubinsky
President
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Mr. George Meany
President
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street, Room 301
New York, New York

Mr. Walter P. Reuther
President
International Union, UAW
8000 E. Jefferson Ave.
Detroit 14, Michigan

Social Welfare

Mr. Robert E. Bondy
Director
National Social Welfare Assembly
345 E. 46th St.
New York, New York 10017

Mr. Rudolph Danstedt
Director
National Association of Social Workers
1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Mr. Lyman S. Ford
Executive Director
United Community Funds & Councils of America
345 E. 46th St.
New York, New York 10017

Social Welfare (Continued)

Mr. Michael Harrington
League for Industrial Democracy
112 E. 19th St.
New York 3, New York

Agriculture

Mrs. Fay Bennett
National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor
2027 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

WPR:fm
oeiu42
6/19/64

file
Haley
gen.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
523-7204 ac504

November 29, 1964

Mr. Odell Sanders
302 West Margin
Brownsville, Tennessee

Dear Odell,

You must be very surprised to hear from me; it's been a long time since we were together. I hope life has served you well and that Brownsville is a better place than when I was there.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire about the co-op. I haven't heard of it now for some time, and wonder if it is still operating and holding its own. As I see it, a business begins, catches hold, then settles down and tries to grow. Sometimes growing is slow, sometimes it takes place quickly. But a small business has to grow some, or it will begin to dry up and wither away.

All this came to my mind because I ran across another co-op in Lafayette, Louisiana. This one makes fruit cakes for the holiday season, and operates a credit union all year around. Most important, this one seems to have gotten a loan from the Anti-Poverty Program. When I heard that, I wondered if the Brownsville co-op had given this any thought. So I decided to write you to ask if the business is good or not, if the co-op is still a people's operation rather than a one-man show, and whether it's growing or getting weak.

I don't know a lot about the Anti-Poverty Program yet, but I know where I can find out. And let me be quick to add I don't know if the Brownsville co-op can qualify for a loan; but we can find that out, too. So write me the answers to my questions, then my mind will be settled about Brownsville.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

file

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
February 19, 1965

Mr. Mark Hennes
3400 Somerset Drive
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Hennes:

On behalf of the entire Southern CORE staff, I would like to extend sincere thanks to you for your talk at the recent staff conference in January.

Being so deeply involved in community and social action, and concerned about the problems which face the poverty group, particularly, the information you shared with us was pertinant to many aspects of our program, the circumstances we must deal with, and our responsibility as civil rights workers.

We appreciate your giving your time to share the professional knowledge you possess of the Anti-Poverty Program with us, which was meaningful in terms of our own activity, philosophy, and future program-planning.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Regional Director

Anti Pov Program

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

MEMORANDUM

February 10, 1965

(Comment)

TO: Mr. Marvin Rich, Dr. George Wiley, Mr. Richard Haley, Mr. James McCain, Mr. Dick Jewett, Mr. Dave Dennis, Mr. John Due, Mrs. Ann Singer, Mr. Eric Weinberger.

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: **Report - Interviews with Brendan Saxton, Judah Drob, Office of Economic Opportunity in charge of the Community Action program, Title II, Public Law 88-452, 88th. Congress S 2642, August 20, 1964.**

Copies and kits relating to the above law can be obtained from the office of Economic Opportunity, 1200 19th. Street, Room 814, Washington, D.C., Ex 3 3111 (Mr. Saxton and Mr. Drob's private number is 382-3366.)

My immediate goal was to explore possibilities for funds for the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Community Center. It is unlikely that funds will be available for building, but large amounts are possible under certain circumstances for planning and staffing (more than enough and at high salaries) for at least a year or until the poverty program holds up. The new housing bill may provide building dollars for community centers. Should be checked out with Mr. Weaver.

GOVERNOR'S VETO

Programs approved by the federal government (OEO) with the exception of those under the supervision of institutions of higher learning must be submitted to the governor of the state where the project is located, by the OEO after they approve. He has thirty days to veto. Few applications have been filed as yet in Southern states, none involving Negro communities as in Meridian, therefore there are no cases of a governors veto. The department would welcome tests. I believe the government would lean backwards to support Negroes objectives but they point out the probability of the veto in Mississippi for example. They take the possibility of the veto very seriously.

MOST IMPORTANT

Congressional hearings will be held (no date set) on revisions to the "Economic Opportunity Act of 1964".

Strongly recommended was effective testimony by the civil rights groups against the provision of the EOA permitting a veto by the governor.

RECOMMENDATION

We take leadership in lining up other civil rights and liberal groups to send spokesmen to hearings or to file written statements.

POINTS TO BEAR IN MIND

1. Every effort is made to press white community applications to include Negroes. Allocations to white projects would open the door to similar projects for the Negro community.

   Though the law indicates the whole community/must be involved in organizing a project sympathetic consideration would be given to a Negro communities application if white support was obviously impossible. (Better hope for approval in South Carolina and Tennessee.) I would appreciate knowing of any such cases, in the South especially.

   ### RECOMMENDATION

   ?

   Try to find out if Mississippi is planning to file an overall application using all the OEO funds available to it. (Approximately $2.00 a head per qualified person).

   Corinth, Mississippi, the only Mississippi area to do so, has obtained a grant to plan a community project. Negroes are included. (Tuskegee was turned down as a segregated project)

2. While it would be stretching the rules under the circumstances we could probably set up a local private group of North South ministers, etc., to sponsor a project in Meridian.

3. General policy is against giving money for bricks and mortar. Not irrevocable but method of getting around this extremely time consuming and difficult and at end might meet veto. People interviewed questioned whether the gamble would be worth while. After money was raised for the building, this approach would involve local building trades unions contributing dollars and services, acting as supervisors, local people contributing services on self help basis, some untrained young people to be involved, etc.

4. An argument could be made for a special case for CORE on many fronts: for example, the law requires customarily 10% of the local contribution to budget required might be waived for CORE.

TO CIRCUMVENT THE GOVERNOR'S VETO

After money for building a center was assured an institution of higher learning could be asked to develop a program. A Negro college could work with the local community to develop a program for demonstration and research purposes and could get adequate funds from the federal government without government approval. OEO would be greatly interested if demonstration could be based on possibilities for a local community to plan such a project to meet their needs with the guidance of a skilled worker from the college.

(The Stern Fund has shown interest and might give money to a college to hire a faculty member to work out such a program. An ad hoc group of advisors would be useful.)

For Meridian area the following institutions of higher learning were mentioned:

Jackson State College - Jackson, Mississippi
President - Jacob L. Reddix

Milsap College - Jackson, Mississippi	Negro?
Tougaloo College - Tougaloo, Mississippi	
Meridian Municipal Junior College	White?
T.J. Harris Jr. College - Meridian, Mississippi	White?

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Thought air conditioning of auditorium valuable as a lure to whites to eventually cooperate in use of building.
2. Strongly recommended showers be incorporated in center.

RECOMMENDATION

Small group should be gotten together to review the implications of these notes and possibilities for southern summer programs.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

March 3, 1965

Mr. Earl Redwine
Southern Regional Office
Anti-Poverty Program
c/o Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Redwine:

The CORE Southern Office has received numerous request from young men in the area concerning their applications for the Job Corps. They would like to know when they could expect an answer to their applications. If you would give us some information on Job Corps procedures, we could pass this on to those who make inquiries. I would appreciate anything you may do to help us in this difficulty.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

PROJECT HEAD START

April 1, 1965

Supplement Number 2

Since the publication of the application forms and instructions, communities have asked a number of questions which require further information. In order that all communities have the benefit of this information we have included the most important matters below.

1. The Budget - The figures which are shown on CAP-HS-2 should be the total amounts to be spent for the program whether in cash or in kind. They should include the amounts proposed to be spent out of the Federal grant as well as the amounts to be contributed by non-Federal sources. Thus, for example, the amounts shown for personal services would very likely be considerably larger than the amounts of cash which will be required because of the value placed on volunteer services.

2. Corporate Status - It is not required that a group be incorporated in order to receive a grant. It is important, however, that there be evidence that the group is capable of functioning as an organization with continuity and of managing the funds which will be granted to them.

3. Transportation - Transportation expenses may be included in the budget if they are essential to the operation of the Center.

4. Insurance - Liability insurance is a proper item to be included in the budget.

5. Non-profit organizations - The fact that an organization has not applied for nor received a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service does not make it ineligible to apply. However, the organization's lawyer must indicate that it is his professional opinion that the organization would qualify if it did apply.

6. Migrants - Communities which have migrant labor programs are encouraged to consider including migrant children in their HEAD START programs. It may be necessary to devise cooperative arrangements with other communities in order to service these children.

7. Multiple Sponsors - Where a community action agency is the applicant for several sponsors, a separate set of applications should be submitted covering the program of each sponsor. However, all applications should be submitted simultaneously with a covering letter indicating the relations among the sponsors and the community action agency.

8. Training - OEO will provide training for the Directors of Centers and classroom teachers at a number of universities during the month of June. The expenses of this training including transportation, tuition and living expenses will be paid directly by OEO and should not be included in the budget.

9. Teacher's Salaries - The salaries for teachers may include payment for the period during which they are being trained at universities or conducting training for other personnel at the Center.

Telephone Numbers for Project HEAD START

We have added several lines which can be used for inquiries on Project HEAD START. The telephone numbers are:

Area Code 202, 382-6831
382-6835
382-8544

Minimum Wage Policy

In general, it is expected that a minimum wage of $1.25 will be paid to adults working in HEAD START programs. If this would result in a gross inequity in terms of the salaries paid to other local employees, the applicant may request an exception to the minimum wage policy. The minimum wage policy does not apply to teenagers working with HEAD START programs.

Statement of Policy on Non-Discrimination in HEAD START Programs

1. The law, the philosophy, and the operating policies of OEO require that HEAD START programs be open to children without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin.

2. Each applicant and sponsor will be required to sign a statement giving a judicially enforceable assurance that the program will be operated on a non-discriminatory basis.

3. In order to clarify the meaning of non-discrimination as it applies to HEAD START, the following information is provided:

    A. If recruiting of children for the center is conducted in such a way as to discriminate, the program may not be funded.

    B. If membership in the group which sponsors the center is determined by reference to race, color, or national origin, the program may not be funded.

    C. If the sponsor proposes to discriminate in the employment of staff, the program may not be funded.

    D. If segregation or any other form of discrimination is to be practiced once children or staff have been selected for the center, the program may not be funded.

    E. If neighborhood boundaries have been gerrymandered so as to segregate children, the program may not be funded.

    F. If the program is to be operated by a currently segregated school system, the program may not be funded unless there is a clear showing that admission and staffing policies will be conducted on a non-discriminatory basis.

    G. If the availability of benefits and employment on a non-discriminatory basis is not effectively made known in the community, the program may not be funded.

4. If a program is funded but is not in fact administered on a non-discriminatory basis, funding may be suspended or terminated.

ADMINISTRATION -
West Feliciana
Sweet Potato Story

1960, Oct;
1963, March;
1964, Feb - Sept

West Feliciana Sweet Potato Story
Correspondence,
1964, Feb - Sept

P.O. Box 1
Clinton, Louisiana
February 29, 1964

U.S. Department of Agriculture, AMS
Fruit and Vegetable Division
610 S. Canal St., Room 1060
Chicago, Illinois 60607

Dear Sirs:

I would appreciate your adding my name to your mailing list to receive the daily Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Market News, Chicago Report.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Miriam Feingold,
Task Force Worker
Congress of Racial Equality

COPY

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

national board

FRANK P. GRAHAM
chairman

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
vice-chairman

ELIOT D. PRATT
secretary-treasurer

ANGELA BAMBACE
BETH BIDERMAN
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
MAX DELSON
EVELYN DUBROW
MANET FOWLER
MARTIN GERBER
I. CYRUS GORDON
SIDNEY HERTZBERG
ROBERT W. HUDGENS
GARDNER JACKSON
LEWIS W. JONES
JAMES LIPSIG
FRANK McCALLISTER
EMANUEL MURAVCHIK
ARTHUR RAPER
IRA DeA. REID
VERA RONY
LEON SCHACHTER
CLARENCE SENIOR
PATRICIA CAYO SEXTON
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

FAY BENNETT
executive secretary

JAC WASSERMAN
project director

L. S. JAMES
South Carolina representative

ART EMERY
Tennessee representative

Route One
Somerville, Tenn.
Phone 465-2547
March 27, 1963

Miss Mimi Feingold
P.O. Box No.One
Clinton, La.

Dear Miss Feingold:

Fay Bennett and Jac Wasserman have twice written about the possibility of my coming to Clinton to work with some of you on a marketing cooperative.

I am happy to come for three to five days to share with you some of the limited know-how on co-ops.

If you are thinking of a cooperative marketing program for the 1964 crop, I feel the sooner the better. I am free to leave here on Wednesday noon April 1st.

Please write me return mail or/better call me person-to-person at above number.
If you write /give a telephone number where you can be reached.

Yours for freedom for all.

Sincerely,

Art Emery

cc Fay Bennett

COPY

P.O. Box 1
Clinton, Louisiana 70722
March 3, 1964

Farmers Cooperative Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Sirs:

I would appreciate your sending me the following circulars: Financing Farmer Cooperatives, FCS Educational Circular 5; Using Your Fruit and Vegetable Co-op, FCS Eduactional Circular 7; and Managing Farmer Cooperatives, Circular E-21. Could you please send 25 copies of each circular requested?

I also request the following literature on credit unions: Using Your Rural Credit Union, Educational Circular 16; The Rural Credit Union - A Place to Save and Borrow, Information 20; Keys to Effective Credit Unions, Information 19; and Rural Credit Unions in the United States, General Report 49. One copy of each will be sufficient.

I understand that the FCS has films on co-ops available to local groups. Where would I be able to obtain the following films: Farmers Working Together, Farmer Cooperatives Today, and The Rural Co-op? Clinton, Louisiana is about 25 miles from Baton Rouge.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Mimi Feingold, Task Force Worker
Congress of Racial Equality

Mimi Feingold

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

national board
FRANK P. GRAHAM *chairman*
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH *vice-chairman*
ELIOT D. PRATT *secretary-treasurer*
ANGELA BAMBACE
BETH BIDERMAN
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
MAX DELSON
EVELYN DUBROW
MARTIN GERBER
I. CYRUS GORDON
SIDNEY HERTZBERG
ROBERT W. HUDGENS
GARDNER JACKSON
LEWIS W. JONES
JAMES LIPSIG
FRANK McCALLISTER
EMANUEL MURAVCHIK
ARTHUR RAPER
IRA DeA. REID
VERA RONY
LEON SCHACHTER
CLARENCE SENIOR
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN
FAY BENNETT *executive secretary*
JAC WASSERMAN *project director*
L. S. JAMES *South Carolina representative*
ALLEN YANCEY, Jr. *Tennessee representative*

March 13, 1964

Dr. Joseph G. Knapp, Administrator
Farmer Cooperative Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

Dear Dr. Knapp:

I am writing for Dr. Graham and all of us to let you know how much we appreciate your cooperation in sending Mr. Henry W. Bradford to our recent Mississippi and Georgia Conferences. Also for helping to have Mr. Gay with us in Georgia.

I am sure that both the speakers and participants benefitted from the two-way exchange, and I hope that Mr. Bradford informed you of some of the difficulties and frustrations experienced by these small farmers.

The enclosed copy of a letter sent to Miss Bennett while I was in the field is a case in point. Would FCS be able to send a representative to meet with these farmers in Louisiana and to help them solve their immediate problem?

Your advice and assistance in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jac Wasserman
Project Director

JW:jk
enc.

Mimi Feingold

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

March 13, 1964

Mr. E. G. Spivey
General Manager
Mississippi Federated Cooperatives
P. O. Box 449
Jackson 5, Mississippi

national board
FRANK P. GRAHAM
chairman
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
vice-chairman
ELIOT D. PRATT
secretary-treasurer
ANGELA BAMBACE
BETH BIDERMAN
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
MAX DELSON
EVELYN DUBROW
MARTIN GERBER
I. CYRUS GORDON
SIDNEY HERTZBERG
ROBERT W. HUDGENS
GARDNER JACKSON
LEWIS W. JONES
JAMES LIPSIG
FRANK McCALLISTER
EMANUEL MURAVCHIK
ARTHUR RAPER
IRA DeA. REID
VERA RONY
LEON SCHACHTER
CLARENCE SENIOR
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN
FAY BENNETT
executive secretary
JAC WASSERMAN
project director
L. S. JAMES
South Carolina representative
ALLEN YANCEY, Jr.
Tennessee representative

Dear Mr. Spivey:

I am writing for Dr. Graham and all of us to let you know how much we appreciate your cooperation in sending Mr. J. L. Harpole to our recent Mississippi Conference. While we very much regret that you were not able to attend, Mr. Harpole made a fine contribution to the Conference.

These conferences serve their purposes when there is a two-way exchange. In addition to those present learning about the services of Mississippi Federated Cooperatives, I hope that the questions and discussions by the participants also helped to inform Mr. Harpole of some of the difficulties and frustrations experienced by many of these small farmers.

He may have told you that we had a group of about 25 farmers from Louisiana in attendance. They came to get guidance and assistance in helping them to meet an immediate problem which may be the difference between survival, or a further deterioration of their already difficult economic situation. The enclosed letter to Miss Bennett will give you the facts. We understood from Mr. Harpole that you will shortly be working in Louisiana. If you could have a representative meet with these farmers and give them the benefit of your advice and assistance, it will give them some hope that they are not completely deserted and that there are people who are concerned with their problems.

Anything that you can do in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Jac Wasserman
Project Director

JW:jk
Encl.

bcc - Emory & Feingold

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

March 13, 1964

national board
FRANK P. GRAHAM *chairman*
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH *vice-chairman*
ELIOT D. PRATT *secretary-treasurer*
ANGELA BAMBACE
BETH BIDERMAN
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
MAX DELSON
EVELYN DUBROW
MARTIN GERBER
I. CYRUS GORDON
SIDNEY HERTZBERG
ROBERT W. HUDGENS
GARDNER JACKSON
LEWIS W. JONES
JAMES LIPSIG
FRANK McCALLISTER
EMANUEL MURAVCHIK
ARTHUR RAPER
IRA DeA. REID
VERA RONY
LEON SCHACHTER
CLARENCE SENIOR
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN
FAY BENNETT *executive secretary*
JAC WASSERMAN *project director*
L. S. JAMES *South Carolina representative*
ALLEN YANCEY, Jr. *Tennessee representative*

Dr. T. T. Williams
College of Agriculture
Southern University
Southern Branch Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear T.T.:

The gentlemen you said would be coming to our Mississippi Conference failed to show up! I am sorry as it was an excellent conference and I am sure they would have benefitted from the two way exchange and the questions and discussion from the participants. If I get a chance to write a summary of the conferences in Mississippi and Georgia, I will be sure to send you a copy.

A delegation of about 25 Louisiana farmers attended our meeting to try to get our help in a very difficult situation. The enclosed copy of a letter to Miss Bennett which arrived during my absence will give you the details. I suggested to Miss Feingold that she contact you to see if you could meet with them and give them the benefit of your advice. Perhaps some other groups of farmers in Louisiana have access to markets that can be utilized in helping these farmers dispose of their crops

If you have not heard from them, perhaps you will drop Miss Feingold a note and arrange to see them some time at your convenience.

We will be extremely grateful to you for anything that you can do in this matter. With best regards,

Sincerely,

Jac Wasserman
Project Director

JW:jk
enc.

The National Sharecroppers Fund has worked for over twenty-five years to bring economic and social justice to Southern sharecroppers and tenant farmers and to migratory farm workers.

490

UNITED MERCHANTS EXCHANGE
9309 South Cottage Grove
Chicago 19, Ill.

March 19, 1964

Mr. Mimi Feingold
Task Force Worker (Core)
P. O. Box 1
Clinton La.

Dear Sir:
This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated March 11, 1964, in regards to the foods you are producing namely sweet Potatoes.

We are very grateful to Mr. Art Emery for making it possible in this communique.

At this point I would like to indicate by mentioning we have a tremendous market to channel your products through. There are a few things like Price Structure and other means of transporting same to our warehouse and in what quanity you can supply.

Any information you can furnish us in regards to the above mentioned would be indeed appreciated. Thanking you again, we are.

Reapectfully Yours,

Wm. P. Bey President
Wm P. Bey, President
UNITED MERCHANTS EXCHANGE

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

March 13, 1964

Miss Mimi Feingold
P.O. Box 1
Clinton, Louisiana

Dear Mimi:

Miss Bennett referred your letter of March 3rd to my attention. I enclose copies of letters sent to Dr. Williams at Southern University, to the administrator of the Farmers Cooperative Service in Washington, and to the Mississippi Federated Cooperatives. I will be sending out some other appeals for assistance during the next few days and will keep you informed.

Have you done anything about the contact Art Emery gave you in Chicago? If you feel that Art can be of further assistance to you, please telephone him at 901-465-254, or write him at Route 1, Box 53, Somerville, Tennessee. We have told him to make his services available if you feel that he can be helpful by spending some time with you in Louisiana. He could meet with the farmers and help to organize them into a cooperative and then try to make arrangements for the marketing of their sweet potatoes. If you decide to have him come to Louisiana, Dr. Williams should also be invited to the meeting.

Please keep me informed of developments and let us know if there is any other way that we can be helpful.

Sincerely,

Jac Wasserman

Jac Wasserman
Project Director

JW:jk
enc.

national board
FRANK P. GRAHAM
chairman
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
vice-chairman
ELIOT D. PRATT
secretary-treasurer
ANGELA BAMBACE
BETH BIDERMAN
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
MAX DELSON
EVELYN DUBROW
MANET FOWLER
MARTIN GERBER
I. CYRUS GORDON
SIDNEY HERTZBERG
ROBERT W. HUDGENS
GARDNER JACKSON
ROBERT B. JOHNSON
LEWIS W. JONES
JAMES LIPSIG
FRANK McCALLISTER
EMANUEL MURAVCHIK
ARTHUR RAPER
IRA DeA. REID
VERA RONY
LEON SCHACHTER
CLARENCE SENIOR
PATRICIA CAYO SEXTON
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

FAY BENNETT
executive secretary
JAC WASSERMAN
project director
OCIE LEE SMITH
Louisiana-Arkansas representative
L. S. JAMES
South Carolina representative
ART EMERY
Tennessee representative
JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

P.S. I would appreciate your returning the mimeographed book on Southwest La., published by the Southwest La. Register. You can order a copy for $1.00, or ask them to mail one to me & keep the one you have if you want to keep it. Jac

252

P.O. Box 1
Clinton, Louisiana
March 3, 1964

Fay Bennett
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 E. 19th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Bennett:

Mr. Art Emery suggested to me at the National Sharecroppers Fund Conference in Edwards, Mississippi, that you would be able to help us solve a serious situation which has developed here.

The Congress of Racial Equality has been conducting a voter registration drive in West Feliciana Parish where recently the first Negro in 61 years was registered. Reprisals against registration applicants has been severe, both physically and economically, yet despite this, hundreds of fearless people continue to press for their constitutional rights. Most of the applicants (and the majority of the Negro population of the parish) are farmers raising sweet potatoes on either their own land or on a white man's place. The sweet potatoes are sold only by contract to a canning company in West Feliciana which has a monopoly on the market there.

During the past few weeks the canning company gave out the contracts for 1964, and, for the first time, over 150 Negro farmers were not given contracts. All 150 had been dealing with the company for years with no trouble before. Over half of these 150 are farmers who had attempted to register and vote. All are now without an immediate market for their potato crop this year.

Several of the farmers involved attended the meeting in Edwards, and as a result have become very interested in the idea of forming a cooperative to sell

COPY

their potatoes. Mr. Emery has suggested a market in Chicago, and we are in the process now of establishing contact with it, as well as building interest in the community in the idea of a cooperative.

In order to build the coop, and to market the potatoes successfully, however, we will need all the help we can get. The authorities in West Feliciana will construct every roadblock they possibly can to prevent us from marketing the potatoes. For this reason, we will have to turn to the Federal government for assistance. We will need advice and assistance in establishing the cooperative, and federal support for us when we attempt to market the crop outside the state. Could you suggest persons we could contact in the Department of Agriculture and in the Farmers Cooperative Service who could give us such assistance? We would like to establish contact with these persons as soon as possible; the potatoes are being planted now, so there is no time to waste.

We would also appreciate your sending us any literature you have on forming a cooperative, and on growing, grading, and marketing potatoes.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours for freedom,

Mimi Feingold
Task Force Worker
Congress of Racial Equality

COPY

P.O. Box 1
Clinton, Louisiana
April 13, 1964

Mr. William Bey
United Merchant Exbhange
9309 South Cottage Grove
Chicago, Illinois 60619

Dear Mr. Bey:

I reported to a meeting of the sweet potato farmers without contracts the results of our telephone conversation. Needless to say, they are overjoyed that there is such a good possibility for a market for their potatoes. If we are able to sell the potatoes to you successfully this year, we may have many more than 150 farmers eager to do business with you in the years to come.

At this point, the farmers are preparing to plant their potatoes, but there are still many questions unanswered in their minds which I am unable to answer. There is also the matter of formal contracts. For these reasons, I think it is of great importance that you or a representative of your company come to Louisiana to talk to representatives of the farmers. Because the planting of the crop is so soon, and the farmers want to know whether they should go ahead and plant or not, it would be best if you or your representative could come here at your earliest convenience.

COPY

As soon as you are able to come, please notify us, and we can make arrangements for bringing you to St. Francisville. There is air, train, and bus service only as far as New Orleans or Baton Rouge. I can be reached at the above address, and at the following phone numbers: Clinton, 683-5401, and Plaquemine, La., 687-9131.

We are looking forward to meeting you.

Yours for freedom,

(Miss) Mimi Feingold

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

national board
FRANK P. GRAHAM *chairman*
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH *vice-chairman*
ELIOT D. PRATT *secretary-treasurer*
ANGELA BAMBACE
BETH BIDERMAN
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
MAX DELSON
EVELYN DUBROW
MANET FOWLER
MARTIN GERBER
I. CYRUS GORDON
SIDNEY HERTZBERG
ROBERT W. HUDGENS
GARDNER JACKSON
ROBERT B. JOHNSON
LEWIS W. JONES
JAMES LIPSIG
FRANK McCALLISTER
EMANUEL MURAVCHIK
ARTHUR RAPER
IRA DeA. REID
VERA RONY
LEON SCHACHTER
CLARENCE SENIOR
PATRICIA CAYO SEXTON
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN
FAY BENNETT *executive secretary*
JAC WASSERMAN *project director*
OCIE LEE SMITH *Louisiana-Arkansas representative*
L. S. JAMES *South Carolina representative*
ART EMERY *Tennessee representative*
JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER *administrative assistants*

Route One, Box 53, Somerville
April 16, 1964 Tennessee.

Miss Mimi Feingold
P.O.Box No. 1.
Clinton, La.

Dear Miss Feingold:

Thank you for your recent letter.
I am happy that your telephone and other contact with Mr. Wm.Bey and the United Merchants Exchange, in Chicago, has been successful.

The problems of grading, packing your sweet potatoes -in the long run- can best be handled through the establishment of a farmer's marketing cooperative. And the sooner the local leadership takes steps in the direction of building such a marketing agency, which they own and control, the better, I believe. Along this same line, one of our groups is starting a management training study group which meets once each week to study and discuss various phases of farmer cooperatives. The Farmer Cooperative Service will supply you with an ample supply of literature for such a program.

I am willing to come and spend four or five days with your group whenever you suggest your growers are ready to discuss marketing cooperatives. Please inform me a week in advance. Both Miss Bennett and Mr. Wasserman have given their approval for me to come to your group and share what little I have.

You have one advantage there that we do not have here as far as some varieties of vegetables are concerned. Your growers, I understand, are professional sweet potato farmers. Ours here are professional growers of okra (and to some extent peas) only. Many of us here have not yet realized that every HOUR counts in getting in the "early" crop. A lot of sweet potatoes are bedded out here, but in order to get a real early market we will have to purchase slips and transplant them within the next two weeks. Our beds are not ready to pull by then.

Some of our growers have corn three inches tall.

I am sure that Mr. Bey has informed you, as he did us, that all sweet potatoes must be GRADED. You can secure the following bulletins from the Farmer Cooperative Service, USDA, Wash, D.C. which will be of value to you:

1. Shorage of Sweetpotatoes - Farmers Bulleting No. 1442
2. Econ.Cons. in Marketing Sweetpotatoes...MarkRes.Rep. 487
3. Farmer Cooperatives In Our Community-Educ.Circ. No. 12

Best of luck to all of you.
cc NSF, NYC

Sincerely,
Art Emery
Art Emery

Miriam Cohen

P.O. Box 1
Clinton, La. 70722
April 13, 1964

Dear Miriam,

Thanks for the large quantities of literature and information that you've sent us down here in the jungles. You might be interested to know that the hospital about which Ed Vickery wrote you several months ago is not going to be built. The bond issue was defeated, and if I'm not mistaken it was the Negro vote that was instrumental in defeating it, since the town fathers had made it quite clear that the money would be used to build a segregated hospital. Also, Ed Vickery is no longer in Louisiana, so anything he might have asked you for can be sent to me, since I've sort of taken over his job.

We have a rather serious problem which I thought you might be able to help us with. In West Feliciana Parish (County) last October the first Negro in 61 years registered to vote. We expected that there would be severe reprisals against others who tried to register, and there have been. Most of the registration applicants, and most of the people who come to our registration clinics, are farmers, either independent or sharecroppers, who raise sweet potatoes and sell them by contract to a cannery in St. Francisville, the county seat. This company, Princeville Canning Company, has a monopoly in the buying of potatoes in this parish, and it has made it impossible for any other company in the state to come into this parish. This year, for the first time, Princeville refused to grant contracts to over 150 farmers, meaning that they are left without a market for their potatoes. I have been working furiously to find a market, and have finally located a man in Chicago who wants to buy sweet potatoes. In the meantime, however, we have several problems.

First of all, we'd like to take legal action against Princeville, but in order to do that we have to know whether the company has any dealings with the fedrral government. Are you in a position to find out that information for us? We have been told, but this is just rumor, that Princeville sells to the U.S. Army. Could you check this out?

Next, we have the immediate problem of getting the potatoes this year to market. Because of all sorts of bugs which attack the sweet potato plant at all levels, there are all sorts of inspection laws, and consequently all the potato fields will have to be inspected before even one potato moves anywhere. Our major enemy here is an insidious bug called the sweet potato weevil. If only one is found in a field, the whole field, and all fields around it, are condemned. The inspections are usually done by a representative from the Louisiana Department of Agriculture, and we fear that such a person will, if necessary, plant weevils in a field in order to condemn the sole crop of those "uppity niggers". We would like to get in a federal inspector if that is possible. I've already spoken, in general terms, to several people in the U.S. Dep't. of Agriculture, and I wonder if you could find out if it would be possible for a federal man to come down here in the fall, either to do the inspection himself, or to follow the state man, and catch any weevils which might fall out of his pocket.

Thanks again for everything. Your work in invaluable!

Yours for freedom,

Mimi Feingold

COPY

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

April 8th, 1964

national board
FRANK P. GRAHAM *chairman*
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH *vice-chairman*
ELIOT D. PRATT *secretary-treasurer*
ANGELA BAMBACE
BETH BIDERMAN
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
MAX DELSON
EVELYN DUBROW
MANET FOWLER
MARTIN GERBER
I. CYRUS GORDON
SIDNEY HERTZBERG
ROBERT W. HUDGENS
GARDNER JACKSON
ROBERT B. JOHNSON
LEWIS W. JONES
JAMES LIPSIG
FRANK McCALLISTER
EMANUEL MURAVCHIK
ARTHUR RAPER
IRA DeA. REID
VERA RONY
LEON SCHACHTER
CLARENCE SENIOR
PATRICIA CAYO SEXTON
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN
FAY BENNETT *executive secretary*
JAC WASSERMAN *project director*
OCIE LEE SMITH *Louisiana-Arkansas representative*
L. S. JAMES *South Carolina representative*
ART EMERY *Tennessee representative*
JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER *administrative assistants*

Miss Mimi Feingold
P. O. Box 1
Clinton, Louisiana

Dear Mimi:

I have not heard from you since receiving your letter of March 3rd and am anxious to know what progress has been made in finding a solution to the problem of marketing the sweet potatoes of the 150 farmers?

Has the Mississippi Federated Cooperative been in touch with you? The enclosed letter from the Farmers Cooperative Service indicates that they will not be of much help, but I would suggest that you follow the procedure they suggest, just to see how much cooperation you can get from the Extension Service. Have you been in touch with Dr. Williams at Southern University?

I would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Jac

Jac Wasserman
Project Director

JW:tr
encl.

3418 11th St NW
Washington D. C. 20010
May 12, 1964

Mimi Feingold
CORE
Clinton, La.

Dear Mimi:

Because of an office mix-up, I just got your letter two days ago. Sorry!

We are checking with the President's Committee of Equal Employment Opportunity to see if the Princeville Canning Co is a gov't contractor.

Also for your information:

(This company is not listed in ~~Mmddy's~~ Moody's Industrials, Standard & Poors Industrial Directory or Poor's Register of Corps., Directors & Executives.) Also, they have not filed with the Securities Exchange Commission. They are not in the files of Group Research, Inc. ~~Commission~~)

info from the March 1964 Reference Book of Dun & Bradstreet:
Princeville Canning Co. Inc., located in St. Francisville (pop 1,661), West Feliciana Parish, La., is a branch of co. located in Princeville, Illinois, (Peoria County, Ill.). (pop of Princeville is 1,281)
The whole co. has an A1 credit rating, the highest rating given by Dun & Bradstreet. Its classification is 20 33, which is canned fruits, veg., preserves, jams & jellies.

info from 1964 Dun & Bradstreet Million Dollar Directory:
the ~~comxxnix~~ company's ~~xxx~~ sales are about $10 million. It employs 330 people.
* Mrs. Helen J. Truitt is president .
* Jordan Truitt is vice president and manager
* Robt. H. Truitt is secretary
* Henry ~~Tui~~ Truitt is treasurer & general plant manager

Barbara ~~Txxx~~ Truitt, Janet Schnebly are officers also. (but not directors)

* people starred are both officers and directors

none of the above are listed as being in the top management of any other company listed in the million dollar directory. (Dun & Bradstreet).

— — —

In other words, this seems to be a pretty much one family operation.

Please let me know what you plan to do with this co. Also, let us know if we can help you further. What are you going to take the law suit on, that is, what law are they violating? Also, have you tried to negotiate with the national office? Good luck!

The President's Committee deals only with violations in employment.

****

We'll be glad to help you get a federal inspector. First, tho', let us know right away who you have already talked with in the Dept. of Agric.

Miriam Cohen
Washington SNCC office

P.O. Box 1
Clinton, Louisiana
May 14, 1964

Mr. L.A. Potts
Room 232 West
Administration Building
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Potts:

As you remember, I discussed with you at the National Sharecropper's Fund conference in Edwards, Miss. the situation of a group of farmers in West Feliciana Parish in Louisiana. I promised at that time that I would send you a report on the situation, and it's taken some time to get the facts together.

In February, Princeville Canning Co. failed to give almost 150 Negro farmers in West Feliciana Parish contracts for the year. The company's practice is to contract each year with the farmers for a specific number of bushels of sweet potatoes; the company provides seed potatoes and fertilizer, as well as the dusting of the crop, and grades the potatoes after the farmers deliver them. The company processes the potatoes and markets them under various labels: Jack O' Lantern Mashed Yams, and Royal Prince Canned Yams.

Of the 150 farmers, many had participated in a voter registration drive being conducted in that parish by the Congress of Racial Equality, although there were some who had had nothing to do with CORE, and several of the leaders in the drive did get contracts. (It appears to us that the company was trying to avoid laying itself open to prosecution under the Civil Rights Act.) There has never been a case in past years of the company's cutting off contracts.

We reported the situation to the Department of Justice, and Frank Dunbaugh of the Civil Rights Division did some preliminary investigation. He discovered that the company is essentially owned and operated by one family by the name of Truitt, which lives in St. Francisville. This fact has discouraged us from trying any direct negotiating with the company. Rather, we have concentrated on finding an alternate market for the potatoes. While Princeville indicated that they might buy uncontracted potatoes, there is no guarantee that they will do so.

COPY

A field worker for the National Sharecropper's Fund, Art Emery, suggested to me at the Edwards conference that I contact a Mr. William Bey in Chicago, director of United Merchants Exchange. I did so, and have his assurance that he will buy all the potatoes the 150 farmers can produce. We are now in the process of making these arrangements final. The significance of this new market cannot be underestimated; Princeville has had a monopoly on the buying of potatoes in West Feliciana Parish for many years and has used that position to exploit the farmers.

We anticipate that there will be trouble when the farmers try to ship their crop to Chicago. In order for sweet potatoes to leave the state, they must pass a rather rigid inspection to insure that they are free of the sweet potato weevil. If even one weevil is found, the whole crop confiscated and the surrounding fields quarantined. We fear that Princeville will conspire with the state inspectors to prevent the potatoes from leaving the state; if necessary, they may even plant weevils in the field. Our only hope is if the federal government can exert enough pressure to scare Princeville and the state inspectors out of any idea of conspiracy. This could be accomplished if there were a federal inspector to inspect the fields along with, or in lieu of, the state's man. Would it be possible for the Department of Agriculture to provide such an inspector? The situation is critical; failure by the federal government to move into this situation will mean loss of livlihood for hundreds of men and possible failure of the whole voter registration drive. The farmers are looking to Washington for help.

Anything you can do will be appreciated. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Mimi Feingold
Task Force Worker
Congress of Racial Equality

3418 11th St. N.W.
Washington 10, D.C.
May 18, 1964

~~Dea~~
Mimi Feingold, CORE
Clinton, La.

Dear Mimi:

1. I just tried to reach Potts, but he wasn't in. I'll write you as soon as I talk with him. He's supposed to be a good guy.

2. The national office is located in Princeville, Illinois. This is a very small town so you do not need a street address to write.

Since the name of the company is the name of the Illinois city, I think there is a chance that the people came from the Illinois city first, not from the South. (Maybe they list their address in La. for tax reasons?)
Why don't you write them a letter explaining the situation. Just on the odd chance that it might help, I would say it is worth it.

Negotiations of course involve a lot more work. The key is not whether or not they are from the South, but rather, how much pressure you could muster ~~if necessary~~ against the company if necessary. I would say that the leverage you have ~~is~~ might be much more important than where their sympathies lie.

Soon,
Miriam Cohen
Miriam

3418 11th St. N.W.
Washington 10, D.C.
May 22, 1964

Mimi Feingold
Clinton, La.

Dear Mimi:

1. Princeville Canning Co. is a contractor with the federal government.

If you want to follow this up, I suggest you write to U.S. Commission on Civil Rights giving them an accurate detailed account of the actions of Princeville in regard to your voter registration efforts. — send me a carbon if you do —

One of the key questions probably is: how do those who tried to register and were given contracts by Princeville differ from those who also tried to register and were not?

Do you feel that the Justice Dept. ~~xxxxxxxx~~ is correct in not taking action?

You said you found a market in Chicago. Can all the Negroes sell there and thereby boycott the Princeville Canning Co? (Remember what I said last time about leverage for negotiations?)

2. I heard by grape-vine that Jac Wasserman of the ~~th~~ National Sharecroppers Fund was working on a similar problem of finding a market for potatoes. Was he working with your problem? ~~If not,~~

If the inspectors ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ put weevils in the Negro fields, how are they going to make sure they don't spread to white fields?

The above are just some thoughts. It sounds, tho', as if you already have the ~~xxxx~~ problems pretty well under control.

3. Potts never called me back. I think you wrote him directly, anyway. ~~xx~~

Sincerely,
Miriam Cohen

Miriam

Hello

[1964, May?]

LATE FLASH: I just talked to a friend of mine who is food buyer for the Giant Food Stores in Washington, D. C., a rather substantial grocery chain. He tells me that they buy their Louisiana sweet potatoes from an outfit called B. F. Trappey's Sons, Inc., East Main Street, in New Iberia. Their telephone number is EM 9-6311. He says he has the feeling that these are relatively liberal people.

I think that someone who is a pretty good talker might go and see these people in an effort to dispose of the West Feliciana crops right there in Louisiana, which seems the simplest and most logical way of doing things. Whoever approaches these people is authorized to say that they are doing so at the suggestion of their customer, The Giant Food Stores, in Washington, D. C.

3418 11th St NW
Washington D.C.
July 23, 1964

Miss Mimi Feingold
PO Box 1
Clinton, La.

Dear Mimi:

The Dept. of Agriculture is presently considering your request for a federal inspector. I think it might help if you wrote a congressman or senator and asked him to check with the Dept. That might put some pressure on them.

If your home congressman is good, fine. If not, you might write Congressman Kastenmeier's (Democrat, Wisc.).

Potts turned your letter over to someone else, so the person who is now working on it is:

Mr. William Seabron (DU 8 5965)
US Dept of Agriculture
Departmental Administration
Washington 25, D.C.

How is everything? Anything new come up?

Sincerely,

Miriam Cohen

Miriam Cohen
research staff, SNCC

UNITED MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, Inc.
WM. H. P. BEY, PRESIDENT
CHICKENS - EGGS - VEGETABLES - FRESH FROM THE FARM
312 — PHONE HU. 7-1045
9309 S. COTTAGE GROVE CHICAGO, ILL. 60619

Aug. 14, 1964

Miss Mimi Feingold
P.O. Box 1
Clinton, Louisiana 70722

Dear Madam:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 8-11-64. Please be informed that we were very pleased to learn of the Farmers that have went into production of the Food Products.

In conversation with Mr. Bey I understand that you had contacted him this week in regard to someone from our organization coming down to meet with the Growers at the very earliest date.

At present Mr. Bey is in the State of Michigan meeting and working with the Michigan Fruit Growers. However, you can be assured that within the next ten (10) days someone from our organization will be there to complete all negotiations and transactions necessary.

As indicated in your letter and previous letters , you have been working very diligently with the Producers there and hope you will reach successful goals.

Thanking you again for your interest and concern in the matter, we are.

Respectfully yours,

ROSCOE C. COTTON, Executive Dir.
United Merchants Exchange, Inc.

P.O. Box 1
Clinton, Louisiana 70722
August 11, 1964

Mr. William H.P. Bey
United Merchant Exchange
9309 Sout h Cottage Grove
Chicago, Illinois 60619

Dear Mr. Bey:

COPY

I am enclosing a list of farmers whom I have interviewed recently who indicated to me that they were growing sweet potatoes and that they had no contract with a market. At the end of the list are names of farmers who did not get contracts, but with whom I have not yet spoken, so I don't know if they are growing potatoes this year or not.

Of the 150 farmers I wrote you about who did not get contracts, many did not plant potatoes at all, since they could not be sure of a market for them. Others have not yet spoken to us, or I have not yet spoken to them. I know now of 27 farmers who are growing potatoes, but have no contract, and know of 10 more without contracts who might be growing potatoes (I still have to check with them). I estimate that within two weeks I will have the names of about 50 farmers who would be interested in a market for their crop.

The farmers without contracts cut back on this year's production, since they weren't sure of a market, and average about three acres of potatoes each. They estimate the yield at between 175 and 200 bushels an acre. This gives a total of 14,175 to 16,200 bushels of potatoes. Assuming that the additional ten farmers at the end of my list all grew potatoes, the total would be from 19,425 to 22,200 bushels. The variety that most of the farmers are growing is Goldrush, although several have planted one or two acres of Porto Rican potatoes.

It is of the utmost importance, as I indicated in our telephone conversation, that you, or a representative of your firm, talk directly with these farmers. The details of gathering, packing, grading, and shipping the potatoes must be worked out, and I am in no position to do this.

We are looking forward to seeing you.

[MIMI FEINGOLD]

P.O. Box 1
Clinton, Louisiana
August 19, 1964

Mr. Jac Wasserman
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 E. 19th Street
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Wasserman:

I am enclosing a report which I drew up on the sweet potato situation in West Feliciana Parish and what we have done so far. I am expecting a visit from the man from United Merchants Exchange any day now.

Our biggest problem now, as I indicated in my report, is to prevent the state inspector from finding weevils in the potato fields which weren't there to start with. Any ideas you have on how to pressure the U.S. Department of Agriculture into sending down a federal inspector will be greatly appreciated. Might we get some Congressmen to do this? If so, which ones?

I am leaving to go back to school at the end of this week. I have turned over all my information on the sweet potato problem to one of the CORE workers here, Verla Bell (at the above address). Hopefully, she will soon have someone to help her, and the two of them will be in communication with you.

Thanks for all you've done.

Freedom now!

[MIMI FEINGOLD]

COPY

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

September 23, 1964

Mr. Ronnie Moore
306 Ivey Street
Plakquemine, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

I am enclosing a mimeographed copy of our letter to Princeville along with a copy of one of the letters sent out to firms which we had asked to boycott Princeville. Also enclosed is the certified letter sent to one of the farmers from Princeville.

Thanks ever so much for getting this material to us. Glad that it could be concluded.

I turned over the bill of sales to Carl and he is acting on that. He is also handling the bonding bill problem.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC/em
Enc.

September 23, 1964

Mr. Frank Reeves, President
Peter Reeves, Inc.
701 East 134th Street
Bronx, New York

Dear Mr. Reeves:

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Mr. Jordan Truitt of the Princeville Canning Company. On August 25th Mr. Farmer wrote asking that your company cease handling Princeville products. Since the matter with Princeville has been satisfactorily concluded, we would like at this time to withdraw our request.

CORE particularly appreciates the sympathetic response from American businesses which contributed so greatly to the conclusion of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC/cm
Enc.

COPY

September 23, 1964

Mr. Jordan Truitt
Princeville Canning Company
Saint Francisville, Louisiana 70775

Dear Mr. Truitt:

As you know, on August 25, 1964 the Congress of Racial Equality wrote to a number of national food distributors requesting them not to handle products of the Princeville Canning Company. We have been most pleased to note that on September 2, 1964 you directed letters to those farmers who were denied contracts indicating that you would be glad to purchase potatoes from them as well as from the contractual sellers.

CORE is pleased that this matter has been satisfactorily resolved. I am sending letters today to all those firms to which we had written. We shall inform them that our demands for non-discriminatory treatment of Negro farmers in West Feliciana Parish have been satisfactorily met.

Let me take this opportunity to thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC/em

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038
9 September 1964

TO: Ronnie Moore

FROM: Gordon R. Carey, Assistant to the National Director

Re: Princeville Canning Company

As you are probably aware, we have issued press releases about intimidation of persons who registered or attempted to register by the Princeville Canning Company. We have also written to many of the major food distributors nationally asking them to cease distribution of Princeville products. These actions were taken--perhaps prematurely--on the basis of the memorandum from Bob Wechsler and information from Mimi Feingold. We were under the impression that this boycott had your blessings. We now learn from Mimi that at no point has there ever been any attempt to contact or negotiate with Princeville. Also, she could present no very conclusive evidence, other than rumors or general impression, that ~~imitation~~ intimidation has actually taken place.

We are now in the rather embarrassing position of having national food companies contact us and we are unable to produce any evidence nor are we even able to claim that we tried to talk to Princeville prior to undertaking the boycott. Enclosed are copies of correspondence from Princeville. Please give this your immediate attention and advise us as to what action you think could be taken.

cc: Richard Haley, Associate Director
James Farmer, National Director

70775

September 3, 19[illegible]

Mr. James P. Reeves
Boyle, Feller & Reeves
25 Broad Street
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Reeves:

We were interested in receiving your letter and a copy of CORE's letter to Mr. Frank Reeves, President, Peter Reeves, Inc., 704 East [illegible] Street, Bronx, New York, relative to Princeville Canning Company and its conduct of its business relationships with Negro farmers in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana.

Unfortunately, the National office of CORE is grossly misinformed as to the story in West Feliciana Parish undoubtedly since it's staff is unable to be on the scene and has received only second hand information.

Princeville Canning Company has operated in this area for almost 20 years and during that time have had a purchasing market for sweet potatoes on a contract and non-contract basis.

Over the years contracts have been developed with farmers who have proven ability and over the years it has been determined that such contracts are economical or not according to the individual farmer involved.

Every year since 1945 it has been necessary to eliminate the contract basis on many growers for strictly economic reasons. For instance, one of the growers who had a contract for 500 bushels of potatoes in the 1963 season produced only 313 bushels. He came back with a request for 900 bushels and we offered a 300 bushel contract which he refused. This is the category that was eliminated on a contract basis.

It is interesting to note that although we have no specific information as to Negroes who have either registered or attempted to do so, one in particular, namely, Nathaniel Smith who according to the press was the second Negro to register to vote in West Feliciana Parish in recent years, was a contract grower with us since 1950 and continues to be. So also is his son, Vincent who we understand has registered and has been a contract grower the past several years. If our motivation had been directed toward deterring any one from exercising his right to vote certainly Nathanial Smith would have been one of the first to be eliminated. We could cite to you specific instances of more. We would point out additionally that our present contract

(Continued)

growers are made up of only 12% white and 88% Negro, many of whom are [illegible] tered to vote, or who attempted to register. Of those eliminated as contract growers in 1963, 11% were white and 89% were Negro.

It should be obvious from the above that Princeville Canning Company is not engaged in practices which interfere with anyone's [illegible] either real or imaginary, and any such action [illegible] entirely [illegible] contracts for the 1964 season were signed in January and February of 1964, long before the enactment of the Civil Rights Law.

In recent years Princeville Canning Company has never refused to purchase potatoes from a non-contract grower and continues to [illegible] policy. In order that there be no misunderstanding on this, however, the Company has recently addressed letters to all growers who were contract growers in the 1963 season inviting them to sell potatoes to Princeville Canning Company. It is regretable that CORE should engage in this sort of campaign.

A copy of this letter is being directed to them with the thought that they may wish to correct their position and set the record straight.

In the meantime we ask your client's continued support of Royal Prince and Jack-O-Lantern Yams. To do less would certainly be an injustice to us.

Very truly yours,

PRINCEVILLE CANNING COMPANY

JTruitt/mm

.cc: Congress of Racial Equality

St.Francisville,Louisiana
70775

SEP 8

September 3, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Gentlemen:

We have received with interest a copy of the letter which you addressed to Mr. Frank Reeves, President, Peter Reeves, Inc., 70% East 234th Street, Bronx, New York, a thermofax copy of which is enclosed.

We are enclosing a copy of our letter to Mr. James P. Reeves, Attorney for this Company which is self explanatory.

It is apparent that your National Organization has been misinformed as to the facts in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, relative to Princeville Canning Company's operations.

We therefore request that you consider the information as set forth in the attached letter and that you correct the misinformation that is now presently being circulated.

Princeville Canning Company has never discriminated against anyone because of his race, color or creed, and does not intend to do so now. The allegations which you have made that such is the case are serious and injurious to this Company and its reputation. We are reliably advised that a number of the Company's employees are registered to vote as well as are a number of the Company's growers. The Company has never refused to purchase potatoes from anyone so long as there was a need.

We therefore look forward to your correction of the record and a termination of the type letters written to Mr. Reeves.

Yours very truly,

Princeville Canning Company

JTruitt/aar

PRINCEVILLE CANNING COMPANY
ST. FRANCISVILLE, LOUISIANA

September 2, 1964

SAMUEL GILMORE, JR.
% A.W. NOLAND
BAINS, LA.

Dear Sir:

If you raised any sweet potatoes this Summer and would like to sell them, Princeville Canning Company will be glad to purchase from non-contractors as well as contractors.

Very truly yours,
PRINCEVILLE CANNING COMPANY
Jordan Truitt

JTruitt/ma

West Feliciana Sweet Potato Story
Reports, 1960, Oct,
1964. Feb, August

(names submitted Tues., Feb. 18, 1964)
PRINCEVILLE CANNING COMPANY

Name, address, phone	Rent or own, name
Jeff Emery Rt. 5A Box 76 St. Francisville 635-388	Rents from Slaughter Balls, but contracts directly with Princeville
Ernest Morgan Bains, La.	Ted Jackson
Jessie Camina Rt. 5A Box 621 St. Francisville	Owns his own place
Minnie Scott Rt. 5 Box 406 Wakefield, La.	Mrs. W.D. Willis
Frank Gooden General Delivery Hollywood, La.	Owns his own place
Alice Franklin Rt. 4 Box 708 St. Francisville	Owns his own place
James Franklin Rt. 4 Box 708 St. Francisville, La.	Works on his brother's place
Lizzie Dunbar	owns own place
Joe Williams	Jim Thompson
Ned Washington	Mrs W.D. Wilks
Narvelle Hamilton (job in Baton Rouge)	
Atris Kennedy	owns own place
Sam Brown	rents-
Wade Hull	Jack Babers
Julius Harris	rents
Leonard Cobb	owns own place
Daniel Pate	rents
Johnny Brown	
Sylvester Mills	

COPY

[1964, Aug 8]

THE WEST FELICIANA SWEET POTATO STORY

The Negro farmers of West Feliciana Parish make their living primarily by raising sweet potatoes to be marketed at Princeville Canning Company, located in St. Francisville, Louisiana, parish seat of West Feliciana Parish. They sign contracts with Princeville early in the year for the fall's crop, the contract specifying time for delivery and the number of bushels of potatoes to be delivered. Princeville in the past had always given contracts to farmers who wanted them, and had on only a few occasions punished the farmers for delivering the potatoes late.

Princeville is a relative newcomer to the parish; prior to its arrival, the farmers had a choice of markets; representatives from several canneries in nearby parishes would buy up all they could get. With the arrival of Princeville, all other buyers were driven out of the parish, leaving the newcomer in a classic monopoly situation. It has exploited the position to the fullest; the company refuses to pay farmers for jumbo potatoes or small baby ones, yet uses both for canning, and refuses to take potatoes if they are delivered late even if weather conditions did not permit the potatoes to be harvested any earlier.

Research done by the Washington Research Office of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee reveals that the company's main office is in Princeville, Illinois. The company has an A-1 credit rating from Dun and Bradstreet, the highest they give, and its sales are about $10,000,000.00. It employs about 330 people and the following are the officers:

President: Mrs. Helen J. Truitt
Vice-president and Manager: Jordan Truitt
Secretary: Robert H. Truitt
Henry Truitt: Treasurer and general plant manager

It is, obviously, a one-family operation. Further research also revealed that Princeville contracts with the U.S. Army, thereby making it subject to Federal law. The Truitt family is a local family, and owns land in the parish. It was on land owned by Truitt and Daniels, another large landowning family, that two CORE workers were arrested in July, 1964 for canvassing while working on a voter registration drive.

In August, 1963 a voter registration drive was launched among Negroes in this parish. The people who responded were mostly farmers, and the large majority of them were farming on white folks' land. They participated in the drive with the full realization that severe economic and physical reprisals might be in store for them. They anticipated trouble from Princeville. It came. By February, 1964, almost 150 farmers had not yet received contracts. Shortly after Feb. 17, 1964, Warren Wesley, the man who actually deals with the farmers at Princeville, told Jessie

Camina, one of the farmers who did not get a contract, that about 150 farmers weren't going to get contracts. Mr. Camina quoted him as saying, "If you all do better, we'll take you back on next year." He indicated to Mr. Camina that he should go on and raise potatoes anyway, he'd furnish the seed as usual and maybe Princeville would buy them in the fall. Mr. Camina said that Wesley told him, "You've got to prove to us you want to raise potatoes." Ernest Morgan, another farmer without a contract, when questioning Mr. Wesley as to why he didn't get a contract, was told, "You fell too far behind on your contract last year." According to Mr. Morgan, everyone fell behind on the contracts last year because of bad weather and the presence of the cucumber beetle. The entire load of potatoes is condemned if one cucumber beetle is found. It has been reported to us recently that the people at Princeville had made it known that they would "take" all the Negroes' potatoes this year, meaning that they would cheat the farmers out of what they are due.

Of the 150 farmers who did not get contracts, many had participated in the voter registration drive, but many had not. Furthermore, several of the leaders in the vote drive did receive contracts. Many of those who did not get contracts did not plant potatoes, since they were not sure of a market to sell them to. Of those who did ~~receive~~ plant this year, we have contacted about 28 of them. A list of names and estimated acreage for each is attached. We estimate, therefore, no more than 40 farmers whose potatoes must find their way to market.

With the understanding that CORE was now responsible for doing all it could to alleviate the problem, we CORE workers in the area began in February, 1964 groping for another market. The first lead came at a conference for farmers set up by the National Sharecropper's Fund, held in Edwards, Mississippi. About 15 farmers from West Feliciana attended. At the conference I met the NSF's field worker in Tennessee, Mr. Art Emery. He works with a cooperative in Fayette County, Tennessee, and he directed me to the market where the coop sells its vegetables. The market is in Chicago, and is owned and operated by Negroes; it is the United Merchants Exchange.

I wrote Mr. William Bey, the president of UME, and outlined the situation. He responded immediately and sympathetically that his firm would be interested in buying all the potatoes the farmers could produce. A series of telephone conversations confirmed this. Mr. Bey indicated that his firm would take care of transporting the potatoes and storing them in Chicago. The farmers requested to meet with Mr. Bey or one of his representatives to discuss details. This meeting will in all probability occur around Aug. 19 or 20, 1964.

In the meantime, anticipating that all might not go well with the Chicago firm, additional attempts were made to find markets for the potatoes. Mr. Robert Wechsler put us in touch with a Mr. Irving Able in New York who sells food to the fresh fruit and vegetable market. A telephone conversation with Mr. Able indicated that he was interested in making money and not so interested in the plight of the farmers. We have not turned him down yet, but our recommendation is that he not be trusted. He works with a middleman in Dunn, North Carolina, Mr. Enoch Godwin. Mr. Godwin is Southern and white and interested in money. He indicated in a telephone conversation that although he couldn't quote a price without first seeing the potatoes and knowing how many he would have, he could guess that they price would be about the same as last year, which was $1.00 per bushel, with bushel baskets included, for standard potatoes, and $1.25 per bushel for superior potatoes. This price, not much above what Princeville was paying (estimated at $1.00 per bushel by the farmers) is not enough, considering the added expense of transporting the potatoes. We have, therefore, put this market at the bottom of the list. Mr. Wechsler also suggested that we might contact a cannery in New Iberia with which he had connections. His contact is the Giant Food Store Chain in Washington, D.C., which buys potatoes canned at Trappey's Cannery in New Iberia. An attempt will be made soon to contact this firm. (Spiver Gordon and Raymond Minor will visit one of the managers of the firm in the near future.)

Concurrently with efforts to find a market, we attempted to learn as much as we could about raising sweet potatoes, and to begin to build an interest among the farmers in forming a cooperative. For information about sweet potatoes, we consulted Prof. T.T. Williams in the Department of Agriculture at Southern University. He is helpful, but very removed from the problem. Further assistance can be obtained from Dr. E.P. Roy of the Agricultural Economics Department at LSU. He has done extensive studies on organizing coops, and has designed a step-by-step guide for doing so.

From this research we learned that before the potatoes can be marketed, they must pass a rigid inspection to make sure they are free from the sweet potato weevil. This is according to a Louisiana statute, a copy of which we have on file. According to the law, if weevils are found in the crop, the entire field and all surrounding fields are quarantined, and potatoes from those fields cannot go anywhere. The fields are inspected by state inspectors. We anticipated that there would be trouble here; Princeville might conspire with the state inspectors to make sure that weevils were found. We therefore appealed to the Federal government for help. At the meeting in Edwards, Miss., I spoke to Mr. L.A. Potts of the United States Department of Agriculture about the possibility of getting a federal inspector here at harvest time. I subsequently sent him a written report on the situation, with the same request. At the same time, I contacted the Washington Research Office of SNCC and asked them to do all they could. Miriam Cohen, director of that operation, reported that she had learned that Mr. Potts turned the request over to Mr. William Seabron. She said that the Department of Agriculture is presently considering the request for a federal inspector, and she suggested that pressure be brought to bear on the Department by members of Congress.

This is where the problem stands now. What needs to be done are a)complete the deal with Mr. Bey of United Merchants Exchange; b)comply with all regulations spelled out in the weevil and pest control law; and c)interest the farmers in forming a cooperative. The last is, in the long run, the most important. Marketing on any long term basis cannot be done on a hit-or-miss basis; the farmers must be organized, just as their market is. Help for forming coops can come from several sources: the National Sharecropper's Fund, and various governmental agencies that deal with coops. Mr. Art Emery has offered to spend a few weeks here working with the farmers in forming a coop. Much needs to be done, and it will require the full-time work of one or two people to get it done.

Mimi Feingold
Clinton, La.
Aug. 18, 1964

CONTACTS

William H.P. Bey
United Merchants Exchange
9309 South Cottage Grove
Chicago, Illinois 60619
area code 312 FE 4 1204 (call at 5:30 A.M. Chicago time - 6:30 A.M. our time) or 487-1045 (9 A.M. - 5 P.M.)

Robert Wechsler
110 E. 138 St.
New York, N.Y. 10451
MO 5 3333 (area code 212)

Miriam Cohen
3418 11th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Art Emery
Rt. 1 Box 53
Somerville, Tennessee
465-2547

Jac Wasserman
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 E. 19th St.
New York 3, N.Y.
GR 3 0284

L.A. Potts
Room 232 West
Administrative Building
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

William Seabron
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Departmental Administration
Washington 25, D.C.
DU 8 5965

T.T. Williams
Dept. of Agriculture
Southern University
Baton Rouge, La.

Dr. E.P. Roy
Agricultural Economics Department
LSU
Baton Rouge, La.
DI 8 6511

Clinton, La.
Aug. 7, 1964

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON SWEET POTATOES - WEST FELICIANA

Interviews with farmers who are growing sweet potatoes, (interviews held with farmers who attended the voter registration clinic at the Masonic Hall in Laurel Hill, La. on the night of Aug. 4, 1964), indicates that several of the farmers without contracts did not plant at all this year, while others cut back on their usual crop considerably. Of 40 farmers interviewed, 27 had no contracts. They are growing on an average of 3 acres of potatoes each, making a total of 81 acres. Farmers estimated that, considering the weather so far, each acre would yield from 175 to 200 bushels. This gives a total of 14,175 to 16,200 bushels of potatoes. The vast majority of these potatoes are of the Gold Rush variety (known commonly as "canning" potatoes); only 3 of the 81 acres are devoted to Porto Rican potatoes (known as "eating" potatoes).

Of the 13 farmers interviewed who do have contracts, all 13 indicated that if they could get a better price for their potatoes elsewhere, they would gladly not honor their contracts with Princeville, and, in any case, estimated that they would probably have more potatoes than the contracts called for. These 13 farmers are raising a total of 128 acres of potatoes. Estimating 175 to 200 bushels per acre, this yields a total of 22,400 bushels to 25,000 bushels. It is difficult to estimate now how many of these bushels will be available for sale to markets other than Princeville.

The total number of bushels under consideration, therefore, is from 36,575 to 41,200, most of which are Gold Rush. Most are #1's and jumbo's, while some are #2's (hard to estimate now how much of each).

More to follow as we find out more.

Mimi Feingold

COPY

[1944, Aug]

FARMERS WITH NO CONTRACTS WITH PRINCEVILLE

NAME	ADDRESS	# ACRES	TYPE
James Franklin		6	
Alice R. Pate		2-3	GR
Joe Williams	Wakefield	7	GR
Rosie Pate	Hollywood	5	GR
~~Eddie Baker~~	Rt. 5A Box 857 St. Francisville	3	GR
Willie Washington, Jr.	Weyanoke	2	GR
Frank Bowman, Jr.	Hollywood	3-4	GR
Bennett Scott	Wakefield	2	GR, PR
Philip Stewart	Rt. 1 Box 48 Jackson	1½	GR, PR
John Smith	Rt. 5A Box 855 St. Francisville	2 ½	GR PR
Alice Franklin	Rt. 4 Box 708 St. Francisville	4 1½	GR PR
Rena Franklin	Rt. 4 Box 708 St. Francisville	6 1	GR PR
Jeff Emery	Rt. 5A Box 76 St. Francisville		
Ernest Morgan	Bains		
Jessie Camina	Rt. 5A Box 621 St. Francisville		
Frank Gooden	Hollywood	4-5	
Ned Washington	Wakefield		
Sam Brown	Wakefield	3	GR
Atris Kennedy	Hollywood	1	GR
Wade Hull	Laurel Hill	1	GR
Leonard Cobb	Rt. 4 Box 708 St. Francisville	4	GR
Daniel Pate	Hollywood	2	GR

Bennett Brown	Hollywood		GR
Rosie Hilliard	Hollywood	5-6	GR
Leroy Rowain	Hollywood		GR
Jeff Patterson	Weyanoke	0	
Sullivan Thorn	Wakefield	1½	GR
Richard Perkins	Jackson		GR

Check on:

Andrew Handy	Weyanoke
Dan Cavalier	Weyanoke
Robert Sterling	Laurel Hill

Estimate 3 acres per farmer unless otherwise noted.

Total # acres: 102

Yield per acre: 175-200 bushels

Total expected yield: 17,850-20,400 bushels

Farmers with contracts who would be interested in marketing excess potatoes through the CORE market:

Samuel Smathers		12	GR
Eddie Davis	Weyanoke	12	GR
Willie Sweezer		8	GR
John Brannon	Jackson	1½	GR
Melnor Scott		5	GR,PR
Edward Sharper	Rt. 5A Box 815 St. Francisville	12-13	GR
Robert Cobb	Rt/ 5 Box 850 St. Francisville	8 3	GR PR
Samuel Pate	Hollywood	13	GR
Samuel Gilmore	Weyanoke	7	GR
Harry Roach	Rt. 5 Box 275 St. Francisville	15	GR
William H. Gilmore	Hollywood	8	GR
Thomas Eanes	Rt. 4 Box 660 St. Francisville	4	GR
Tom Jones	Rt. 2 Box 10 Jackson	20	GR
Oliver Gibbs	Wakefield	20	GR
William Minor	Rt. 5 Box 300 St. Francisville	50 1	GR PR
Willie Goings	Plettenberg	6½ 1½	GR PR
Feltus Brown	Wakefield	6-7	GR,PR

[1944, Aug?]

WEST FELICIANA PARISH

Farmers with no contract with Princeville Canning Company

NAME	ADDRESS	#ACRES	TYPE
James Franklin		6	
Alice R. Pate		2-3	GR
Joe Williams	Wakefield	7	GR
Rosie Pate	Hollywood	5	GR
Eddie Baker	Rt. 5A Box 857 St. Francisville	3	GR
Willie Washington, Jr.	Weyanoke	2	GR
Frank Bowman, Jr.	Hollywood	3-4	GR
Bennett Scott	Wakefield	2	GR, PR
Philip Stewart	Rt. 1 Box 48 Jackson	1½	GR, PR
John Smith	Rt. 5A Box 855 St. Francisville	2 ½	GR PR
Alice Franklin	Rt. 4 Box 708 St. Francisville	4 1½	GR PR
Rena Franklin	Rt. 4 Box 708 St. Francisville	6 1	GR PR
Jeff Emery	Rt. 5A Box 76 St. Francisville		
Ernest Morgan	Bains		
Jessie Camina	Rt. 5A Box 621 St. Francisville		
~~Minnie Scott~~	~~Rt. 5 Box 406~~ ~~Wakefield~~		
Frank Gooden	Hollywood	4-5	
~~Lizzie Dunbar~~			
contract thru white lady Ned Washington	Wakefield		
Sam Brown	Wakefield	3	
Atris Kennedy	Hollywood	1	
Wade Hull	Laurel Hill	1	
~~Willie Harris~~			
Leonard Cobb	Rt. 4 Box 708 St. Francisville	4	
Daniel Pate	Hollywood	2	
~~Johnny Brown~~			

~~Sylvester Mills~~

(Unsure whether following planted at all this year)

✓	Bennett Brown	Hollywood	
✓	Rosie Hilliard	Hollywood	5-6
✓	Leroy Rowain	Hollywood	
?	Andrew Handy	Weyanoke	
?	Dan Cavalier	Weyanoke	
—	Jeff Patterson	Weyanoke	none
?	Robert Sterling	Laurel Hill	
✓	Sullivan Thorn	Wakefield	1½
✓	Richard Perkins	Jackson	
	~~David Johnson~~	~~Jackson~~	

WEST FELICIANA PARISH

Farmers with contract with Princeville Canning
(may be interested in outside market)

NAME	ADDRESS	ACRES	TYPE
Samuel Smathers		12	GR
Eddie Davis		12	GR
Willie Sweezer		8	GR
John Brannon		1½	GR
Melnor Scott		5	GR, PR
Edward Sharper	Rt. 5A Box 815 St. Francisville	12-13	GR
Robert Cobb	Rt. 5 Box 850 St. Francisville	8 3	GR PR
Samuel Pate	Hollywood	13	GR
Samuel Gilmore	Weyanoke	7	GR
Harry Roach	Rt. 5 Box 275 St. Francisville	15	GR
William H. Gilmore	Hollywood	8	GR
Thomas Eanes	Rt. 4 Box 660 St. Francisville	4	GR
Tom Jones	Rt. 2 Box 10 Jackson	20	GR

[1964, August?]

West Feliciana Parish: Princeville Canning Co. and the Sweet Potato Farmers

[redacted]

In February 1964 Princeville Canning Co. of St. Francisville, Louisiana, did not send contractual orders for sweet potatoes to 150 Negro farmers who, had their expectations been based solely on their previous relationship with the company, would have had reason to expect contracts. Princeville said its action was owing to economic considerations only: an assertion which on the face of it, and made by a business firm, would in the particular instance ~~would~~ have seemed sufficient and even obvious.

But among those denied contracts were men who had made application, some successfully, against bitter white resentment, to become registered voters, the first of their race to do so in West Feliciana Parish. All Negroes in the parish feared retaliation, and when some were denied contracts it seemed clear to all that racial and not simply economic considerations were determinative. When Jessie Camina asked Warren Wesley, the contracting agent, why he had not been given a contract, Wesley replied " You'all got to prove to us you want to raise potatoes ". The restrictive threat implied in his response is clearly seen when one learns that Camina has been growing potatoes all his life. Put in straight-forward English, Wesley was telling Camina to stay in his place as a lower caste Negro or lose even that mean place.

Princeville has countered the contention of racial retaliation, saying that not all of the 150 were voting Negroes and that among those given contracts were some, e.g., Nathaniel Smith, who are registered to vote. There are four replies to this. First: Of course Princeville contracted with Smith. Smith is nearly the largest of the potato growers and has year after year provided the company with consistently good potatoes. To have cut off Smith would have been to cut off a major source of profit. Two: Princeville has contracts with the U.S.Army and a clear pattern of discrimination would have led upon investigation to their loss. Three: Not all the 150 were voting Negroes, though many of them had tried, because in West Feliciana it is nearly impossible for a Negro to become a voter. Four: There were among those denied contracts some not registered to vote because Princeville's action was intended not just as a reprisal against individuals but a s a warning to the community. There remain many Negroes afraid to vote. The significance of Princeville's action as a threat against the community is clear when one learns that never before the onset of Negro voting had Princeville similarly cut off contracts.

Princeville began operations in St. Francisville in 1945 , acquiring to itself an already partly developed industry. It did not for many years let contracts (most Louisiana buyers do not). The present contractual system started with the introduction of the Goldrush potato (a recent potato bred specifically for canning). With the inception of its contractual system Princeville established itself as a geographical monopoly, a form of economic restraint exacerbated in this case by its racially discriminative practices. Princeville, e.g., offers a price of $2.00 cwt on a field-run basis (standard for the industry) which in actual payment to Negroes at the grading-shed becomes $1.25 - 1.50 cwt because price is determined on a deliberately chosen substandard hamper. Negroes are at times [redacted] unable to meet their contracted delivery terms because crates to carry their potatoes, for which both Negro and white farmers depend upon company supply, are at peak production time refused to them and given to white farmers.

The economic life of the parish is completely dependent upon Princeville. Even the slightest action of this giant causes large consequences in the lives of the small farmers about it. Not to receive a contract at the year's beginning [redacted] means that the year will be one of harshest deprivation. Further, most of the Negro farmers do not own the land they farm but rent it from whites and a year without a contract can mean the loss of their rented land and [redacted] years of want without hope of contracts.

Thus when in this context of dependence and white supremacy Princeville, after the beginning of Negro voting, and for the first time in its history, did not renew a large number of contracts it was clear to the Negro farmers (and to anyone familiar with their plight) that though it could not be specifically documented the action was racial in its motivation and retaliatory in its intent.

With the beginning of harvest Princeville sent letters to those without contracts offering to buy their potatoes. The action had two causes: One: The farmer's reaction had been ~~extremly bitter~~ extremely bitter. They felt they had long enough been maltreated and were considering either to leave farming or to group together for mutual support against the company. Two: CORE in an effort to help the farmers notified marketing firms of Princeville's racial practices and is encouraging the farmers in their desire to begin a cooperative.

When one considers these causes, it is clear that Princeville's sending the letter is an admission that its original motivation was racially retaliatory. The economic considerations claimed at the year's beginning , namely, that some farmers were not interested in growing potatoes and so were denied contracts as individuals, could not have altered in the course of one growing season.

[redacted]

[1964]

Evaluation

1- Princeville's letter to the farmers without contract is a victory for CORE. Though the harvest this year is expected to fall below projected yields the simple need of potatoes is not a sufficient explanation of the letter. First: the company will not by this means get enough potatoes to fill the supposed shortage. There are not that many available; not even if it got all the uncontracted ones; and there are readier sources. Second: there appeared upon the scene, at CORE's urging, Mr William Bey, Chicago merchant, who expressed desire to buy potatoes of the farmers this year and next. Third; the company had already suggested that it might later in the year buy from the farmers without contracts. That it did actually buy is possibly owing to its belief that it had satisfactorily punished the farmers. But the undaunted spirit displayed by the farmers, aided by CORE's boycott, both makes that seem unlikely and is itself the most reasonable explanation of the offer.

Whether it is a victory or no, CORE, using the Kennedy "Trollope-ploy", can happily proclaim it one. The farmers believe it to be one.

Enclosed is a copy of the Princeville letter (addressee not to be divulged and the letter, please, quickly to be returned) Factual statements and assertions made in the report can be supported by documentation and affidavitts of those farmers concerned.

2- The farmers during the year learned much about the meaning of their lives as Southern rural Negroes. They perceived the need of a socio-economic organization to make real their aspirations.

Recommendation

1- I suggest CORE now end its boycott, notifying Princeville and boldly thanking them for meeting CORE's demand (the "Trollope-ploy")

2- I suggest that CORE continue to encourage, and to do all it can to help, the farmers to form a cooperative. CORE's goal, and lesson, in this is to give to equality the actuality that only a secure economic base can give.

In this regard, no complete reliance ought to be placed upon the possibility of Bey's buying next year's harvest. While still considering that possibility CORE ought to assist the farmers to negotiate with other market firms.

Sweet Potatoes: [MIMI FEINGOLD] [1964]

Weird prob. → potatoes sold only in specified areas – have to be inspected

✓ w/ Blue Book on buyers in Opelousas

meet Mr. Williams at 2:00 – in his office

LSU DI 8-6511 ask for extensn – Agric. Extensn Service –

Agric. Eco. Dept. – Dr. Roy for coop info.

what buyers ∃ for sw. pot.

get Agric. Extension Service info fr. county agent

3 Negro coops:

Bossier Parish, R.R. Parish, Wash Parish

info fr. Washington Parish group sending

Charter, lit. on sweet potatoes

Productn info – Dr. Julian Miller

Horticulture Dept LSU

Extensn Specialist service: Mr. Joseph Montelero

for name of buyers – DI 8 6511 ext. 2222

Marketing specialist in sweet potatoes

Contact for wash. Parish coop –

for specified areas for sweet potatoes
call Commissioner of Agric. DI 3 7837
*Fruit + veg. Inspectn Service DI 4-1539
State Capitol

If ~~potato~~ area has green tag (weevil free), then crop can go into any state. If area isn't weevil free, can go into some states -

✓ Louisiana Quarantine Law -
→ DI 2-7580 - state entomologist
~~Sut La.~~ (Commissr of Agric; office)
For weevil control - see county agent

Mr. Perkins - county agent EBR Parish

voc. ag. teacher: E.M. Harrison
at Dawson High

Lorman's Potato Curing Shed - Zachary -

See county agent for Opelousas buyer -

[3]

2

St. Francisville - Fri, ~~Feb.~~ Mar. 6, 1964.

Warren Wesley at Princeville Canning Co. told Jessie Camina that 150 farmers weren't going to get contract. Mr. Wesley = one who issues contracts. He is employee of Princeville. He does many jobs - sort of gen'l manager. He told Mr. Camina this

---

Situatn at Princeville: - out of 250 crates, farmer counts on losing c. 30-40 crates - too large or too small. Princeville won't pay farmers for them, but they use them anyhow - "pee wees" - 8 oz can, lg ones used for mashed potatoes -

---

after Feb. 17, 1964. He said, "If you all do better, we'll take you back on next year." He said go on & raise potatoes - he'll furnish seed as usual - he'll buy them in the fall. "You've got to prove to us you want to raise potatoes."

People know of c. 80 people cut off. Many more, contract cut, but not cut out completely

To Ernest Morgan, Wesley said, "You fell too far behind on your contract last year." Everyone fell behind on contract last year '/ weather & cucumber beetle - they condemn whole load if find cucumber beetle in one crate.

Markets: contacts?
La.: 1) Trappist Canning Co.
Opelousas
2) George Lohman (Lorman)
Scott, La. (near Lake Charles)
(not interested in #2)

One of probs in forming coop. is that most farmers don't own own prop. - c. 32 land owners. Some shaky. others want to take risk - no other alternative. (Ernest Morgan = shaky).

Farmers already made plans for 1964-
1) Try to work to get buyer
2) Get Princeville to take potatoes

Market in N.Y.

Potatoes can't be sold fast enough - have to be stored - have to be graded

#1 + jumbo only ones any good -

Curing house - store pots. for 5-6 weeks. Kiln dried.

Speak to farmers

What do they want for potatoes N.Y. could put them in curing houses. May be able to work out commission -

They could supply bushels, curing them

15% lost in curing (shrinkage fr. dehydratn)

c. 35 lbs. left fr. 50 after grading.

Call collect

Del-fe Produce Co. Inc.,
Store 27
Terminal Market
CY 2-0360
3 A.M. - 4 or 5 P.M.

[MIMI FEINGOLD]

other than recent 150

When and what farmers have been punished for late delivery of contracted potatoes? Punished in what way?

Jumbo + small potatoes? 30-40 crates/250?

Camera: "If you all do better we'll take you back on next year." What does this mean?
"You've got to prove to us you want a ~~contract~~ to raise potatoes."

Who is Warren Wesley locally? His politics, organizations, and attitudes?

Morgan: "You fell too far behind on your contract last year." What does this mean?

Do Truitts live in St Francisville?

State inspection?
Federal inspection?

What did Justice Dept (Dunbaugh) do?
Any grounds for Federal action on its contract

1943

before: ~~#~~ Warner Starch Co.
before: small buyers
Warner + Previously built market + local industry
no contracts at first until Porto Rico #1
contracts with introduction of Goldrush (c.1939)

no reason for cutting off contracts given
>> no cutting off of contracts before registration of progress
Mr Smith known as good potato for quality + quantity
only 4 grow more; always met terms of contract

Ernest Morgan

Jessie Commeana

County Extension Agent McGee does not come since registration began.

ASC

[1904]

St Francisville - Sunday

> Mary Smith + students on the arrest Bob Hurwitt + Arthur Brooks, arrested on P. Unieville land.

> Interview Nathaniel Smith for statement on P Unieville's opinion to nullifying the contracts and companies prior to Prunieville - history. Copy of letter sent to farmers offering to buy potatoes

> Why were people denied contracts?

> People who have contracts always meet standards for contracts?

> Mini's [illegible] on Prunieville

[1964]

> What are CORE's objectives in regard to Princeville?
Does the letter of Princeville to the farmers meet them?
Are they principally punitive to keep Princeville from interfering in the registration of negroes? — or long-term socio-economic as bases for equality?

> Apparently one cannot prove Princeville uses economic reprisal against negroes

Yet negroes feel they do

Is their feeling (given voice through CORE in a boycott and the formation of a cooperative) enough to warrant Princeville's acting?

(over)

~~[illegible] not so much [illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible] of discrimination~~

Report: Discrimination exists in the structure of the ~~[illegible]~~ society — one must first describe the comprehensive context and from that point the specific instance to make possible an understanding of the instance — the fear, ignorance, frustration.

	NAME	ADDRESS	# ACRES	TYPE
	~~[illegible]~~			
	~~[illegible]~~			
	James Franklin		6	
	Alice R. Pate		2-3	GR
	Joe Williams	Wakefield	7	GR
	Rosie Pate	Hollywood	5	GR
	Eddie Baker	Rt. 5A Box 857 St. Francisvill	3	GR
14	Willie Washington Jr.	Weyanoke	2	GR
3	Frank Bowman, Jr.	Hollywood	3-4	GR
	Bennett Scott	Wakefield	2	GR, PR
13|47½ 39	Philip Stewart	Rt. 1 Box 48 Jackson	1½	GR PR
42	John Smith	Rt. 5A Box 855 St. F.	2 acres ½ acre	GR PR
	Alice Franklin	Rt. 4 Box 708 St. F.	4 acres 1½ acres	GR PR
	Rena Franklin	Rt. 4 Box 708 St. F.	6 acres 1 acres	GR PR
64 175	Jeff Emery	Rt. 5A Box 74 St. F.		
90 157,50	Ernest Morgan	Bains		
	Jessie Camina	Rt. 5A Box 621 St. F.		
	Minnie Scott	Rt. 5 Box 406 Wakefield		
	Frank Gooden	Hollywood		
	Lizzie ~~[illegible]~~ Dunbar			
	Ned ~~[illegible]~~ Washington		2 27	
	Sam Brown		3	
	Atris Kennedy		81 1acre	GR
	Wade Hill			
~~4~~ 50	Julius Harris		44 175 81 200	
40 90	Leonard Cobb		81 175 16,200 27	
	Daniel Pate		1400	
	Johnny Brown		14,175	
27	Sylvester Mills			

CONTRACT	NAME	ADDRESS	# ACRES	TYPE
	Saml Smathers		12	GR
1200 expects 3,000	Eddie Davis		12	GR
	Willie Sweezer		8	GR
	John Brannon		1½	GR
	~~[illegible] Kennedy~~		~~1~~	~~GR~~
	Melnor Scott		5	GR & PR
	Edward Sharper	Rt. 5A Box 815 St. Francisville	12-13	GR
	Robt Cobb	Rt. 5 Box 850 St. F.	8 } 3 }	GR PR
	Saml Pate	Hollywood	13	GR
	Saml Gilmore	Weyanoke	7	GR
	Harry Roach	Rt. 5 Box 275 St. F.	15	GR.
	Wm H. Gilmore	Hollywood	8	GR
	Thomas Eanes	Rt. 4 Box 660 St. F.	4	GR.
13	Tom Jones	Rt. 2 Box 10 Jackson	20	GR
	Martha Patterson			

38
12
11
20
23
24
128

15
128
175
640
896
128
22400
14,175
36,575

128
200
25000
14,200
41,200

Enoch Godwin
Area Code 919
892 - 3547
Dunn, N.C.

Irving Able's contact
Irving doesn't want to be cut out
Info What he sees as [illegible]
Can he visit farmers?

He has way of getting rid of #2s & jumbos

Price? (they look at as investment not cost)

[1944]

Irving Abbe wanted I call you

Irving Abbe spoke to you about
sweet potatoes coming fr. La.—
He wanted I call you since
you had some questions I
could answer.

what do you need
to know?

Can you visit

35
3
105

105

P.

P. would have to be
Potatoes crated

Can bring [illegible] freight

[illegible] freight

Price

1 Carload of 500–600 bu. packed
[illegible] $1.05/bu. w/ container
$1.00/bu.

Please [illegible]

[1964]

Name	address	telephone No.	Have a contract with Francisville
Raymond Minor	Rt. 5 Box 300 St. Francisville La		yes
Robert Gilmore	Hollywood, La		don't farm
Nathaniel Smith	Rt 5, Box 315 St. Francisville, La.	635-3002	yes
Jessie Cammena	Rt 5 A Box 621 St. Francisville La		no
Ernest Morgan	Box 38 Bains La.		no
Jeff Emery	Rt 5 A Box 876 St. Francisville, La		no
Bernette Scott	Rt 5 Box 406 Wakefield, La		no
William Tate	Hollywood, La		no
Henry Dunbar	Rt. 5 A Box 820 St. Francisville La.		don't farm
Samuel Tate	Hollywood, La.		yes
Grant Brown	Rt 5 A Box 850 St Francisville, La		no

wade Hull	Rt 5 Box 28 St. Francisville, La	no
Philip Stewart	Rt. 5 Box 48 Jackson, La	no
John Branon	Rt 1, Box 496 Jackson, La	no

[1944]

Hollywood; People w/out contracts

Bennett Brown
Johnny Brown
Otris Kennedy
Samuel Gilmore
Edward Davis

Weyanoke
Andrew Handy
Dan Cavalier
Jeff Patterson

Wakefield
Sam Brown
Sullivan Thorn

Jackson:
Richard Perkins
David Johnson

Rosie Hilliard
Leroy Rowain (?)
Daniel Pate

Laurel Hill
Robert Sterling
~~Da~~

Area

Hollywood
Solitude
Wakefield
Laurel Hill
Jackson

Contact

Robt Gilmore
Ernest Morgan
Bennett Scott
Nathaniel Smith
Phillip Stewart
John Brannon

W. OFFICE

ADMINISTRATION–
WORKSHOPS

1943, April –
1945, May

April 17 '62

OBJECTIVES of the

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP ON HOUSING

I. MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS

1. To bring all housing projects and their grounds up to the standard of the most recently erected project (Currie's Wood).

2. To maintain continual vigilance in surveying and studying the conditions of our public housing projects and submit regular reports for action.

3. To work out means of establishing cooperation between tenants and management in continuing the proposed standards.

II. INTEGRATION & INTERGROUP RELATIONS

1. A public statement by the Commissioners of the Jersey City Housing Authority acknowledging the existence of segregation in our city's housing projects, and reaffirming the Authority's policy of "open occupancy" in Jersey City public housing.

2. To formulate a plan in cooperation with local and federal housing officials whereby the Jersey City Housing projects will be desegregated.

3. To establish and implement a program whereby once the projects have been desegregated, integration will be maintained permanently.

4. To assist tenant leagues, when requested, to organize on a racially integrated basis, and to assist these tenant organizations in maintaining good, friendly and cooperative intergroup relations, through the various recreational, social, athletic, and any community activities in the projects, and through a program of education.

5. The Housing Commissioners, the Director, the managers and staff of the Housing Authority should recognize their responsibility in seeing that good relations are maintained among the racial groups in the projects. The above mentioned housing officials should meet regularly with tenant representatives of all projects to make effective the desired intergroup relations.

6. A person trained and qualified in the field of inter-racial intergroup relations should be employed by the Housing Authority.

III. TENANT SELECTION

1. To remove the conditions which have resulted in segregation and racial tensions.

2. To review existing standards with the intent and purpose of creating a policy of acceptance and placement that will lead to the desegregation of the project and bring about integration completely.

3. To review existing rules for a suitable rehabilitation program for those families needing it and to help formulate procedures for the eviction of undesirable families.

IV. RECREATION & SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

1. To alert the Public Housing Commission and the city government to the immediate need for wholesome recreational and social activies in the public housing projects of Jersey City.

2. To stimulate inter-group recreational and social activities for children, youth and adults in each individual housing project.

3. To assimilate recreational and social activities between the public housing projects and their immediate neighborhoods.

4. To plan and submit a program of recreational and social activities that can be initiated within one week after submission.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. Ernest Silver
Program Chairman

Reg Stagmaier
Local Arrangements & Publicity

W Rdwyo

JM

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

October 11-12, 1962

Hotel Patten
Chattanooga, Tennessee

"Individual freedom
is still the great
unfinished business
of the world today"

--Adlai Stevenson
September 22, 1962

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11

12:00- 1:30 - Registration and Buffet Luncheon
Hotel Patten

1:30- 3:15 - Presiding: George Barrett, President

ROUND-UP ACROSS THE STATE

Chairman: Mrs. Ernest Silver

Bristol - Rev. Dogan Williams
Oak Ridge - William Ramsay
Knoxville - Rev. W. T. Crutcher
Chattanooga - Mrs. Seamour Shavin ✓
Lebanon - Mary Hamilton
Nashville - Gideon Fryer ✓
Jackson - Mrs. Ray Allen
Fayette and Haywood Counties - Lewis W. Jones
Memphis - Hunter Lane, Jr. ✓
NO → ~~Joe Rev Sloan~~
The South - Paul Rilling – Field Service Director for Southern Regional Council

Recorder: Elizabeth Edwards

3:30- 4:30 - WORKSHOPS

Housing Parlor G 1
Leader: William Ramsay ✓
Resource: Father Robert Hunter – Chattanooga
Recorder: Mrs. Burnell Davis

Health & Hospitals
Leader: Mrs. Richard Present
Resource: Mrs. Stanley Ish, Jr.
Recorder: Mrs. Fred Muhleman

Seg; PTA

3:00- 4:30 - Continued

H-1 Education Explore beyond tokenism

Leader: Robert Coveyou
Resource: Mrs. Robert Peelle
Recorder: Mrs. Luke Jackson

Local Council Representatives

Leader: George Barrett
(For heads of local councils or
their representatives.)

4:45- 5:15 - A STATE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Presiding, George Barrett

SPEAKER: Galen Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Commission on Human Rights

Discussion Leader, Washington Butler, Jr.

7:00 - DINNER - Hotel Patten

Presiding, Seamour Shavin

Invocation: Rabbi Abraham Feinstein

Introduction of Speaker: Herman Long

SPEAKER: Harold Curtis Fleming, Director
Potomac Institute, Washington, D. C.

"Southern Politics and National Policy"

Benediction: Rev. John Cooper

CONFERENCE HOUSING: Rosetta Motel
37th and Williams Street
Phone: AM 7-2068

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12

9:00-11:00 - EMPLOYMENT IN THE SIXTIES

Moderator, Philip J. Winkfield

SPEAKER: Vivian W. Henderson, Economist

"Manpower Demands and Community Preparation"

Panel:

- Hunter Lane, Jr. - Memphis
- Mrs. James Todd - Nashville
- Rev. M. J. Jones - Chattanooga
- Lewis Sinclair - Knoxville

Recorder: Mrs. Philipp Sottong

11:15-12:15 - ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Election of Board
Consideration of Amendment to By-laws
Treasurer's Report
Adoption of Budget
Executive Director's Report
President's Report
Discussion

Annual Meeting Adjourned

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

1:00- 2:30 - BOARD MEETING

Election of Officers & 3 Executive Committee Members

Other Business

Workshops ×

MEMORANDUM

To: All Area Four CORE Groups
From: Donald Wendell, Regional Field Secretary
Re: Leadership Training Conference - November 16-18, 1962
DATE: October 15, 1962

It is imperative, in these critical times, that those of us who are involved in the civil rights movement be as fully prepared as possible to address ourselves to the elimination of segregation and discrimination in our society. The Congress of Racial Equality has always attempted to fulfill its responsibility in this area; however, it has become increasingly evident that there must be fuller dissemination of ideas and particularly an understanding of strategy and tactics as they relate to the non-violent movement.

Consequently, the National Office of the Congress of Racial Equality is initiating area conferences and leadership institutes. The purposes are as follows: (1) to clarify our policies and approach to the elimination of segregation. (2) to be able to present to the members of our organization technical know-how to better enable them to initiate and implement meaningful programs. (3) and, finally, to involve as many of our members as possible in this type of conference.

I am certain that all of us are anxious and determined that CORE continue to be a viable and dynamic organization and maintain its position as "the cutting edge of the civil rights movement."

Consequently, I urge you to impress upon the membership of your chapters the necessity for as many people to participate in this conference as possible.

NOTE: In previous conferences and workshops, quite often the participants have been those who could afford the financial obligation or were free during that particular time. As a result, quite often many of the individuals who were really responsible for the day-to-day functions of the chapters have found it impossible to attend national conferences. However, for a program to be translated into effective action, it is necessary to have active leadership participation as fully as possible in conferences such as this. i.e., officers and committee heads, etc.

[3]

NORTHEASTERN AREA CHAPTER
LEADERSHIP TRAINING CONFERENCE
OF CORE - CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

NOVEMBER 16-18, 1962
DISTRICT 65
RETAIL, WHOLESALE & DEPT. STORE UNION
ASTOR PLACE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

The first of a series of regional or area chapter leadership training conferences sponsored by the National office is scheduled for CORE chapters in the northeastern area on November 16 - 18.

The need for such conferences arises out of a desire to strengthen CORE chapters by aiding in the training of local leadership. Our aim is to involve those people in CORE chapters who potentially or actually will take prime responsibility for developing and executing the program of local chapters.

Techniques and approaches have been developed in employment and housing which seem abstract on paper, but are likely to become real when the actual problems encountered by a chapter are discussed and "the how-to-do-it" worked out in a conference or workshop. Now matter how appropriate or well developed our techniques may be, their effectiveness depends on the ability of the members of our chapters to adopt and execute these methods where they are.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM SKETCH

Friday evening, November 16	General Session - Purpose of Conference James Farmer
Saturday, November 17	
Morning	Discussion Groups A. Chapter Functioning 1. Membership Involvement 2. Organizing a Group 3. Programs for college groups B..Techniques in Project Development 1. Employment 2. Housing
Afternoon	Field Work - gw 4m
Evening	Report and Evaluation of Field Work
Sunday, November 18	
Morning	Field Work
Afternoon	Summary and Evaluation

- -

NAME____________________ PHONE____________

STREET____________________ CITY__________ STATE________

AGE_____ SEX_____ ~~RACE~~______

CHAPTER__________________ POSITION IN CHAPTER________________

Return this application blank as soon as possible to the Program Department, CORE - Congress of Racial Equality, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York.CO 7-6270

October 16, 1962

Dear

Commencing Friday evening, November 16 through Sunday afternoon, November 18 an area conference and leadership training program will be conducted by the national office of CORE. In order for this program to be effective we feel that it must be structured in such a manner as to answer the needs of the chapters in this area.

Therefore, we are urging chapter chairmen and committee chairman to attend a special planning session. The purpose of which will be to insure the inclusion in the program of matters of vital concern to the chapters. Please urge as many of your committee chairmen to attend, where possible, this planning session, which will be held Thursday, October 25, 38 Park Row at 7:30 p.m.

Yours in CORE

Donald Wendell
Regional Field Secretary

DW/med

Call D. Grueman Wright.

WKshop

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NY 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

NORTHEAST AREA LEADERSHIP CONFERE
November 16, 17, 18, 1962

S C H E D U L E

Friday, November 16	(Registration 6:00 - 7:30 P.M.)
7:30 - 8:00 p.m.	Key note address: Mr. James Farmer, CORE Nat'l Director
8:00 - 9:10 p.m.	PANEL DISCUSSION Economics of Racism: Michael Harrington, Editor of "New America" and author of The Other America The Politics of Civil Rights: Marv R. ~~Mr. Norman Hill~~, Assistant to the Program Director, CORE The Minority Community: Mr. Bayard Rustin, WRL Executive Secretary
9:15 - 10:15 p.m.	DISCUSSION GROUPS – Get Resource material for Don W. Community Involvement and Relationships to Other Groups
10:20 - 11:00 p.m.	Announcements and Song Fest
Saturday, November 17	(Registration 9:30 - 10:00 A.M.)
10:00 - 11:00 a.m.	CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT (Three groups) a. Membership Involvement in Established Chapters – Bob G. b. Organizing a New Chapter – Me c. Projects for College Chapters – Zev long range planning.
11:00 - 11:15 a.m.	COFFEE
11:15 - 12:45 p.m.	TECHNIQUES IN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT A. Employment (two groups) – b. Housing (two groups) – Me
12:45 - 1:30 p.m.	LUNCH 1. Live 2. Socio-Drama = in Negotion Techniques
1:30 - 2:00 p.m.	ASSIGNMENTS
2:00 p.m. ---	FIELD WORK
8:00 p.m. ---	EVALUATION OF FIELD WORK, ASSIGNMENTS FOR SUNDAY
10:00 p.m. ---	SOCIAL (NY Core ~~Place to be announced~~) FREE REFRESHMENTS
Sunday, November 18 --	239 West 125th Street (New York CORE Office)
10:00 a.m.	FIELD WORK – Area Cooperation Gordon Carey
2:00 p.m.	SUMMARY FREEDOM SONG FEST – Area-wide projects

Visit Norm pm

* * * * * * *

COST: Registration fee for the conference will be $2.00 for adults and $1.00 for students. Fee includes materials, participation in all sessions, Saturday morning coffee, Saturday lunch and Saturday night SOCIAL. Housing will be provided at no charge for those outside the Metropolitan New York Area. For further information upon arrival call LU 3-7039 or OR 3-5120.

#########

Outline for Don W
1. Org. new Chaps.
2. etc.

SRC file

Report L-40
February 13, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(From an address by the Honorable Terry Sanford, Governor of North Carolina; Governor Sanford was speaking before the North Carolina Press Association at the Carolina Inn in Chapel Hill last month.)

OBSERVATION FOR A SECOND CENTURY

"The American Negro was freed from slavery one hundred years ago. In this century he has made much progress, educating his children, building churches, entering into the community and civic life of the Nation.

"Now is a time not merely to look back to freedom, but forward to the fulfillment of its meaning. Despite great progress, the Negro's opportunity to obtain a good job has not been achieved in most places across the country. Reluctance to accept the Negro in employment is the greatest single block to his continued progress and to the full use of the human potential of the Nation and its States.

"The time has come for American citizens to give up this reluctance, to quit unfair discriminations, and to give the Negro a full chance to earn a decent living for his family and to contribute to higher standards for himself and all men.

"We cannot rely on law alone in this matter because much depends upon its administration and upon each individual's sense of fair play. North Carolina and its people have come to the point of recognizing the urgent need for opening new economic opportunities for Negro citizens. We also recognize that in doing so we shall be adding new economic growth for everybody.

"We can do this. We should do this. We will do it because we are concerned with the problems and the welfare of our neighbors. We will do it because our economy cannot afford to have so many people fully or partially unproductive. We will do it because it is honest and fair for us to give all men and women their best chance in life."

[2]

Report L-40
February 13, 1963

THE GOOD NEIGHBOR PROGRAM

"In North Carolina we will attempt to provide leadership for the kind of understanding America needs today.

"To carry out these hopes we will do five things right now:

"1. We have established the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council.

"It will consist of 24 outstanding citizens of the State. David S. Coltrane will be chairman; Dean James T. Taylor will be vice chairman. Coltrane is former Director of Administration and presently Special Consultant to the Governor. Taylor is former Dean of Men at North Carolina College.

"We will also name an additional advisory committee to reach more sections of the economy and the State.

"The Council will have a two-fold mission (1) to encourage employment of qualified people without regard to race, and (2) to urge youth to become better trained and qualified for employment.

"2. We are asking all Mayors and Chairmen of County Commissioners to establish local Good Neighbor Councils.

"3. We have issued a memorandum to heads of State agencies, departments, and institutions, asking them, if they have not already done so, to examine and formulate policies which do not exclude from employment qualified people because of race.

"4. Being aware that complete success cannot be achieved without wise and vigorous leadership from private business and industry, we will conduct a conference this spring, inviting leading industrialists and businessmen to participate.

"5. We call on church leaders, pastors, civic organizations, to support the objectives of the Good Neighbor Councils in their own effective ways.

"In addition to Coltrane and Taylor, the members of the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council are: J. Marse Grant of Raleigh, editor of the Biblical Recorder, official publication of the North Carolina Baptist Convention; John H. Wheeler, president of Farmers and Mechanics Bank at Durham; J. P. Strother, managing editor of the Kinston Daily Free Press; John W. Winters, Raleigh realtor and member of the

Raleigh City Council; Roy D. McLaurin, Laurinburg businessman; Dr. Reginald A. Hawkins, Charlotte dentist; Bruce F. Jones, Edenton automobile dealer; Clark S. Brown, Winston-Salem funeral director; J. S. Stewart, president of Mutual Savings and Loan Association and member of the Durham City Council; Edward Loewenstein, Greensboro architect; and Dr. John R. Larkins, State Department of Public Welfare.

"Other members of the Council will be announced later."

Workshop 1

CORE

Mid-South Region

Leadership Conference

1, 2, 3 March 1963

Central YWCA Lexington, Kentucky

Minutes

CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

Ronald Berry, Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. Inez Boyd, Toledo, Ohio.

James Farmer, New York, N.Y.

Robert Halfhill, Lexington, Ky.

Miss Mary Hamilton, Lebanon, Tenn.

Norman Hill, New York, N.Y.

Bobby Jennings, Lebanon, Tenn.

Winston Lockett

Edward Morin, Lexington, Ky.

Robert Patterson, Greensboro, N.C.

Miss Mary Pendleton, Louisville, Ky.

David Rader, Lexington, Ky.

Isaac Reynolds, Durham, N.C.

Miss Carolyn Snead, Greensboro, N.C.

Saturday 2 March 1963

At approximately 10:00 a.m. Mr. Isaac Reynolds began a discussion of the philosophy of non-violence. He reviewed the history of civil disobediance. and its application by Gandhi in particular. He emphasized the importance of discipline and understanding in using non-violence. Gandhi once called off a demonstration because his followers, not yet completely educated in the philosophy, started fighting.

Mr. Reynolds mentioned several areas related to CORE philosophy which need increasing attention. We should study Negro history more closely so that a knowledge of the cultural background, a sense of identity, and a feeling for the long endurance of injustice might result. Current events should be used more effectively in persuading and rallying support. He gave examples of Negroes' being brutalized which did not stir the public conscience because little known. On religion, he thought the churches ought to be more in the lead than they have been. Sit-ins are being held in churches some places. He suggested one reason for disbelief in Christianity is the churches' failure to teach its best ideals--and practice them. He warned inactivity after completion of a project is a cause of deterioration in organization and community spirit.

Questions brought out these points. The Black Muslims have so much appeal because, unlike civil rights groups, they have reached the masses through door-to-door campaigns. The purpose of publicity is to arouse the public and suggest constructive action. The newspapers have in many cases simply not printed the organization's releases.

Miss Mary Hamilton raised the topic of interracialism versus nationalism. She referred to the "black hysteria" as a normal result of militancy. As a person begins with himself, so a people begin with their nation; this concern should and must grow to encompass the world. A feeling of solidarity, a national consciousness, and group goals are needed. But a relevant program must make brotherhood attractive. Non-violence helps to rid one of bitterness for an understanding of the opponent. But non-violence is only the means; real equality for those who have known only second class is the goal.

Mr. Norman Hill led a discussion of police brutality. He defined the role of the police under a democracy as enforcing the law impartially and maintaining an atmosphere of constitutional liberty. But since the police often serve the status quo their power is grossly misused. The weak, the poor, the unrepresented, the unpopular, the defenseless are the victims of police. Negroes, being socially and economically deprived as a class, happen to be victims more than others. Factors of minority group status and general prejudice among "respectable" people work together to make the police agents of racism.

He cited cases of beatings while handcuffed, at least one beating to death, third degree forced confessions, and unusual punishments of Negroes by police. He gave as example the Negro in Florida caught in the peniteniary with a pencil. The man was stripped and tied up to the bars of his cell for 20 hours and then given the water treatment. A retired Negro policeman in Detroit, tooted his horn to a police cruiser only to be pulled over, beaten, chained to a hospital bed, and finally released with pressure on him, being grateful for his job, take no action against the department.

There are legal recourses open to victims. To get a criminal conviction under federal law, however, requires proof of intent to deprive. The "club" of lawmen, in unofficial collusion, coupled with the usual government bureaucracy, tend to bring already difficult proceedings to a halt. Civil suits against officers ar individuals are easier to win, but the complaintant, threatened and his witnesses intimidated, must bear the expense of a sometimes lengthy and always costly trial. New York state waives its immunity in allowing a whole department, such as police, to be sued under state law for violent brutality.

Police as agents of the power structure have no check put on them. Selection of officers should be on merit, not patronage. In progressive cities training programs include human relations, civil rights, and minority group courses. But the FBI, among others, still employs the words "nigger, wap, kike" in instruction. A complaint department within the police department depends on the readiness to discipline themselves. But an independent police review board, such as Philadelphia's, which can hold hearings and make recommendations on complaints, has resulted in public opinion pressing for a police department reprimand.

General discussion revealed a few cases in the South where popular protest is awakening. The fact that often police will withdraw protection from demonstrators at the mercy of mobs is criminal negligence on the part of the officers. The FBI and the Justice Department are reluctant to step into a case until state and local officials have made the motions of an investigation. Meanwhile evidence becomes stale, and a poor man waits in jail without bail being made. It is important to know community leaders of the American Civil Liberties Union, the Workers Defense League, and other legal defense organizations to have cases brought and to push for reforms. The fear of creating a newspaper sensation, although the facts are known, is a factor in federal officials' reluctance to step in.

At 11:50 a.m. the conference recessed until 1:00 p.m. for lunch.

At 1:20 p.m. Miss Mary Hamilton opened discussion on press relations. She mentioned two factors contributing to failure of CORE in the press field: not realizing the importance of the press, and ignorance of how to send a press release. She summarized a memorandum which she prepared on press procedures, national and local.

Discussion brought out that the use of quotes by the group leader can be effective and specific. It is necessary to keep a copy of any statement for protection, for example, in states where calling a boycott by that name is illegal. Whether a press release is more effective after break-down of negotiations or just before direct action depends on the variables in a given situation and individual instinct.

Members of the conference at this point went out to various parts of the city to distribute handbills announcing the public rally to be held Sunday afternoon.

The conference reconvened at 4;20 p.m. Mr. L. Clayton Jones, assistant director, Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, discussed employment. In the case of Lexington he said the time was ripe for progress, which could be accomplished through a meeting of the downtown managers at luncheon. No boycotts would be needed now. The industries with government contracts can be persuaded by court actions more easily. A list of government contractors is available. It is most important to compile a list of qualified Negroes to fill the jobs once they are open. Interest the Negro community through the ministers' association, make a list of interested people through barber shops and churches, determine who is qualified, and get courtesy cars lined up in case of a boycott. This was the pattern in Lexington's project to get bus drivers. Mr. Jones emphasized that downtown businessmen (in Lexington) will respond if the setting is right. Paying for their luncheon sets up an atmosphere of equality for negotiation. He noted that Louisville restaurant owners were pushing for a public accommodations ordinance so that they could give as reason for their policy, "It's the law." He urged that we push hard. Do not alienate, but understand and change. The opponent will not be bitter, and may come to think of himself as a leader in integration.

A discussion of how to educate the people to the law followed. Copies of a leaflet "Your rights ... in Kentucky" were distributed. Leadership by ministers are exemplified by the Philadelphia boycott and the lunch-counter sit-ins in Lexington. The best education is exposure to an integrated situation, especially in employment. As to discrimination against the white man, Mr. Jones retorted that the Negro has been kept down so long that some inequities in the short run are justified. He also noted that unions have no control over the hiring process, as some management people have stated falsely.

The meeting adjourned at 5:10 p.m.

A banquet was held in the YWCA cafeteria, beginning at approximately 6:45. Participants and local friends attended. Bishop W. H. Powels gave the invocation. Following dinner, Mr. Daniel Garrison introduced Mrs. Joseph Boyd, who talked about housing. She summarized her efforts in Toledo to make sure the tax moneys were being spent properly in her community. Upon looking for the development, she found nothing but a large cleared area. She quit reading the newspapers and started reading federal publications on housing. Housing is irrelevant to race relations, said one city official. But dummy companies set up for the councilmen's profit, owned by their wives, were discovered in control of urban renewal in Toledo. At a subsequent election a new set of city fathers were put in, who proved to be little better. Mrs. Boyd suggested reading the federal laws and the government pamphlet, "A Workable program". Ohio Civil Rights Commission and other groups gave aid. The city's Human Relations group was dominated by the mayor. The latter has not appointed the Citizens' Participation Committee. But two months ago Toledo CORE was organized, and hopefully soon will see its first house.

Mr. Garrison introduced Miss Mary Hamilton, who introduced Mr. James Farmer.

Mr. Farmer spoke of astounding progress made in the South in recent years. But the basic pattern of segregation in American life is not yet broken. Instead of decreasing, it is increasing. He focused his remarks on two areas: housing and employment.

In Pittsburgh as in many areas urban renewal has meant the removal of minority groups from one slum to an even more crowded slum. This is true because those in the cleared area cannot afford the new housing. Rigid ghettos are the rule throughout the nation, where the goal should be an open society. Housing segregation leads to discrimination in employment, segregation de facto of the schools, and prevention of peoples' getting acquainted.

There are more middle class Negroes now than ever before. The Negroes' average income is rising. The standard of living is higher than most of the people of the world. Yet compared with average white income since World War II, the gap is widening. The Negro is still at the bottom of the economic ladder. The policy of hiring the best man who applies is not now sufficient. Employers must, in President Kennedy's words, "Go out and find some." They must seek and recruit qualified people of all races. The present policy of many companies is to go to high school graduating classes--predominantly white, of course. They advertise only in the papers read by whites. He cited recent progress made with Sealtest in New York, Safeway in Washington, and J. C. Penney (which has now its first Negro manager).

We must double our efforts. Washington will not give a solution; help comes only when there is pressure. When considering the Freedom Rides, the Negroes were asked to cool off. Thurgood Marshall commented that if they cooled off any more they would be in a deep freeze. So finally the ICC ruled 1 November 1960 that bus station facilities must be open to all interstate travellers. The Executive order exempted all existing housing and 75% of new housing. The President's message a few days ago on civil rights was a good speech; it was a good speech in the 1960 campaign, too. The administration will fight for its proposals on civil rights only if pressure is brought.

It is up to the dedicated volunteers to increase activity and to widen the organization's appeal. We need better organization; we need mass support if not mass membership, to win. He mentioned one project now underway to remove the economic underpinnings of segregation. Bond issues from segregated schools in the South are being sold in northern markets with the attraction of tax exemption. He ended his talk:"We shall endure." Following adjournment, participants and friends went to the home of Ronnie Berry for a party.

Sunday 3 March 1963

At 1;30 p.m. Mr. Norman Hill led a discussion of relations with other groups in the community. The NAACP emphasizes one program, court litigation, and it is difficult to change. It is the oldest organization in the field and has ties with the established leadership. Yet right after the Albany Movement, membership increased. The Urban League is a social work organization for Negroes which has concentrated on employment. The Negro American Neighbor Council, a group of Negroes in trade unions, felt that labor had not done enough within its ranks or with employers to end discrimination. He mentioned the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee and other groups which have similar interests in civil rights.

Given these organizations, how does CORE function? No organization has real roots or involves members in program and action as it should. CORE should be the action arm of the community-based project. It is important not to become isolated; let others know what we are doing, and invite them to cooperate. For solid community support, there should be a relationship with other groups from the beginning. He cited the project of getting Sealtest in New York to hire Negro and Spanish workers. Urban renewal projects, too, require going to the community.

Labor unions are important community contacts. They have a "posture" of supporting equal opportunities. But it is possible they may come out publicly in support of a CORE action, as when Washington Teamsters refused to break a picket by CORE. In the Sealtest case, assurances were given the union that additional senior members would not be laid off, but that new jobs would be made for the Negroes. In return the union gave information to refute Sealtest's arguments.

Central labor groups and locals can be sources of money or pickets as well as indirect aid. But in the South labor is weak and unions have segregated locals. The ACLU will provide legal contacts and advice. The American Friends Service Committee will provide relief to people when needed. But it is important to have a relationship established before a crisis.

Voters leagues and political party clubs can sometimes be allowed partnership in a project. The Reform Democratic Club in New York was not seeking to take CORE over for their own use. The Socialist Workers party has a principled opposition to non-violence, and Communists sometimes try to join as individuals. What must always be considered is the philosophy of the group in relation to the CORE image. Concentration on the total social picture and a drive to get voters registered should be the role of CORE in politics. Cooperation with the Black Muslims is possible in certain cases, such as hospital workers in New York and police brutality in Los Angeles, in ad hoc committees. But membership must be on the basis of the individual's acceptance of CORE philosophy. The basic thrust of the movement must be to relate the philosophy to people through local issues.

Discussion. By seeking out organizations to give aid, CORE in Tennessee has received office equipment and supplies from a labor council and facts and figures from the Human Relations Council. Individuals can work in independent voters' leagues to get a political education and help support progressive candidates. Mr. Farmer indicated CORE's non-political tradition is being questioned, first because no tax exemption can be obtained for the group itself; secondly, candidates may be endorsed, but alignment with a party nationally would present problems with the organization's principles.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

A mass "freedom now" rally was held at Dunbar High School Auditorium. Reverend Daniel Garrison gave the invocation at 3:50 p.m. Mr. William Emerson's "100 Voices" presented a program of music. Reverend David Bronson introduced Mr. James Farmer. Mr. Bronson talked briefly of how the young people showed they cared by participating in the movie campaign in Lexington, and then in the Phoenix Hotel campaign. The easy job has been done; the tough job is beginning --the job of getting equal housing and employment.

Mr. Farmer delivered the principal address. He said the most important issue in America today, next to nuclear war, is to wipe out the inequities because of color, race, religion, or national origin. In Africa, the names Faubus and Little Rock need no translation. To Africans these are the antithesis of freedom. CORE started integration in Chicago in 1942, and the method worked silently. All of a sudden in the '50s the philosophy of non-violence caught fire. To paraphrase Langston Hughes, what happens to a dream deferred? Does it dry up like a raisin in the sun, or does it catch fire? The Montgomery bus movement, the sit-ins by Greensboro students for --not coffee, but--a "soulful of dignity," the Freedom Rides--this chain of events swept through the South.

He gave three reasons for this sudden catching-fire. In World War II many Negroes put on their country's uniform to fight the master-racism of Hitler and decided that they could fight white supremacy at home as well. More Negroes are becoming educated in the constitution and American dream by colleges, and they are asking, "If not now, when?" The Negro in a white society has seen the emergence of the African states to provide him with a forgotten past, his sense of identity.

In 1946 the ICC outlawed seating discrimination on interstate busses. In 1960, the ruling extended to terminals. Before going on a Freedom Ride, Mr. Farmer visited his father who told him that Negroes used to think segregation always had been and always had to be, although it burned them up inside. But things can change. He told the story of the Negro put on coast-to-coast television to tell how good things were in Mississippi, who when realizing people from the whole country were watching, merely cried, "HELP!"

He listed these tools to help change. 1. Direct action. Men have found a power in themselves, sitting-in, marching, freedom-riding, and going to jail, so that their children will have freedom. 2. Ballot. Even now southern politicians are trying to appeal to their newly-registered constituents. 3. Dollars. Negroes have $27 billion to spend each year. This power can be wielded, as when Woolworth's profit went down because of a boycott.

The purpose of this is to bring to reality the idea expressed by Langston Hughes that although America is not the land of the free for me, it will be.

A free-will offering was taken. The 100 Voices gave a selection. Reverend Bronson gave the benediction.

Respectfully submitted,

David F. Rader

PLEASE NOTE CORRECTED DATE: FEBRUARY 13 - 17

SUGGESTED AGENDA

Thursday, February 13

I. **Perspectives & Philosophy**

- A. Interracialism
- B. Tactics
  (picketing, sitting-in, marches and rallies, negotiations, conduct in jail)

- C. Priorities
  - 1. North and South
  - 2. Relationship with other organizations

Friday, February 14

I. **Organizing and Servicing a CORE Chapter**

- 1. membership involvement
- 2, structure
- 3. establishing community roots
- 4. Organizing a workshop

II. **Public Relations and Fund Raising**

- A. Press
- B. Leaflets and Posters

Saturday, February 15

I. **Politics**

- A. Relationship to Movement
- B. Voter Registration
  - 1. Why
  - 2. How
- C. Dynamics of Power
- D. Problems of the Left
- E. The Administration
  - 1. FBI
  - 2. Justice Department

II. **Economics**

- A. Prospects for Economy
- B. Interim Program
  - 1. Feasibility
  - 2. How to set up
- C. Boycotts
- D. Government Programs

Sunday, February 16

I. **Education**

- A. For what
- B. Integration and Quality

II. **Housing**

- A. North and South
- B. Government Programs

Monday, February 17

I. **New Program Areas**

- A. Community Centers
- B. Summer Projects
- C. Training Programs for South
- D. Social & Welfare needs

Report L-46
November 15, 1963

SRC

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 2-8764

Reprinted from The Birmingham News September 30, 1963.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE—

'At This Very Late Hour'

The co-authors of this letter are citizens of Birmingham. James A. Head, President of James A. Head & Company (office furniture), is a former president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and the Birmingham Rotary Club. Charles Zukoski is a consultant to the First National Bank of Birmingham and a former vice-president of the bank, as well as president of a state committee to improve public schools.

The bombings continue. Birmingham drifts downward, amid heart-sick doubt at home and unrestrained, bitter censure abroad. Unless we can find the way to retrieve ourselves from this tragic state, our fate as a community is indeed sealed.

For almost a decade we have been listening to misguided prophets. Ever since the school cases, we have been told, day in and day out, that the Supreme Court has been guilty of unconstitutional violation of our rights, that the Federal Government is some kind of alien power seeking to deprive us of our liberty, and that if we would only hold fast, we could in the end maintain our traditional way of life. Even when, as the pressure grew, some few wise citizens were bold enough to face the inevitable and come out with a plea for law and order, there was no heart in their voices and their words were unaccompanied by any moral conviction.

This is no time for recriminations. At this very late hour, when Birmingham has been blazoned across the front page literally of every paper in America and throughout the civilized world as the most lawless community in our country, when all of us are tasting the bitterness of violence and frustration, it is time for some new appraisals and for a new course of action. We suggest that in charting these, the community must face up to some basic truths:

(1) The Negro is a human being, with all of the feelings, the hopes and the aspirations of his white fellow-man. He is entitled, as a matter of simple fairness, to all of the rights and opportunities before the law possessed by any of us.

(2) The American Constitution guarantees to every citizen the equal protection of the laws. We know in our hearts that segregation has been and is our way of keeping the Negro in his place; that is its purpose and that is its effect. We have wanted it that way, and to say that under segregation there can be any true equality of the races is just a self-serving, plain denial of fact.

(3) The Supreme Court has not violated our system of law. From early English times, ours has been a system of common law, of law made by the judges in day to day determination of controversies between men. In our American system we have engrafted upon this judge-made law constitutional guarantees and the power of the legislature to make changes by statute. But the history of our courts and of the Supreme Court is replete with instances of changing interpretations of constitution, statutes and judge-made law. This has been in fact one of the chief glories of our system, giving it a flexibility, a responsiveness to changing conditions and attitudes of our society, not possessed by any other system. If the people do not like what the

courts have decided, they can, through legislation or constitutional amendment, overturn it.

(4) The Federal Government is not attempting to order all our affairs. In the sphere of civil rights, it has merely been saying that we must all obey the final determinations of the Federal courts, and must not, in the arena of public affairs, discriminate on racial lines. The whole structure of our society depends on the maintenance of law and order, and the decision as to what constitutes the law must necessarily be in the court.

(5) There has been no serious effort made in Congress or by either of the major political parties to overturn the Supreme Court decision, and there can be no rational hope that it will be changed in our lifetime or in the lifetimes of our children.

(6) In city after city throughout the South, the people have accommodated themselves to desegregation rather than to destroy their society through a breakdown of law and order. They have found the result, to say the least, tolerable. In every responsible quarter of our own region, we, almost alone, stand condemned.

(7) Terrorists threaten our community. Many people, both white and Negro, are fearful for their property and their lives. Many are afraid to speak out. Our Birmingham Negroes have behaved on the whole and in the face of unprecedented provocation, with great patience and restraint. They still want to work this problem out peaceably with us. There is still time to grasp their hand and to ease the transition.

(8) The Supreme Court, in its implementing decree of 1955, recognized it would create a serious social problem and gave the South time to meet it. We in Birmingham have done scarcely anything to embrace this opportunity. We have looked away, we have insisted on an illusion the outcome of which is now upon us.

(9) The community's bitter-end resistance to desegregation has literally threatened our economy with destruction. Our downtown area is steadily losing established businesses and patronage. We have, over a period of years now, gained very few new industries and have lost others. An abject discouragement and sense of hopelessness has descended on many of our merchants and industrial leaders. If this trend is not arrested soon, it will have a paralyzing effect on jobs, on purchasing, and on our whole economic cycle.

There are several steps, it seems to us, which the community might now take. One would be for the City Council to appoint and activate immediately the Group Relations subcommittee of its Community Affairs Committee, which it has planned but has not yet brought into being. This committee, consisting of both white and Negro citizens, could study and propose plans for observance of the law, for recognition of basic Negro rights, for implementing more effectively the citizens' agreement of last spring, and for generally reducing tensions. It could obtain, too, we believe, Negro acceptance of a moderate pace of change, as consistent as possible with the deep-seated white feeling on desegregation. And most important, it could begin to re-establish communication between the races without which no betterment of the situation will be possible.

Another frequently suggested and sound step would be immediate action by the Mayor, under power he already possesses, to employ Negro policemen. This would be in line with policy of many Southern cities, including some in Alabama, and would help greatly in maintaining peace and order in Negro districts, in preventing repetition of the bombing outrages and in apprehending criminal offenders. It would also constitute an effective recognition of the Negro's part and responsibility in maintaining law and order.

Other steps would be removal of segregated facilities and irritating segregation signs on premises open to the public, admission of qualified Negroes to practice in our hospitals and to take membership in our professional societies and on boards of community-wide, public-oriented, civic organizations, opening of various other public conveniences to both races, resumption by the city on an unsegregated basis of at least some additional public recreation programs, and development of better job opportunities for the Negro worker.

But any or all of this will be of no avail unless the people of Birmingham will begin to face realistically the facts of life and the principles upon which the American people have so clearly indicated they intend to proceed. It will not do, as our leaders again attempted in their conference with the President last week, to place the blame almost entirely on outsiders. We cannot honestly blame our failure to act simply on outside pressures, and must not permit such pressures, bad as they may be, to serve as an excuse for our not taking the proper course. The fault unfortunately lies in largest measure within us. Unless Birmingham begins to face up to the great moral issue involved, and to recognize the rightness as well as the inevitability of the change, it will indeed be dead.

We do not minimize the difficulty this process of regeneration poses for many sincere men and women. We dare not hope that they will quickly change their minds. But surely now, in the great tragedy of the hour, they will see—as Lee did 100 years ago, when in the face of final defeat he laid down his sword and took up the educator's task of leading his people into a new life not of their choice—that we are faced with ultimate compulsions, which at least many think are right, and which, whatever our view can no longer be avoided, and that it is for all of us to behave as men and women capable of bravely facing the future that lies so inexorably ahead.

JAMES A. HEAD
CHARLES F. ZUKOSKI, JR.

CATHOLIC COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS

1046 BARONNE ST., SUITE 2 NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113 PHONE 523-2901

CHAPLAIN—

RT. REV. MONSIGNOR CHARLES J. PLAUCHÉ
CHANCELLOR

ASSOCIATE CHAPLAIN—

MONSIGNOR GORDON RAINE

OFFICERS:

C. ELLIS HENICAN, PRESIDENT
F. WINTER TRAPOLIN, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. LEONARD BURNS, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN P. NELSON, JR., SECRETARY
MRS. THOMPSON B. BURK, TREASURER

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HARRY CHARBONNET
DR. NICK ACCARDO
MISS IONA BERTEAUX
WILLIAM J. ROUCHELL
CHARLES DEBLIEUX
JAMES GILLY
NOREY SMITH
NUMA ROUSSEVE
BASIL MOSS
CHARLES DENECHAUD
ELLIOT KEYES
J. R. SCHOEN
DR. RICHARD DAWES
CLEVELAND J. MARCEL
NORMAN FRANCIS
LUCIEN CAILLOUET
MRS. CLARA DEL MARMOL
DEAN A. E. PAPALE
MILLARD F. EVERETT
ANDRE VILLERE
ROY F. GUSTE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR—

HENRY A. CABIRAC, JR.

Gentlemen:

As you know, Birmingham, Alabama has already had experiences which we are all grateful for not having experienced in New Orleans. The attached copy of a letter that appeared in the Birmingham news gives a very clear picture and a summary of the kind of action that responsible citizens should take in order to avoid what has happened in Alabama and Mississippi.

Knowing your interest in this matter, I am taking the liberty of sending this to you for your most serious consideration.

Yours sincerely,

C. Ellis Henican

fl

enc

This letter has been sent to the top 450 businessmen in New Orleans

W K Gp

January 10, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: CORE STAFF

FROM: Norman Hill

RE: PROPOSED STAFF CONFERENCE

NEW ORLEANS FEBRUARY 8 - 12

TO INCLUDE ALL PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND TASK FORCE

SUGGESTED AGENDA

I. Nonviolence and Perspectives

A. Philosophy
B. Tactics
(picketing, sitting-in, marches and rallies, negotiations, conduct in jail)
C. Priorities
  1. North and South
  2. Relationship with other organizations

II. Organizing and Servicing a CORE Chapter

1. membership involvement
2. structure
3. establishing community roots

III. Public Relations and Fund Raising

A. Press
B. Leaflets and Posters

IV. Interracialism

A. Philosophy
B. Tactics

V. Politics

A. Relationship to Movement
B. Voter Registration
  1. Why
  2. How
C. Dynamics of Power
D. Problems of the Left

VI. Economics

A. Prospects for Economy
B. Interim Program
  1. Feasibility
  2. How to set up
C. Boycotts
D. Government Programs

VII. Education

A. For what
B. Integration and Quality

VIII. Housing

A. North and South
B. Government Programs

IX. New Program Areas

A. Community Centers
B. Summer Projects
C. Training Programs for South

[1965, May 28]

CORE CONVENTION PLANNING COMMITTEE
213½ West Main Street, Durham, North Carolina - 682-8106 (919)

SCHEDULE OF WORKSHOPS (as of 28 May 1965)

NO.	TITLE	PERSONNEL	FORM	ACCEPTED?	FROM	TIME	PLACE
#1	The Structure and Nature of CORE	CHM: Anna Holden	WL		D.C.	Fri.,	
		Jim Peck	C	yes		2-3:30	
		George Wiley	C	yes			
#2	Community Organization: How to make contact with the community (beginners)	CHM: ____				Fri.,	
		Mike Lesser	C	yes		2-3:30	
		Jerome Smith	C	yes			
#3	CORE and community organization	CHM [illegible]	-			Fri.,	
	a. Changes of structure and style required by new direction	Dr. Eugene Nadler	NC-V	yes	Cleveland	2-3:30, cont. 4-5:30	
	b. Problems to be aware of	____					
	c. Relation of CORE to community groups organized by CORE	Louis Smith	C				
	d. Role of direct action in light of the new direction	Joyce Ware	C	yes			
	e. Internal organization						
	1. The role of the CORE office	Clora Coleman					
	2. The role of officers and [illegible] committees	Richard Haley					
	3. The place of parliamentary procedure - style of meetings	____					
#4	How to organize for political action	CHM: ____				Fri.,	
		John Edwards	NC-V		Durham	2-3:30,	
		Al Raby	NC-P		Chicago	cont.	
		Bill Claef	NC-V		St. Louis	4-5:30	
		Annie Devine	NC-P		MFDP		
#5	How to function in coalition, CORE and other groups	CHM [illegible]	C			Fri.,	
		____			Boston	2-3:30	
		Dave Dennis	C				
		____			Durham		

No.	TITLE	PERSONNEL	FORM	Accepted?	FROM	TIME	PLACE
#6	How to organize in the area of slum housing	CHM Thompson Gaines	WL		Cleveland	Fri., 4-5:30	
		Major Owens	C		Brooklyn		
		Donald Roberts			Detroit		
#7	Unique problems of small town chapters, problems of the college CORE chapter	CHM ________				Fri., 4-5:30	
		Max Drake	C		Chapel Hill		
		Rev. B.E.Cox	C		High Point		
		David Aroner	C		Ann Arbor		
#8	The power structure: assessing it, researching it, how to deal with it and get results	CHM ________				Fri., 4-5:30	
		Don Agger	NC-P				
		Jack Minnis	NC-V		SDS, SNCC		
		August Meier	NC-V				
		Richard Haley	C				
#9	How to organize in the area of urban renewal, public housing	CHM ________	NC-V		T.W.O. (Chgo)	Sat., 10-12	
		________	C		N.J. CORE		
		Rudy Lombard	C				
#10	How to organize in the area of education	CHM ________				Sat., 10-12	
		Noel Day	NC-P		Boston		
		Art Pearl			Howard		
		Kenneth Clark	NC-P		NY		
#11	Service programming and community organization	CHM ________				Sat., 10-12	
	1. Role of the Freedom House	Winston Lockett	C				
		George Raymond	C				
	2. How to avoid becoming another Service Organization	________	NC-P		SNCC		
#12	Community organization(advanced)	CHM ________				SAT., 10-12, cont.	
	1. Developing community leadershp	Nicholas von Hoffman	NC-P				
	2. Programming around community problems	Mary Hamilton	C				
		Sharon Jeffries	NC-P		SDS Cleveland	Sun.,	
	3. Developing organizational skills in community groups	________	C		CORE So. staff	3:30-5:30	
#13.	How to organize in the area of employment	CHM ________				Sat., 10-12	
		Pete Brandon	NC-V		SDS -N.C.		
		Norman Hill	NC-V		AFL-CIO		
		Beverly Axelrod	C		West Coast		

NO.	TITLE	PERSONNEL	FORM	ACCE-PTED?	FROM	TIME	PLACE
#14	CORE and the Federal Government	CHM Judi Nusbaum	WL		So. staff	Sun.,	
		Jean Camper Cahn	NC-V		ex-OEO	3:30-	
		Edgar Cahn	NC-V		OEO	5:30	
		George Esser	NC-V		N.C. Fund Phila.CORE		
#15	Unique problems of rural and Southern CORE chapters	CHM Reginald Watson	WL		Ft. SmithArk	Sun.,	
		James McCain	C			3:30-	
		Bruce Bains	C			5:30	
		Isaac Reynolds	C				
#16	Community relations & fund-raising	CHM				SUN.,	
		Rev. Melvin Swan	NC-V		Durham	3:30-	
		William Slater	NC-V		WABQ Cleveld West Coast	5:30	
#17	Unique problems of the Northern Ghetto - Welfare problems, lack of interest in non-violence, etc.	CHM Ruth Turner	WL	yes	Cleveland	Sun.,	
		Herb Callenare	C			3:30-	
		Isaac Bronson	C			5:30	

[1965, May]

Proposed Plan of Action for CORE Dave Dennis

FREEDOM '68

I

Background

I feel that the Mississippi challenge to the National Democratic Party marks the beginning of a significant new move by civil rights groups to confront the "power structure" with some meaningful and constructive efforts for change, both morally and legally. It took the civil rights organizations years to develop a program that would bring about meaningful changes in public accommodations laws. Aggressive, imaginative groups developed the sin-in movement that challenged the laws and conscience of this country.

There are several things besides the energetic efforts of the workers in the state that I feel contributed to the success of the convention challenge. First, it was a grass-roots movement made up of people from the grass roots. We were able to by-pass the "established" leadership, which helped us also to by-pass the traditional cries of "go slow" and "let's not hurt our friends." The people who made up the party were people who owed no allegiance to the local power structure. The party was also made up of people who had been active in developing the program, people who had attempted to register and had met with violence or economic pressure because they made that attempt. These were people who knew what suffering for a cause meant and were willing to continue suffering, which made them almost invulnerable to any type of threat or compromise offer from seemingly "big" people or the established leadership. They went to the convention independently.

Secondly, the movement was independent of any compromising obligation to any nationally established leaders, organizations or to the Administration. It was and is one of the few creative movements that the conservative elements in the civil rights struggle, or Walter Reuther (meaning the labor power structure) or the Administration had no control over. Therefore, when the chips were down and some of the national leadership, Walter Reuther, and the Administration turned against us in Atlantic City, we were able to maintain our militancy and determination without "stepping on anyone's toes".

The challenge proved to me that it is not safe for the civil rights movement to become too strongly aligned with the administration or unions or other conservative elements. I'm especially critical of the unions. At this point, Walter Reuther depends heavily upon the Johnson administration because Johnson has a lot to say in regard to whether or not Reuther's present negotiations with the auto industry are successful, and Reuther needs a success for the survival of his union. At this convention, Reuther had to dance to the tune of the President. Because of certain ties that some of the civil rights leaders have with Reuther, they were forced to dance to his tune, which meant that they were also dancing to the tune of President Johnson. I'm not saying that we should dissociate ourselves from the power structure altogether, but I am saying that we should not align ourselves with them to the extent that we cannot afford to go against their wishes or demands. We must establish allies within their ranks, but I am certain that we can do this without obligating ourselves to the group.

I'm convinced that any real, meaningful attempt to get civil rights representation in the political arena must be independent of these other ties, because we (the movement) must maintain a position that will free these powers to move in the direction of making some type of significant political change. The only way we do that is to remain a threat to these powers, and we can do that by being independent of them.

I feel that at this time CORE and SNCC are the only two organizations that can develop such a meaningful meovement. In many aspects CORE has the greater potential of the two, because of our chapters and program in both the North and the South. The reason why I mentioned the North is that this is where political organization within our ranks is needed most. We did not have one delegate from within our ranks at that convention. If we don't do something about that soon, we are going to find ourselves in the same political dilemma in 1968.

II

The following are some general recommendations that I'm making to CORE for a long-range program to begin immediately and extend through 1968. First, however, I would like to clear something up. At this point we do not interpret the Freedom Democratic Party as a third party, but as an attempt to build a meaningful political machinery to aid us (the civil rights movement) in obtaining a significant voice in our present government, both locally and nationally.

Program

I feel that the Southern office should begin now to develop to the extent that it can service and coordinate the program in the South. The office should be equipped with the following:

I. Research Department, to do the following
  A. Find out the political structure of each state in the region,
  B. Do research on the economic standards of each state,
  C. Do extensive research on federal programs and begin negotiating with the federal government to pressure them into getting programs into the Negro community,
  D. Make all this material available to the Southern staff,
  E. Plan curriculum for staff and local people so that they may get an understanding of this material.

II. Program Department. Should have a director to do the following
  A. Create new and meaningful projects,
  B. Plan for staff workshops and community workshops in which programs are explained,
  C. Be responsible to the Southern office director for implementation of programs.

III. Communications Department.
  A. Should begin to service the whole region's public relations needs,
  B. Should establish a bi-weekly newsletter,
  C. Should coordinate all press conference and press releases held in the region.

IV. Director of the Southern Office
  A. Should be in charge of all activities and departments of the office,
  B. Should have the final say on decisions made,
  C. Should serve as liason between the Southern Office and the National Office.

The following is a recommendation for programs to be initiated in the South by the Southern office, and in the North.

I. Political Programs. I feel that in order to be prepared for 1968, we must begin now to establish a South-wide political machinery for the civil rights movement. The political program should cover the following states: Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee.

[1965. May]

A. We should begin such an operation in Louisiana as a kick-off.
  1. Place staff in every Congressional district in the state (double the present staff).
  2. Begin to organize in key cities such as New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Monroe, Shreveport, Alexandria, Lake Charles, etc. from the precincts up.
  3. Begin massive voter registration drives (with standing lines, etc. to make them a matter of widespread public focus) in as many cities as possible.
  4. Begin to prepare local people to run in as many local elections as is possible, regardless of the number registered.
  5. Begin to initiate lawsuits challenging local elections on the grounds of discrimination against Negroes.
  6. Have suits filed challenging Congressional elections in federal court on the same grounds.
  7. Establish political workshops throughout the state, beginning on a precinct level. There should be regular parish workshops to plan political strategy.
  8. There should be a bi-monthly Congressional district meeting and workshop to establish unity and build local leadership.
  9. There should be at least two statewide meetings of the people by the end of May, 1965.

Note: With this kind of organization, less staff will ultimately be needed.

B. Expansion into other states
  1. Alabama. We should immediately begin to prepare to send a field secretary and two task force workers into Alabama to begin to:
     a. establish contacts in key cities
     b. attempt to sell programs to already-existing groups
     c. establish an organization and a voter registration program in a suitable community (which we can determine at a later date), perhaps like a local FDP.

Note: Alabama is very important to the overall program and I feel we should make an initial move in that direction soon.

  2. In the states where we have chapters, we should begin to oritnt them to a political program and have them carry it out as part of their overall program. Louisiana could set the example, along with Mississippi.

  3. In the other states where we don't have chapters, we would have to send staff in to begin to feel out and establish the program.

C. Staffing such a program
  1. Use volunteers from the fall recruiting to staff Louisiana and Miss.
  2. Use veteran task force workers for Alabama
  3. Begin massive recruitment for volunteers to work during the summer of 1965. These workers could be used to boost or begin the program in other states. They should work with veteran task force workers.
  4. During the summer these people should work on building local leadership to carry on work after the summer.

Note: We might be able to cover only one or two states during 1964-1965--remember, this is a four-year program. But we have to get a foothold all over. I envision that in 1967 we can have a nind-state convention to discuss political strategy and prepare for the 1968 political conventions.

D. Preparation in the North
  1. Northern chapters should begin to work on getting reliable people politically active, and prepared to be delegates for the 1968 conventions of both parties.
  2. Northern chapters should begin to have political workshops in their communities.

3. Northern field staff should develop a program of positive political action for their areas.

III.

Involvement of College Students

CORE should put a task force worker in Louisiana to work on the Louisiana college campuses. There are many untapped sources in Louisiana on the college campuses. These campuses have agriculture departments, law schools, social and political science departmants, medical schools, etc.

The college program should:

A. Begin to organize research groups to aid the research department of CORE.
B. Set up college conferences to discuss political and social problems.
C. Organize groups to help in community organization.
D. Organize for statewide college conferences to discuss college involvement in the movement.
E. Attempt to organize students from states within the region so that they can aid the program during the summer in their home states.
F. Involve students in the educational program--community center and freedom school development.

I feel that it is time that we attempt to involve the Southern students in the movemant again, since they are the future leaders of the South.

IV.

Educational Program

(see separate memo--Freedom Education Proposal)

N.d.

Workshops

TENTATIVE AGENDA

Staff Meeting - McIntosh, Ga.

1. CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT
   a. How to Organize
   b. Requirements For Affiliation

2. REPORTING
   a. Expense Accounts
   b. Monthly Reports
   c. Scheduling
   d. Long Distant Calls

3. COOPERATION
   a. Groups
   b. Labor
   c. Others

4. TRAVELING
   a. Flying
   b. Trains & Buses

5. CORE'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ITS WORKERS & VICE VERSA

6. PLANNING REGIONAL CONFERENCES
   a. Local Workshops

7. PUBLICITY

8. NATIONAL FINANCES

9. ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

10. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

11. URBAN RENEWAL — Police Brutality

12. STAFF TRAINING

13. STAFF DEPLOYMENT

14. STAFF VACATION

15. DEVELOPMENT OF SUMMER PROGRAM
   a. Use of Task Force Field Workers (With school bond projects, Kennedy's Housing Order, ARA Administration Program)

16. SUGGESTIONS

17. Voter Registration

18. Attitude tow. Fed. Aid Progs.

19. Convention

Cigs
Kleenex

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 25, 1965

Mr. Ed Day
Business Manager
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Ed,

The arrest in Shreveport of Claudia Edwards and Henry Brown emphasizes the urgency of our working out a practical system of protecting the operators of our cars from the recurrence of such an incident. This matter has been brought up before; in fact, several months ago the National Office received a letter from Ronnie Moore pointing out the problem. Could all cars in a state, for instance, be leased to a single individual with the authority to designate operators of the respective cars? Or could the lease be signed by you or someone else in National Office? In either case, the lessee would write a letter of authorization to the person who will actually operate the car. It would be preferable that this be done by the person at the state level; in case of a change of driver, the change of authorization could be more easily effected.

This is pure speculation on my part; I have no idea of the limitations of such contracts. But I do know that our drivers in Shreveport and Monroe are valnerable to future arrest until this lessee matter is straightened out.

May I suggest that your immediately write to Claudia Edwards P. O. Box 3278 Queensborough Station, Shreveport, Louisiana and to Oretha Castle, 103 N. 10th Street, Monroe, Louisiana to inform them 1. That they are fully authorized by National Office to operate their respective cars and 2. that you are consulting with National Car Rental as to the proper way of handling this matter. It seems to me that such a letter would serve as some degree of protection while they are waiting for the proper credentials.

We also have one car in Mississippi which was leased in the name of George Raymond Jr. This car was last used by James Collier, and may presently be operated by Richard Tinsley, who is working in Philadelphia, Mississippi. I am forwarding a copy of this letter to Dick Jewett so that he may forward to you the proper information concerning the present operator of our Mississippi car. Then it will be possible for you to take care of all three cars at the same time. Enclosed is also a resume of "The Celebrated Collier affair".

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj
cc: Dick Jewett------James McCain

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 23, 1965

Miss Joyce Johnson
Louisiana Committee on Registration Education
1501½ East Blvd.
Louise St. Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Joyce,

The enclosed check for $110.00 is sent for the express purpose of covering the Insurance on the Comet. Please see that it is processed as quickly as possible. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

February 17, 1965

Mr. Charles Ambrose
Credit Department
Humble Oil and Refining Company
Eastern Esso Region
City Line Avenue and Esso Road
Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Ambrose:

To assist us in implementing better control over the use of our Esso credit cards, we would greatly appreciate your cooperation in the following ways:

1) cancelation of our present credit card number (317 880 571 3) and issuance of a new number,
2) cancelation of all our present cards and issuance of new cards with the new number,
3) inclusion of a sub number on each new card so that the charges to each card may be more readily identified,
4) a change in the printed name appearing on all cards from CONGRESS OF RAC EQUAL CORE to the trade name EROC (CORE spelled backwards) so that our representatives in the South may be spared any "difficulty" in using their cards, and
5) a limitation (printed in some appropriate manner on each card) restricting use to gas, oil, and repairs not in excess of twenty-five dollars ($25) per sale (per credit sales ticket), so that we may avoid any large or bulk purchases or orders by individuals, rather than our regional offices or national office.

If it is at all possible, we would prefer that the new cards be sent directly to me at this office, so that I may directly oversee their distribution. In addition, so that our travel operations will not be disrupted, I would appreciate receiving the new cards prior to our return of the old ones. Since our operation is dispersed over a wide geographic area, it would be impossible for me to collect all of the cards, send them to you, and then distribute new cards without leaving many of our men "stranded" without cards for several days.

If there is any problem on the use of our trade name, our General Counsel, Mr. Carl Rachlin, will be pleased to work out any necessary arrangements with legal counsel.

Dr. George Wiley, Associate National Director, informs me that in the near future we will be expanding our fleet of cars and will, therefore, be needing additional cards. He has estimated that our future needs will necessitate a total of approximately fifty (50) cards. If it would be more convenient, you might have 50 new cards printed at this time, and either send them all to me now, or send replacement cards now, and the balance as we need them.

Your attention to these matters at the earliest possible time would be greatly appreciated, and we would be very grateful if these changes and exchanges could be completed by March 1, 1965.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin A. Day
Business Manager

ED/cf

cc: George Wiley
Richard Haley
Edwin Day

NUMBER	C	W.C.	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	
2386	504	170	PLugs	8	64
3404	479	13	filter	1	80
2004	62	19	condenser	1	60
1988	182	55	points	3	95
09485	140	41	Pump	3	65
238141	3718	42	Needle + Seat	3	30
5952	110	35	Gasket Set.	3	00
4968	186	56	Lens	4	80
1540	165	41	Adj	3	90
				34	64
			Less 5%		8.66
					25 95

27

4/6

Level 16

ES

Congress of Racial Equality

All adjustment done
over-hall on Trans
major work needed

3/11/65 am

GARRARD-MILNER CHEVROLET, INC.

S. Carrollton at Tulane Ave.   HUnter 8-2601
P. O. BOX 19964
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70119

REPAIR ORDER
No. 38028

V.O.J

MAR 3 '65

NAME Congress of Racial Equality ~~National Car Rental~~
ADDRESS 2209 Dryades St. ~~Brooklyn~~
CITY New Orleans   ZONE   STATE ~~[illegible]~~
PHONE NUMBER Mr. Richard Haley
TERMS Chg
VEHICLE NUMBER 679
MAKE 8
TYPE OR MODEL Pon
YEAR 64
SER. NO.
MTR. NO.
STYLE NO.
BODY NO.
TRIM NO.
PAINT NO.
DATE 3-3-65
ORDER WRITTEN BY Jones
DELIVERY DATE
PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER
LICENSE NUMBER 252-032
SPEEDOMETER 14791
Insurance Company
Agent - Adjuster

OPR. NO.	REPAIR ORDER INSTRUCTIONS	LABOR CHARG	
	Service Car		
	Repair Glove Box		
	Adjust low band	4	50
	Check Transmission		
	Tune Engine & Adj Carb	17	90
	Replace Park Lite lens	1	00
	Change oil		
	Change filter	1	50
	Lube	1	50
	Rot tires	8	00

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE TO CARS OR ARTICLES LEFT IN CARS IN CASE OF FIRE, THEFT OR ANY OTHER CAUSE BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

I hereby authorize the above repair work to be done along with the necessary material, and hereby grant you and/or your employees permission to operate the car or truck herein described on streets, highways or elsewhere for the purpose of testing and/or inspection. An express mechanic's lien is hereby acknowledged on above car or truck to secure the amount of repairs thereto.

x Miss Oretha Castle

THANK YOU

GAS, OIL AND GREASE		PRICE
	GALS. GAS @	
5	QTS. OIL @	2.75
	LBS. GREASE @	
	TOTAL	
	STORAGE	

TOTAL LABOR	~~28~~	~~40~~	25	[illegible]
TOTAL PARTS	~~34~~	~~64~~	25	95
TOTAL ACCESSORIES				
TOTAL GAS, OIL & GREASE	~~2~~	~~75~~	2	75
TOTAL OUTSIDE REPAIRS				
DUCO				
	65	79	57	13
SALES TAX	1	97	1	71
TOTAL AMOUNT	67	76	58.	8

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

March 11, 1965

Mr. Richard Jewett
1714 Everett Avenue
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dick,

This is a very belated comment on your expense reports. Two points. One, I assume that all the gasoline and auto expense tickets are cash expenditures out of your pocket. One of them are not marked as such, a ticket from Christiana Delaware dated February 13. I marked the receipt cask like the rest. The other point is that CORE does not reimburse staff for entertainment of other people, even though the occasion may be strickly business. I deducted the amounts notated there and made the corrections on your totals. Thirdly, keep the second copy; send only the original to this office.

I will get this recorded and get your money back to you as soon as possible; we are too far behind in reimbursements to make advances except in cases of specifice assigned activities.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 29, 1965

Mr. Ronnie Moore
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

Enclosed are four gas cards, numbers 1 through 4. I am assuming these will be issued to the drivers of the Comet, the two Chevrolets, and the station wagon, respectively.

I am also enclosing contracts which are to be filled out and signed in triplicate by each person who receives a card.

Please have them filled out and returned as soon as possible, and collect all old cards as these will be voided.

The original and one copy should be returned to this office. The party who signs the contract has the prerogative of retaining the third copy; I would suggest that you ask that it be kept in the Baton Rouge. If there are any questions, don't hesitate to ask.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 1, 1965

Mr. Ed Day
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I am returning the bill from Budget Rent-A-Car of New Orleans, bill number 6512. This car was rented to accommodate Jim Farmer and his party which traveled between New Orleans and Bogalusa on that day. The rental was made in my name because Budget Rent-A-Car is familiar with me and my connection with CORE, and I am over twenty-five years old.

I assume you sent the bill to me because it seemed that this was a personal bill. I trust the above clarification makes further explanation unnecessary.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

[1965]

DAILY MILEAGE RECORD

Name ____________________ Location ____________ License No. ____________

Day	Date	Speedometer Reading (at end of day)	Miles driven	Places traveled to
Sun.				
Mon.				
Tues.				
Wed.				
Thurs.				
Fri.				
Sat.				

Total weekly mileage ____________

This report must be sent to CORE office weekly.

Signed ____________________

Budget

1903, Oct.-Dec.,
1904, March-Dec.

Index to Financial Folder '64

[This Index made by
CORE staff member +
can be used as a cross
reference. The material
in this folder has been
arranged chronologically.]

Adopting Community-To Harvey
Adopt Worker
Bank Account-to Coleman
" " " Lubelsky
" Correspondence-NBC
" Deposit - NBC - Sept. 11, '64
" " " Nov. 11, '64
" " " " "
" " Tickets-NBC
" - Haley's Authorization-NBC
" Notice-NBC
Baton Rouge Budget-To J. Farmer
Bill on phone-To Criner
" paid - To Mrs. Lewis
" " " Mason's - 7/17/64
" " " " 8/19/64
Bond Money Information-To J. McCain
Bookeeper's Notice-J. Williams
Books from ADL
Cancelled checks from S. Burger
Challenge of La. Delegates -Budget for protest
Chapters-payments
" reports
Confidential-To N.Office
Debts*from M. Rich 7/3/64
" " " 8/27/64 2 copies
Expenses August, 64
File budget
Fund-raising To N. Lofton
Handling of finances
Lawyers bill To J. McCain
Legal Needs-To M. Rich
Loan Payment-To CBN.Y. Trust Co.
La. Monthly Budget
Memo-from J. Farmer
Memo-from J. Mc Cain
Memo-from G. Wiley
Miss.-observation trip by Haley - To C. Coleman
Needs of the Task Force-To N. Levy
Organization and obligation- To M. Rich
Orientation '64
Policy and Procedure
Record - to Coleman 6/19/64
Records from R. Moore to Haley Oct. '64
Refund check note - from NOPS
Report by Moore on Registration Education
Report of expences - D. Jewett to Haley 2/24/65
" La. Registration Education Sept.-Oct. '64
" " " " Oct.-Nov. '64
" To J. McCain Mar.25,64
" " " May 20,'64
" " M. Rich Nov. '64
Request to C. Coleman
" for funds - To J. McCain
" confirmed by "
Retreat - Staff
Running Expenses estimate
Staff Money - To SNCC
Subscription - Wall Street Journal
" bill " " "
Telephone Co. payment - 7/11/64
(over)

[over]

Telephone Co. payment - 7/17/64
Thank You to M. Rich
Voter Registration Project Budget

A TRUE COPY

October 30, 1963

Mr. Richard Haley
Associate Director
Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Dick,

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of October 24, 1963 regarding a financial report on the Mahalia Jackson Concert, and organizational procedures recommended to our chapter.

Enclosed is a financial report on the Mahalia Jackson Concert. As you know, most of our money, including the net receipts from the concert, is still being held as cash bond for our arrested demonstrators. It is approximately $2,600, of which $650 was borrowed from members and supporters. The causative factor, the Rike-Kumler Company Project, has been settled. One of the terms of the settlement was the dropping of the charges against our people. At first, the city authorities balked at this, but it appears at this time that the legalistics should be settled soon and the bond money released. When this happens, we will remit in full the amount owed to National CORE on this affair.

Some progress has been made on the recommended organizational procedures. A progress report will soon be forthcoming on this matter.

Sincerely,

John E. Maddox
Acting Chairman

W. S. McIntosh
Executive Secretary
Dayton CORE

A TRUE COPY

FINANCIAL REPORT
MAHALIA JACKSON CONCERT
7 August 1963

Advance Ticket Sales	$2,327.00
Gate Sales	257.50
Free Will Offering	327.97
	$2,912.47

Expenses			
Samuel Stephens (Organ Player)		$ 20.00	
Watts Police Service		42.00	
Advance Ticket Printing		10.85	
Refreshments		14.19	
Long Distance Phone Call		12.50	
4 Rolls of Tickets		4.74	
Rent for Stadium		475.00	
Hotel Bill (Miss Jackson)		85.00	
Organ Rental		50.00	
Transporation and Promotion (Brother James)		80.00	
Miss Mahalia Jakcson's Expenses		150.00	
Pianist	$51.00		
Driver	35.00	$944.28	-944.28
Gasoline	15.00		
Food	10.00		
Food	10.00		
Miscellaneous	29.00		
	$150.00		

Balance $1,968.19

Due National CORE. . . .2/3 of $1,968.19. . . .$1,312.12

[1963, Dec 12]

VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT BUDGET: OACHITA PARISH PROJECT

Estimated weekly operating costs for three task force workers in Monroe, Louisiana and surrounding area. Based upon existing conditions and past experience.

A. Transportation:		
1. Gas and oil (including my car and local cars)	20.00	
2. Car maintenance	3.00	
3. Bus and taxi fare	4.00	
Total		27.00
B. Office Expenses:		
1. Rent (rent of $20.00 per month is now being paid from residue of NAACP chapter fund and is here figured on basis of ½ from local contributions)	2.50	
2. Office supplies		
a. general	2.50	
b. mimeograph	2550	
3. Postage	2.00	
Total		9.50
C. Telephone;		
(local and long distance)	7.50	
Total		7.50
Total Estimated Weekly Expenditures		44.00

Submitted 12 December 1963:

Michael S. Lesser

Mike Lesser

/

March 25, 1964

James McCain
Director of Organization

Dear Jim,

Appended to this letter is a list of current expenses. The purchases---desk, chair and mimeograph---had best be considered as separate expense from the monthly outlay. The lease of the typewriter is monthly; however, the payments may be applied to purchase at a later date.

Tomorrow is the date of the news conference announcing opening of the office. Ronnie and Dave will be here to participate in the conference. Ed and Mary are of course already here; Ed made all the press contacts for tomorrow, and Mary is working hard on setting up a voters registration program in the 11th ward, securing capable volunteers for a real research job on Louisiana and building CORE contacts at Loyola and LSUNO. Marvin Robinson stopped by briefly yesterday; more on this later.

My own schedule---tentative, of course---is as follows:

March ~~29~~27-29	Atlanta SNCC Conference
30-31	Tallahassee VEP Project
April 6-8	Jackson-Canton, Miss.
~~13-15~~9-10	Meridian, Miss.
April 20-22	Monroe, La.
23-24	Clinton, La. and Plaquemine

Here's an important item for Marv. N.O. CORE is presently picketing the Saenger Theatre,1111 Canal, Loew's State, 1108 Canal and andther called the Joy. The last seems to be locally owned. Also eligible for this rogues" gallery is the RKO Orpheum; we just don't have manpower enough. The ~~[illegible]~~ point is, can you do anything on this in New York: talk to some vice-president or something. Demonstrations have been going on here since November; the shows are still closed to Negroes and there is not even the hint of negotiations soon. Yet, some of the downtown merchants(a very damn few) have placed a token number of Negroes in non-menial positions. There's too much important work to be done for this group to be tied down to a movie-house picket line. Another item for Marvin is that Ed feels he could operate more effectively if he had a camera. So say I.

I have a problem in the matter of the most effective placement of Mary. First of all, she's severely handicapped because she was given nothing except a work-area: south Louisiana. She has not a single Task-Force worker to help cover that territory. I would say Mary needs a beginning staff of four people. ~~Yes~~ Yes, yes, I know of the financial situation. Then we should withdraw that responsibility from her, ~~try to arrange~~ see if it's feasible for her to try to finish her local tasks by the end of April, then discuss a transfer to Monroe or, perhaps, to Tennessee. I know Mary's interested in the latter. Again, the money situation may have cleared up by the last of April so we could again consider resuming the south Louisiana program.

There's also the problem of Marvin Robinson. It's twofold: I can't see presently how he fits into the overall program at all. He seems to be sort of flitting from W. Va. to Ohio to Ky to someplace else. Talking yesterday, he said he would like to work in Alabama as CORE adjunct to the SCLC Alabama program, beginning about April 15. I pointed out that CORE is already engaged in one such---COFO***and is just now beginning to achieve identity after over a year of activity. However, I admit it's possible they could work out some sort of arrangement that would keep Marvin from being swallowed whole by the SCLC octopus. Even so, our own program is begging for personnel. I told him of Miami, of an idea of direct action in Monroe this summer, of Dave's great wish for a field secretary to work with him. (Dave says the program directorship takes all of his time, leaving not enough for him to keep close contact with workers in the field.) The other part of Marvin's problem is, as I see it, the need for our attempting to help him maintain ~~xx~~ at least minimum regularity of family visitation. My own situation impels me all the more to regard this as important.

In spite of all the above, I have not yet conceived any solution to these particular personnel problems. Moreover, I shrink from the idea of removing Spiver from Louisiana. He seems to ~~kx~~ have the necessary strength to work here, while Miami does not seem to me to need such. I'll continue to think; at the same time I urgently desire your advice.

This is more than enough for any letter. Hello to all.

Richard

COPY

LOUISIANA COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION EDUCATION

FINANCIAL REPORT

March 31, 1964 to April 20, 1964

INCOME:

Balance brought forward	$ 2.75
Advanced from National CORE 4/3/64	300.00
Total income:	$302.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Ronnie Moore	$ 75.00
Mike Lesser	75.00
Richard Smith (office rent)	20.00
Spiver Gordon	50.00
Mimi Feingold	15.00
Claudia Edwards	15.00
Loria Davis	5.00
Howard Messing	10.00
" "	30.00
Southern Bell Telephone Co.	1.27
Total disbursements:	$ 296.27

INCOME: $302.75
DISBURSEMENTS: 296.27

BALANCE: $ 6.48

Submitted by:

Ronnie Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street - Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 27, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marvin,

Sometime ago you suggested that I submit a "two-page detail letter of legal needs and possible total expenses that (we) would need to cover it." The information below is neither two-page or detail, but I hope it will serve as a start.

Lolis Elie estimated that our legal expenses this summer in Louisiana, exclusive of New Orleans and Plaquemine Parish, may roughly be: Attorney fee, travel, etc., $6000, courts cost of filing (transcripts, etc.) $4000, bail bond for roughly 200 persons, $25,000, total $35,000.

This rough estimate covers the sixty day period of the months of July and August. It does not include any of the estimate for expenses in Mississippi. However, it seems likely that CORE share of legal expense in Mississippi would be as much as the figure quoted above; that is total legal expenses for the two states could well be $70,000.

There are additional details I can procure, you will hear more on this subsequently.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RHds

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street Room 203
New Orleans Louisiana 70113

9 April 1964

Mr. James Forman, Executive Director
Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Dear Jim,

As indicated in the accompanying letter, I got the impression that Chico would repay the fifty dollars to Dave Dennis in Jackson. However, Chico advised Dave that we should write you for the money. So I'M following Chico's suggestion.

If CORE had as much money as you probably think we have, I'd not bother to ask for it. But even if SNCC has no more money than I surmise, we're still hard up enough to ask for it.

FREEDOM NOW (especially from want),

RH:ch
Enclosure

CORE Southern Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 7, 1964

Atty. Jesse Stone, Esq.
854½ Texas Avenue
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Stone:

Please accept this letter as written confirmation of our telephone conversation of yesterday. That is, this constitutes approval of a loan of fifty dollars to SNCC staff-members Chico Neblett and Doris Erskine. I note also their intention to repay this amount to the CORE representative in Jackson, Mississippi on their arrival there. I will request that the Jackson CORE representative forward the money to you so that your CORE fund will return to its proper balance.

Thanks.

Richard Haley

cc: Dave Dennis
James Forman

May 8, 1964

Officer In Charge
National Bank of Commerce
2201 St Charles Avenue
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

As National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, I have appointed Richard Haley, Associate National Director, to assume full charge of administration of the CORE Southern Office, located at 2211 Dryades Street, Room 203, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. Haley has full authority to carry out all business transactions necessary to the conduct of the Southern Office, and is directly responsible to me, as his immediate superior, for the manner in which he executes these duties.

Very truly yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:GL

cc: Richard Haley

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS

May 12, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
Mr. James Farmer, National Director
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Thank you for your letter of May 8, 1964, relating to Mr. Richard Haley, Associate National Director, and to his authority for the Southern office of CORE.

Your letter of authorization would be sufficient if you could deliver to us a resolution of your Board of Directors authorizing you to make such appointments.

Another possibility would be for you to complete the enclosed corporate resolution. By this method, your Board of Directors could authorize Mr. Haley to maintain a banking relationship in the name of the corporation.

Just as a suggestion, you might consider a second authorized signature from your New York office. This could facilitate matters in the event of illness, transfer, etc.

Thank you for your co-operation.

COPY

Very truly yours,

W. R. Sullivan
Assistant Cashier
St. Charles-Jackson Branch

WRS/lv
COPY: MR. RICHARD HALEY

/

URGENT URGENT URGENT URGENT URGENT

May 22, 1964

TO: Local Chapters -- Congress of Racial Equality

FROM: Lula A. Farmer -- Staff Associate

RE: PAYMENTS DUE FROM CHAPTERS

Payment of annual tax

As you know, according to the Constitution of the Congress of Racial Equality, all chapters are required to submit to National CORE, within thirty days of the close of the fiscal year, an annual tax amounting to 10% of gross income. In addition, each chapter is required to pay an annual affiliation fee of $10.00.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE FISCAL YEAR FOR 1963-64 ENDS ON MAY 31, 1964 AND THAT THEREFORE ALL PAYMENTS ARE DUE BY JUNE 30, 1964.

In calculating the gross income for the year, each chapter is permitted to make the following adjustments.

1. Chapter's share of money retained from Associate Memberships to National CORE. As you know, chapters are permitted to retain up to 50% of Associate Memberships secured. The chapter's share of such memberships is not subject to tax.

2. Income from special fund raising events. The direct costs of such events may be subtracted from the proceeds. Direct costs include such items as rental of halls, payment of entertainment, food, etc. Thus, if the proceeds of a dinner are $5,000.00 but the costs of such a dinner are $1,000.00, the taxable portion is $4,000.00.

3. Exclusion of income of special events where National CORE has already received more than 10% of the proceeds. For example, a chapter holds a concert for the benefit of National CORE and its own local program. The proceeds of the concert are divided between the National Office and the local. The chapter does not owe any tax on its share of the proceeds.

4. Any special assessments and/or contributions to the National office may be deducted from gross income.

5. Costs of participation by members in National Projects may under certain circumstances be deducted. This is particularly true in cases where the local chapters have paid expenses which would ordinarily have been paid by National CORE.

Attached is a sample calculation which may be of assistance to you.

Any questions regarding payment of tax should be directed to my attention.

SAMPLE

Calculation of Annual Tax due National CORE, Fiscal Year Ending May 31, 1964.

Submitted by: Henry Jones, Treasurer, Richmond, Indiana CORE.

Source of Income	Gross Income	Allowable Expenses	National CORE Share	Amount Taxable
Dues from Members	$5,765.00			5,765.00
Contributions (Mail Appeal to Friends of the Chapter)	2,340.00			2,340.00
Folk-Sing Party	768.00	250.00		518.00
Associate Membership Drive	1,975.00		987.50	0.00
Annual Dinner	5,000.00	1,000.00		4,000.00
Concert	1,000.00	250.00	550.00	0.00
			Total Taxable Income	$12,623.00

Less: Deductions	
Special Contribution -- Sent April 15, 1964	500.00
Medical bills paid - (Sarah Daniels -- Task Force worker)	125.00
Net: Subject to taxation	$11,998.00
Tax due for year ending May 31, 1964	$1,199.80
$10.00 Annual Affiliation Fee	10.00
Total Due	$1,209.80
Previously Paid	
Sept.30, 1963	250.00
Dec. 31, 1963	250.00
Balance	$709.80

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
COrtlandt 7-6270
May 5, 1964

To: Field Staff

From: Jim Farmer

CORE's financial situation is desparate. This week we will use up the last of our reserves. At one point we had $50,000 in reserves with the hope that this would tide us through the summer when income is always slow.

Our summer program in Louisiana and Mississippi and in the North is important and cannot be stinted. Between now and Labor Day we shall need approximately $400,000. Sources immediately forseeable total about $150,000.

The gap is $250,000. That's a quarter of a million dollars. The gap must be closed and it can be.

You must do your share. Check on each chapter you visit. Find out if they are carrying on the associate membership campaign. Do they need help or more materials? Have they turned in their money with the report forms and white envelopes? What plans do they have for raising money for their program in other ways?

Speak to church, civic and social groups and tell them of CORE's need. And ask them to contribute right now. Get collections taken up right then and there. Don't just tell people of the good work we do. Get them to act immediately.

Write to your friends and to the organizations to which you belong. Remember the college you went to? Write to friends there and to the college paper and ask them to print an appeal for funds. Have them send the funds to CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038. However, the funds can be earmarked for specific projects such as Convention Challenge, Louisiana, Mississippi. Write to your fraternity or alumni group, or home church. Anybody you know who wants to help Freedom (or to help you personally).

Do you know entertainers or celebrities? Write to them and ask for 1) a check and 2) some free time to do a benefit for CORE. If they say yes, let Community Relations know immediately.

****

The department directors, the assistants and I have agreed to defer every other paycheck during the summer. We will make every effort to see that the Field Secretaries and the Task Force Workers receive their checks approximately on time. However, there may well be payless paydays. If you have any special problems, let Jim McCain know now.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113(52387204)

May 20, 1964

Mr. James T. McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

Enclosed is an itemized statement of financial operation of this office. The balance indicates the necessity for an additional amount to be sent as soon as possible. It is my recommendation that the Southern Regional Office transact business from a basic checking account of $500.00, similar to an impress account.

From this sum the office will be able to underwrite the following expenses:

rent	40.00
office supplies	30.00
telephone	75.00
Task-force sec'y	25.00
housing subsidy for Haley apartment	32.50
travel expense	100.00
emergency(legal,etc)	100.00
incidentals	40.00
petty cash	50.00
	482.50
balance	17.50
	500.00

I purposely allow leeway in estimates because the office has been operating too short a time for the estimates to be accurate. The secretary will be necessary this summer because I'll be spending a great deal in and around Plaquemine. The housing subsidy is based on availability of my apartment for traveling CORE personnel.

As the present balance stands at $80.27 I request $419.73 to restore it to $500.00. You will receive the next financial report on or about June 10, next on the 25th, thereafter in that order.

Sincerely,

Richard

May 20,1964

Certain explanations must accompany this financial statement. The reporting of petty cash is, up to May 7, a report of total operation of the Southern office. Of the $250.00 sent this office on March 18, too much was already committed to allow opening an organizational bank account with the remainder. So CORE had no bank account during March and April.

When $500.00 was received on May 7, I approached the St. Charles Office of the National Bank of Commerce. That office is still requesting furthur authorization from us, though they received - as requested - such a letter from Farmer. So I placed the money in another branch in my name. It will remain as such until the obstructive St. Charles Branch has no further technicality behind which to hide, after which I will open the CORE account, in the latter office. You need not fear my getting it mixed up with my money; I have none to mix.

[3]

May 20, 1964

The following entries are copied from the Deposits and Disbursements Journal of the Southern Regional Office of CORE. This report covers the period May 7 through May 19, incluiive. (Hereafter, Journal reports will be forwarded to National Office twice monthly covering the dates 11th through 25th, and 26th through 10th of the following month, respectively.

DATE	CHK.NO.	DEPOSITS OR DISBURSEMENTS	$\overset{+}{\underline{or}}$ AMT.	BALANCE
May 9	no	To open R.Haley Bank acct.	+ $500.00	$500.00
11	cash	Tel. bill, Mar.& April	- 188.60	312.40
12	cash	To petty cash	- 2.40	310.00
13	001	Office rent, Mar.15-May14.	- 80.00	230.00
13	002	Wall Street Journal, 6 mos.	- 13.00	217.00
13	003	Perkin's for office supplies	- 36.73	180.27
19	004	To Elie, cash for Miss. [illegible] transit	- 100.00	80.27
20		BALANCE AS OF MAY 19,1964		$80.27

[4]

May 20, 1964

May 10, 1964

The following entries are copied from the Petty Cash Journal of the Southern Regional Office of CORE. I trust the unconventional nature of the beginning entries is adequately explained by the accompanying statement.

The following entries are copied from the Petty Cash Journal of the Southern Regional Office of CORE. I trust the unconventional nature of the beginning entries is adequately explained by the accompanying statement.

DATE	ITEM	+ or -	AMT.	BALANCE
March 15	To petty cash from expense advance, Haley.	+	$ 76.70	$ 76.70
16	Housing and subsistence	-	3.87	72.83
17	" " "	-	5.77	67.06
17	Rental allotment, Haley	-	32.50	34.56
18	Rec'd National office	+	250.00	284.56
18	Deposit for Tel. installation	-	100.00	184.56
21	xp. adv.;Plaquemine staff and meeting	-	15.00	169.56
	BALANCE MARCH 25, 1964			169.56
27	xp. adv. Atlanta SNCC conf.	-	20.00	149.56
April 3	to mail pkg.		1.39	148.17
5	Gas & Oil, Mary Hamilton's car.	-	6.38	141.79
16	Rental allot., Mary Hamilton	-	32.50	109.2
16	xp. adv. Durham staff meeting	-	10.00	99.29
16	Rental allot. Haley	-	32.50	66.79
20	xp. adv. Clinton, St.Francisville	-	6.00	60.79
25	xp. adv. St.Francisville, Cap.Voters League	-	6.00	54.79
	BALANCE APRIL 25, 1964			54.79
26	xp. adv. Canton, Miss.	-	25.00	29.79
30	xp. adv. Philadelphia, NAC	-	25.00	4.79
May 3	ESCRU Dramatic Kit		1.50	3.29
	BALANCE MAY 3, 1964			3.29

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

File

May 26, 1964

David Dennis
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

RE: Lois Chaffee

Dear Dave:

We are currently in the process of closing our books for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1965. As part of this process we are tracing checks which have been issued, and which have never been cashed.

Our records show that the following check issued to Lois Chaffee has never been cashed:

October 23, 1963 Check No. 1243 $43.59.

Our records further indicate that her first check was for the period ending September 25, 1963. She then received two additional checks, for the periods ending October 9, 1963, and October 23rd -- the latter being the paycheck in question.

Lois then went off payroll for the pay period immediately following. We resumed paychecks with the period ending November 20, 1963. It thus appears probable that she should have been off the payroll for a four week rather than a two week period, and that that is the reason that the check was never cashed.

At any rate, we need confirmation, and would appreciate your filling out the enclosed form and returning it to us immediately, so that we may adjust our records accordingly.

Thanks for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Lula

Lula A. Farmer
Staff Associate

Enclosure

RICHARD G. HUGHES
44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

May 11, 1964

Core Southern Office
Richard Haley
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans 13, La.

Dear Sir:

We note you have apparently overlooked our bill for your subscription to The Wall Street Journal.

Your good will in repairing this little oversight will certainly be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Richard G Hughes

Assistant Manager

rgh/vv

6-15-64

Dear Richard,

I'm sorry for keeping the information you requested so long, but you know how hectic it gets here, and we are getting ready for the accountants. The enclosed sheet is self explanatory. How is the weather down there? The summer mugginess has started here in New York, which is very enervating to say the least.

Convention is about two (2) weeks away; you will see the girls- Jean, Eartha & Brenda. I won't be along.

Please do have a drink

together for me.

I suppose next year ~~the~~ we will be in a bette financial position, the I will be able to mak the trip.

I hope someone will come up with some ideas about fundraisi for this fiscal year. More than anything else th what we need now.

In the meantime the usua goes on here - calls from our creditors for payments long pas everyone trying to prove how much more important he

to CORE than the other person - I don't say much but I am very much aware of whats going on.

Be good to yourself and be kind to all others

Sincerely
Jerics

Chapters	Affil Fee	Specials	Receipt	Date
1. Huntsville, Ala	—	—		
2. Fort Smith, Ark	10.00		67091	5/17/63
3. St. Petersburg, Fla	10.00	—	53561	7/31/61
4. Covington, Ky	—	—		
5. Louisville, Ky	10.00		54445	8/30/61
6. Richmond, Ky.	—	—		
7. Shreveport, La.	10.00	—	57223	11/15/63
8. Lebanon, Tenn	10.00		59341	8/30/62

According to our records the only chapter affiliated is the Shreveport La chapter.
You can see from the above the last payment made for affiliation by the different chapters.
Huntsville Alabama chapter has never been affiliated; neither Covington nor Richmond.

Jenis

Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

July 27, 1964

Miss Glenda Lubelsky
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Glenda,

Please see to it that the National Bank of Commerce receives the proper forms for validating a checking account for CORE. The present account is still carried in my name. I do not presently have a personal checking account, so there is no present problem of confusion. However, this is not good practice by auditing standards. The sooner we change to standard procedure the better. But I cannot make the change until the bank has received signed authorization from the CORE National Chairman, secretary or treasurer, or something like that.

Received the letter from you concerning Elie's kind words. Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

MEMORANDUM

7/29/64

TO: **FIELD STAFF AND TASK FORCE**

FROM: JAMES T. MC CAIN

RE: FIELD REPORTING; EXPENSE REPORTING; TRAVELING

I want to impress upon you the importance of sending in field reports at least once a month. These reports must be in my office no later than the 10th of each month. The field secretary is responsible for field reports when task force workers are working under him or her in a given area or situation. If the task force worker is working alone, then he or she must send in the report. Your reports should keep us informed as to your schedule and your whereabouts.

Before advances of money are allocated from this office, you will have to submit your expense report blanks showing how money has been spent or is being spent. If you will keep your expense report up to date and send them into the office, I will try to keep you supplied with expense money.

If you are traveling within a range of 500 miles or less, or unless there is an emergency for you to reach your destination, we are requiring that you travel by bus or train. Air travel MUST be cut down.

As part of your continuing employment with CORE, the above requirements must be kept.

I shall be happy to answer any questions you may have in relation to this memo or any other questions you may have of this department.

[1964, July 29]

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

MEMORANDUM

TO: FIELD STAFF AND TASK FORCE

FROM: JAMES T. MC CAIN

RE: FIELD REPORTING; EXPENSE REPORTING; TRAVELING

I want to impress upon you the importance of sending in field reports at least once a month. These reports must be in my office no later than the 10th of each month. The field secretary is responsible for field reports when task force workers are working under him or her in a given area or situation. If the task force worker is working alone, then he or she must send in the report. Your reports should keep us informed as to your schedule and your whereabouts.

Before advances of money are allocated from this office, you will have to submit your expense report blanks showing how money has been spent or is being spent. If you will keep your expense report up to date and send them into the office, I will try to keep you supplied with expense money.

If you are traveling within a range of 500 miles or less, or unless there is an emergency for you to reach your destination, we are requiring that you travel by bus or train. Air travel MUST be cut down.

As part of your continuing employment with CORE, the above requirements must be kept.

I shall be happy to answer any questions you may have in relation to this memo or any other questions you may have of this department.

This is an addition to this memo sent to all staff, July 29, 1964

Unless it is absolutely necessary, please refrain from calling the National office long distance. Write -- Our telephone bill forlast month was near $5,000. If we don't accept long distance calls from you, don't be offended.
Flying also must be cut. From now on, this office must OK all air travel. If you travel by air without approval by this office, you will have to pay for the ticket yourself.
If we are to operate successfully, staff MUST be more economical.
Expense advances will not be sent out to you anymore, unless your expense reports are in this office and up to date.

James T. McCain

Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

July 20, 1964

Mr. James McCain
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

Mr. Haley has instructed me to write this letter requesting $750 for the run of the Southern Regional Office. The money will be used for rent on the office, telephone bill, Mr. Haley's travel expense, etc. We would like very much to catch up on our telephone bill in order to avoid a delinquent fee.

Sincerely,

Doratha Smith

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Henry Hodge
2nd vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
David Dennis
Daniel Garrison
Julius Hobson
Wester Sweet

STAFF
Edward Blankenheim
B. Elton Cox
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Norman Hill
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Henry Thomas
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James Farmer
national director

July 27, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

I've turned your letter, requesting money, over to Clora Coleman. I will see that she follows it up immediately.

Sincerely,

VOCKER

James T. McCain

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
August 12, 1964

To: Contact List
From: James Farmer

ADOPT A CIVIL RIGHTS WORKER!

The Summer Freedom Program in the deep south has opened up many opportunitie for civil rights workers to continue meaningful programs when many of the participating students return to school.

The national office of CORE will engage some civil rights workers, but CORE cannot possibly finance a sufficient number to carry on the program. In line with the decision voted at the recent CORE convention in Kansas City CORE is setting up a mechanism for CORE chapters, churches, unions, and other civic organizations to ADOPT A CIVIL RIGHTS WORKER.

The worker receives $1300 a year ($25 a week) for room, board and incidentals. CORE will provide travel, legal expenses and project expenses. We are asking CORE chapters, unions, civic organizations, fraternities and sororities to adopt a native Mississippian or Louisianan. In other cases they may adopt a worker with special skills sent from their own area. Organizations may adopt more than one worker.

Contact between the worker and the sponsoring organizations will be on a regular basis in the form of letters, photographs, reports, etc.

Any group interested in sponsoring a worker should write to:

ADOPT A RIGHTS WORKER
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

for further details.

mh

Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

August 13, 1964

Mrs. Clora Coleman
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Clora,

The proper signatures have been secured so as to make it possible for the CORE bank account in New Orleans to be opened. I am requesting $1000 to open this account. I would propose further that additions be made semi-monthly so that the account can be held as near as possible at the $1000 mark. The semi-monthly deposit system is better than once a month, I believe, because the southern office will draw from national office in smaller amounts.

Our expenses up to this time have been held at such a low figure that I cannot project expected expenses based on past performance. However, the following items make it clear why it is necessary for the southern office to begin immediately to operate on the proposed enlarged financial basis. The office rent is presently only $40 monthly, but we are outgrowing our quarters; conceivably that figure may double. Communication is a problem, especially at weekends. Thus I propose to install a second telephone number and an answering service gadget. Total additional cost of these two items will be $30. monthly, increasing the base cost of telephone service to $51.49 monthly. I expect greater expenditure for travel, more for office supplies and will have to add a part-time or full-time secretary after Doratha Smith returns to school. Finally, the discussion at NAC urging that there be greater energy, weight, direction and authority in the southern office is rendered meaningless until this office enlarges its financial basis.

I myself urge that this matter be dealt with both immediately and affirmatively. If this is not possible, I would like to be apprised of the reasons and to receive from staff what they regard as a practical substitute.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

August 31, 1964

Mr. Nathan Lofton, Chairman
Fund-raising Committee
DeRidder CORE-Interest Group

Dear Nathan,

I remember you and I discussed the possibility of your obtaining an entertainer, through the CORE national office, to raise funds for the DeRidder CORE program. I suggested that you write Marvin Rich about your need. But this was only part of the picture; probably I inadvertently misled you. Let me give you the rest of the picture.

Presently the DeRidder group is an "Interest Group", as I indicated above. This is not an officially approved designation for groups which have not yet been affiliated; I simply use it to distinguish between those which have been inducted into the organization and those which are looking forward to induction in the near future. DeRidder would fall in the latter category, would it not?

Since the local group is presently not affiliated, our Community Relations office(Marvin Rich) will probably advise you to complete affiliation first, then re-apply for fund-raising assistance. Certainly that would be my advice to you. The enclosure is copied directly from the "Affiliation" section of the CORE national constitution. Follow that procedure and you will receive affiliation in the shortest possible time.

Doubtless it will be disappointing to you to have to postpone this venture. However, I'm sure you can see that CORE might become involved in an embarrassing situation if we help promote fund-raising programs for groups that are not at that time actual CORE-groups.

I hope your plans for beginning your program in the community are now taking shape, and you will be ready to begin shortly. An effectively operating program is the best publicity you can give yourself.

I remember with great pleasure the few hours I spent with the CORE people in DeRidder. Please give my regards to all of them.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Director
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

610 Alexander Street
De Ridder, Louisiana
August 26, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
34 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

The De Ridder Chapter of C.O.R.E. has recently bee established and as so many others, isin great need of funds to operate.

We would appreciate it very much if uour department could make arrangements to send us any available entertainment between the dates of the first and fifteenth of any month.

Our chapter is located 19 miles from Fort Polk, Louisiana and has obtained access to a club located in Leesville, Louisiana which is 5 miles from Fort Polk.

We would also appreciate it if you could give us any detailed information or assistance if above request cannot be granted and let us know in advance.

Thank you,

Nathan Lofton, Chairman
Fund-Raising Committee
DeRidder Chapter of C.O.R.E.

NL/eae

Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

August 19, 1964

Mrs. Clora Coleman
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Clora,

Enclosed is the financial record of the office to cover the period July 26 through August 10.

I am requesting vacation for the period August 24 through August 28. During that period my address will be 5114 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago 15. I must apology for waiting so late to make the request; life has been rather hectic since I returned.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

Enclosure

[ca. 1964, Aug 10]

BUDGET FOR PROTEST AT U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN NEW ORLEANS, CHALLENGE OF LA. DELEGATES, PERMANENT PROGRAM FOR LOUISIANA

I. 3 Chartered Buses (150-160 participants) (Round trip)	Estimated	$ 300.00
Breakfast and Dinner, Estimated		275.00
Miscellaneous		100.00
	TOTAL	$ 675.00

Money requested not later than 8/3/64 to charter buses and to make deposit on food and possibly housing for few participants.

II. Budget for challenge of Louisiana Delegates at National Democratic Party Convention will be sent to you under separate cover.

III. Permanent Program is to begin on 8/10/64, weekly budget has already been submitted.

Date	Check No	B. Elton Cox	Bruce Baines	Isaac Reynolds
8-10 64	2342		50 00	
8-10 64	2359			100 00
8-19 64	2426	50 00		
9-16 64	2627	100 00		
9-24 64	2685			100 00
9-24 64	2696	150 00		
9-24 64	2699		75 00	
10-5 64	2869			68 83
10-8 64	2907			100 00
10-22 64	3053			101 54
		300 00	125 00	470 37
		300 00	125 00	470 37

So. ofc. Report ①

The operation of the CORE Southern Office may be divided into the following areas: ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~

1 Program development
    supervision and co-ordination
2 Research
4 Chapter organization
    servicing
5 Projects
    communication
    supervision
7 Personnel
    recruitment
    ~~problems~~
    ~~distribution~~ assignment
    instructions & supervision
3 Workshops & Conferences
6 Communications & Public Relations
    news stories to Press
    direct coverage of significant ~~actions~~ CORE actions
    building relations with news media
    developing publicity material:
        brochures, newsletters, photo sequences, tapes
8 Legal Problems

7W14293

92519

10 Budget

9 Reporting

11 Miscellaneous

So. staff conferences
Jan. 2 2-4
April 2 2-4 (23-26 on location)
seminar
June 20-22 (staff orient)
Aug. 25-8 summer staff
Nov. 11-13

Counselling
Counseling

Jerry Heilbron

4118
1490
2628

file
~~Budget~~

[1964, Aug]

Budget (So. Ofc.)

1065.65

200
5
100

Rent	100	
Phone	200	
Utilities	25	
Postage		
Genl.	22.50	(150 letters wkly)
~~Research~~		2 ch. mailing / mo. 2.50
Supplies	100	
Maintenance	5.	typewriters
~~Publications~~		
Research		
Postage	22.50	
Publications	15.65	
P. R.		
Photo supplies	50.00	
" processing	25.00	
Mainte field staff	300.00	
	840.65	

200
2 mn 250
450
5
22.50

12) 37.50 = 3.12
36
15
12
30

daily 50¢ wkly 2.00
Sunday Times 2.00
Commerce 1.65 1.65
~~[illegible]~~
other pub. 10.00

Haley 40
Dave 60
Ed 40
160

Gordon 60
Cox 35
Brown 35
Robinson 35
165

Jewett 35
Jerome 40
Aretha 50
Bruce 50
175

165
160
500

465

~~Gordon 60~~
~~Haley 60~~
Jerome 40
Aretha 50
Bruce 50
~~Brown~~ 35
~~Robinson~~ 35
~~Cox~~ 35
~~Dave~~ 60
~~Ed~~ 40
460

[c 1964, Aug?]

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
(523-7204)

Mr. Jim McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Hello Jim,

Lots of small items. First of all, the lawyers. Lolis gave me a copy of the bill he recently sent the national office. It dates from January 1 and, as won't surprise you, we haven't paid the lawyers a penny during that time. It includes $700 of personal expenditures on their part---a point on which Collins, Doughals and Elie suffer particularly painful anguish. Added to that is their need for ~~x300~~ $515.00 to pay a court reporter for services already rendered in the Clinton library cases. The reporter has them---and us---where the hair is short; if we don't pay her the money she won't give the lawyers the transcripts. So......for $1215.00 we could pay the reporter lady and reimburse the lawyers for their out-of-pocket expenses.

The above is written in a light vein; truthfully, I feel very serious about it. These three lawyers are one of the strongest weapons we have in the South; besides which, they bend far over backward in their efforts to understand our financial ups-and-downs. I don't want us to let them bend until they break, and that's no joke. Farmer told Clora to place lawyers high on the priority for financial consideration; I say now is the time. The case is in your hands.

It turns out that this is the only item after all.

Selah

Dich Haley

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

September 17, 1964

Mr. Louis Mason
Mason's Motel International
3923 Melpomene Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Louis,

The enclosed check for $82.40 is payment in full for the expenses incurred recently when members of the CORE staff stayed at the motel. It is far from payment in full for your sympathetic attitude and the many favors you have done for CORE, and for me as CORE's representative. There are many ways to contribute to the fight for freedom. May be you never walked a single picket line, but I am here to testify--Louis Mason does his part.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds
Enclosure

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

September 17, 1964

Mrs. Criner
610 Alexander Street
De Ridder, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Criner:

The enclosed check for $12.50 represents far more than the long distance toll charges incurred on your phone during the time CORE was being organized in De Ridder. It represents CORE's appreciation for the use of your home as a kind of headquarter for the De Ridder CORE group; it represents my personal gratitude for the hospitality of the bed and board of your household; it represents the strenght that we gain from knowing that you, and many others like you, stand full square behind the movement for freedom.

That's a great deal to be covered by an amount small as $12.50. The truth is, it doesn't begin to cover. It is simply a token of CORE's recognition that we stand together, united as one, all for freedom.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

Enclosure

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

September 17, 1964

National Bank of Commerce
Howard Avenue Branch
Baronne and Common Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is check number 2619 dated September 15, 1964, drawn on 1-12 by Congress of Racial Equality in the amount of $300. Please credited this amount to special checking account 0045-82-230 in the name of Richard Haley.

Respectfully,

Richard Haley
1900 Philip Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

RH/ds

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

September 11, 1964

National Bank of Commerce
Special Account Department
Howard Street Branch
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Please accept the enclosed check number to the amount of three hundred dollars($300.00). Deposit this to account number 0045--82-230 in the name of Richard Haley.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

Enclosure

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Wilan
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

file

September 3, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Core Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryad Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

The financial situation for CORE continues to be critical. Last week I interrupted my vacation to borrow an additional ten thousand dollars so that we could meet payroll and so of our more pressing bills. It appears that I shall have to borrow an additional ten thousand dollars next week. At present we owe fifty-three thousand dollars and must begin repayments on October 1st.

We have already received some twenty-three or twenty-four thousand dollars for Mississippi. However, we're spending this at the rate of eight thousand dollars a month. And the proposals for increasing the task force will continue that drain. This does not include money received for the memorial center in Meridian. This money is earmarked for that special purpose and cannot be touched for any other purpose. VEP grants will expire on October 4th. And so will the SEDF for Louisiana and Florida. This means that the National Office will have to pick up approximately five thousand dollars or more a month in expenses.

The budget appeal will go out shortly after Labor Day. But a good part of the income from that appeal is mortgaged towards paying off the debts we contracted during the summmer. There's not much that you can do down there to raise money but anything you can do will be appreciated. But the most important thing that you can do to help in the financial situation is to make sure that every positive action taken by CORE staff members or chapters is widely publicized. This is crucial if we're to continue to expand.

Cordially,

Marv

Marv

MR:jf

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

September 11, 1964

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company
Business Department
520 Baronne Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

The enclosed money order for $37.57 completes the outstanding balance due on telephone account number 525-9794. Please accept my apology for the delay.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

Enclosure

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

September 17, 1964

Business Department
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel.
P. O. Box 60802
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160

Dear Sir:

The enclosed check for $286.41 represents partial payment of the total bill of $486.41 now due from the Congress of Racial Equality. You may expect receipt of the remainder on or before September 25, 1964. May I take this opportunity to c congratulate the company on the excellent service you have rendered to date.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds
Enclosure

Sep, 1964

PROPOSED ORIENTATION CONTENT

I. In an effort to provide a feeling for the regional nature of the movement it is proposed that all southern staff share some common training. Toward this end the orientation program will be a 2-pronged affair.

A. The general session at the training headquarters will concern itself with overall substance of the Freedom Program : specific programs such as Freedom Schools and voter registration, general survey of staff expectations, and non-violent theory and practice. This should last roughly four (4) days.

B. The second session will again treat some of these matters, but on a localized basis. The heart of the second session is the time given to field experience and the evaluation following.

As far as possible sessions will be divided into numerous small groups to allow for maximum participation. It is expected that this method will also increase the chances for staff evaluation of workers before the workers go into the field.

RECOMMENDATIONS RE STAFF TRAINING PROGRAM

II. Draw up content for the following training areas

A. Historical background and present practices of racial discrimination

B. Freedom Movement in the South; specific organizations

C. Goals of the Freedom program

1. Increased emphasis and opportunity in education

a. Freedom Schools, incl. adult literacy program
b. Tutorial program
c. Community Centers
d. Explanation of federal assistance programs

2. Political Program

a. Voter registration
b. Political education: government structure, party structure,etc.
c. Developing political strength through organization

3. Community Organization

a. cf. nos. 1 and 2 above
b. analyzing community structure and needs
c. cf. nos. 4 and 5 below

4. Slum housing

5. Fair employment (also cf. federal assistance programs)

6. Opening public facilities and accommodations

D. Program Operation

1. Personnel (cf. sect. F)
2. Transportation: regulations in usage
3. Equipment and facilities: use, servicing
4. Setting up a schedule
5. Evaluating progress

E. Agencies of important significance to Freedom movement

1. Federal: courts, Justice Department, Civil Rights Commis
Community Relation Service
2. LCDC, Medical Aid Society, other

F. Staff Expectations

1. Duties
2. Compensation
3. Discopline
4. Security
5. Local mores
6. Local leadership

G. Non-violence

1. Nature
2. Training: theory; sociodrama
3. Everyday practice
4. The case for non-violence

III. Questions not yet settled:

1. Location and exact dates of the headquaters session
2. Method of assigning workers
3. Whether organizational groups train separately or together

IV. It is hoped that the committee can begin to work on actual conten

of subject matter. This can be expedited by a quick review of committee progress up to this point, by field staff members. We request that such review, with suggestions and criticism, be returned to the committee by September 1. On this date it will be discussed by project heads. There will be general discussion at full staff meeting on Tuesday, September 8. It is hoped the curriculum will be completed by September 18.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Louisiana Committee on Registration Education
October 26, 1964 - November 31, 1964

COME:

Balance brought forward			$ 9.76
Fund raising in North Louisiana	- 11/2/64	$ 49.75	
Check returned to National	- 11/12/64	87.10	
West Feliciana contribution	- 11/12/64	100.00	
Loan from staff workers	- 11/20/64	81.89	
East Feliciana contribution	- 11/20/64	50.00	
Advance from National	- 11/30/64	677.45	
			$1,046.19

TAL $1,055.95

SBURSEMENTS:

Order of:	Nature:	Check No.	Amount
Oretha Castle	expense advance	237	$ 20.00
Spiver W. Gordon	payment of deficit	238	98.38
VOID		239	
Ronnie M. Moore	payment of deficit	240	250.20
Ronnie M. Moore	payment of deficit	241	25.23
Ronnie M. Moore	payment of deficit	242	13.50
Baton Rouge Water Works Co.	water bill - 2697 Sheldon	243	6.93
Gulf States Utilities Company	electric bill - 2697 Sheldon	244	11.46
Southern Bell Tel. and Tel. Co.	phone bill - Monroe office	245	6.38
Charles Fenton	subsistence for volunteer	246	20.00
Fred Brooks	payment of deficit	247	17.01
Willie Johnson, Jr.	subsistence for volunteer	248	11.00
Ford Motor Credit Company	payment on Comet	249	71.71
Willie Johnson, Jr.	subsistence for volunteer	250	4.50
East Feliciana Community Relief Fund	payment on loan	251	50.00
Marian Bernard	payment of loan	252	21.89
Dave Kramer	payment of loan	253	5.00
Kenny Johnson	payment of loan	254	5.00
Catherine Cortez	payment of loan	255	20.00
Loria Davis	payment of loan	256	5.00
Joyce Johnson	payment of loan	257	5.00
Verla Bell	payment of loan	258	5.00
Christine Wright	payment of loan	259	5.00
Sharon Burger	payment of loan	260	10.00
Dr. George Butler	office rent	261	60.00

COPY

ISBURSEMENTS (cont.)

Order of:	Nature:	Check No.	Amount
Southern Bell Tel. and Tel. Co.	phone bill – Baton Rouge office	262	$ 57.11
Southern Bell Tel. and Tel. Co.	phone bill – 2697 Sheldon	263	9.87
Southern Bell Tel. and Tel. Co.	phone bill – Monroe office	264	18.70
Ford Motor Credit Co.	payment on Comet	265	71.71
Garrard-Milner Chevrolet, Inc.	automobile repair	266	13.60
Pelican Office Supply, Inc.	payment on office equipment	267	75.00
Charles Fenton	subsistence for volunteer	268	30.00
Chicken Shack	food for workers	269	13.81
			$1,037.99

Service charge	– 11/2/64	$ 1.56	
Handling charge (overdrawn check)	– 11/2/64	$ .75	
Notice of overdraft	– 11/9/64	2.00	
			$ 4.31

OTAL	$1,042.30

NCOME	$1,055.95
ISBURSEMENTS	1,042.30
ALANCE ON HAND	$ 13.65

Submitted by: Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
November 31, 1964

COPY

FINANCIAL REPORT

Louisiana Committee on Registration Education
September 25, 1964 - October 26, 1964

INCOME:		
Balance brought forward		$ 31.57
Advance from National - 10/14/64	$500.00	
" " " - 10/15/64	514.50	
Balance from check #218-10/26/64	318.88	$1333.38
TOTAL		$1364.95

DISBURSEMENTS:	CHECK NO.	AMOUNT
Ronnie Moore	193	$ 15.00
Prince's Steak House	194	13.00
VOID	195	
VOID	196	
VOID	197	
VOID	198	
Spiver Gordon	199	20.78
Ronnie M. Moore	200	30.00
Spiver Gordon	201	107.78
Spiver Gordon	202	44.85
Ronnie M. Moore	203	11.75
Ronnie M. Moore	204	110.45
William Yates	205	10.00
Fred Brooks	206	17.08
Mrs. Gladys Jackson	207	35.00
Flint-Goodridge Hospital	208	3.00
Osborne Crandall	209	10.00
Mason's Motel International	210	57.79
Robinson Brothers, Inc.	211	27.40
Ideal Drug Store	212	15.15
Chicken Shack	213	9.39
The Baton Rouge Water Works Co.	214	2.64
Gulf States Utilities Company	215	4.99
Dave Kramer	216	20.00
Louise Street Post Office	217	8.47
Ronnie M. Moore	218	400.00
Ideal Drug Store	219	15.00
Dr. George A. Butler	220	40.00
Spiver W. Gordon	221	61.21
Kenny Johnson	222	26.50
So. Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.	223	25.16
So. Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.	224	5.12
Standard Office Supply Company, Inc.	225	47.02
Loria Davis	226	12.50
Joyce M. Johnson	227	10.08
Chicken Shack	228	6.00
Sharon Burger	229	10.24
		$1233.35

Service charge - 9/25/64	$ 2.64	
" " - 10/14/64	2.36	
" " - 10/14/64	3.38	
Notice of overdraft - 10/15/64	3.65	$ 12.03
TOTAL		$1245.38

INCOME	$1;364.95
DISBURSEMENTS	1,245.38
BALANCE ON HAND	$ 119.57

Submitted by: Ronnie M. Moore
Ronnie M. Moore
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
October 26, 1964

See attached supplement!

[3]

SUPPLEMENT - FINANCIAL REPORT

Louisiana Committee on Registration Education
Septebmer 25, 1964 - October 26, 1964

INCOME:	
Balance brought forward	$ 119.57
Advance from Southern Regional Office	150.00
TOTAL	$ 269.57

DISBURSEMENTS:	CHECK NO.	AMOUNT
Southern Bell Tel. and Tel. Co.	230	$ 66.11
Moran Motor Co., Inc.	231	16.48
Robinson Brothers, Inc.	232	97.22
Royal Furniture Co.	233	30.00
Mrs. Gladys Jackson	234	20.00
F. E. Polen, M.D.	235	10.00
Catherine Cortez	236	20.00
TOTAL		$259.81

INCOME	$ 269.57
DISBURSEMENTS	259.81
BALANCE ON HAND	$ 9.76

Submitted by: Ronnie M. Moore
Ronnie M. Moore
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
October 26, 1964

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

October 19, 1964

Manager
Mason's Motel
3923 Melpomene Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a check for $20.60 to cover the residence of Carl Rachlin at Mason's October 4th and 5th, 1964.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

Enclosure

STATEMENT

Baggage, Furniture and Other Articles Stored at Owner's Risk.

MASON'S MOTEL
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

C. O. R. E.
Mr. For: Mr. C. Rachlin Room
Oct. 4th. -- 5th.

Bills Payable When Presented

Bill Rendered		
Room 2 days @ 10.30	20	60
Cafe		
Laundry		
Valet		
Long Distance		
Local Phone		
Telegrams		
Miscellaneous		
Total	20	60

Received Payment for
MASON'S MOTEL

By ______________ Clerk

[1904.0427]

file –

CLARKE COUNTY BUDGET

INITIAL FUNDS NEEDED TO BEGIN OPERATIONS

Phone deposit	$50
Plumbing..................................	$65
Lumber....................................	$120
~~Bricks, rocks~~.........................	~~$25~~
Paints and brushes	$35
TOTAL	~~$295~~ 265

Note: We are having a problem with gas. This area uses Butane but a natural gas line is suppose to be installed in Dec. We will look further into this matter.

MONTHLY BUDGET

Auto, (gas)......................	~~$130.00~~	credit/card arrangement being made. 100/mo.
Utilities........................	$ 25.00	
Phone	$ 10.00	
Rent	$ 10.00	
Office supplies..................	$ 25.00	
TOTAL.....	$ 200.00	

Recorded budget for Clark – Oct. 27
$100/mo.

a national organization with affiliated local groups

CORE

~~file~~

Photocopies for Dr. [illegible]

letters and all — Rich on McCain's relating to Ed. finances since

October 27, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

I thought you should know the financial situation. We had a $10,000.00 note due on Saturday which has not yet been paid. I hope to pay it today, but, we are practically $10,000.00 overdrawn on our account now. In addition, we have other notes totalling $11,500.00 due before the end of the month. Then, there are requests from suppliers of all sorts. The fund appeals are doing well, but it's going to be a big strain paying back all of our debts.

For your information.

Cordially,

Marv

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

lb

How about sending photocopies of the T.F. applications of the new Mississippi people?

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Photocopies for Ella Mae

file nat'l Office

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

October 27, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

I thought you should know the financial situation. We had a $10,000.00 note due on Saturday which has not yet been paid. I hope to pay it today, but, we are practically $10,000.00 overdrawn on our account now. In addition, we have other notes totalling $11,500.00 due before the end of the month. Then, there are requests from suppliers of all sorts. The fund appeals are doing well, but it's going to be a big strain paying back all of our debts.

For your information.

Cordially,

Marv

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

How about sending photocopies of the T.F. applications of the new Mississippi people?

17

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
October 26, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Regional Director
CORE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

I am enclosing financial records for the project, covering the month of October. The records include a financial report showing the total income of the period covered and listing each check and service charge, etc.; vouchers for each check with expense reports and/or receipts attached where possible; deposit slips and notices of service charges. Service charges are entered on the date received, rather than on the date on which they are shown paid. All vouchers are paid by check. We usually receive bank statements and cancelled checks after the corresponding financial report has been submitted. Such checks will be sent to you upon arrival. Utility bills for 2697 Sheldon Drive are for the house rented by Task Force workers in Baton Rouge and are paid from the operating budget because they exceed the $5.00 per week the workers pay.

We plan to continue to use the following businesses on a credit basis:

1. Robinson Brothers, Inc.
2. Moran Motor Company, Inc.
3. Ideal Drug Store
4. Dr. Leo S. Butler
5. Dr. Donald Harris
6. Pelican Office Supply Co. (Baton Rouge)
7. Standard Office Supply Co. (Monroe)
8. Royal Furniture Co.
9. Chicken Shack

Other places are available to keep the project running when we must operate as we are now on a day by day basis, when purchases must be made in large quantities and in cases of emergency.

From the enclosed receipts and expense reports, you should be able to see that we fed on a grocery plan volunteers who received Task Force checks for the first time on October 22, 1964. Some of our present volunteers are being used on similar plans. However, more Task Force workers are needed.

In spite of our present situation, we plan to expand to Shreveport and Alexandria as of November 4, 1964. In order to do so, I am not going to request that you send me the state budget as planned, but I would appreciate at least the subsequent:

1.	Royal Furniture Co.	$ 53.32
2.	Office Rent	40.00
3.	Pelican Office Supply ($475.07) . . .	200.00
4.	Mrs. Gladys Jackson	97.50
5.	For expansion	200.00
6.	For operation at Monroe, Baton Rouge, Clinton and Plaquemine for November .	300.00
7.	East Feliciana Community Relief Fund ($300.00)	100.00
	TOTAL . .	$990.82

It would be extremely helpful if you could send me $500.00 no later than November 1, 1964, and $490.82 by November 15, 1964. Although car rental as planned is temporarily out, consideration must be given to extra travel, bus and taxi cab fare, and use of volunteers' cars.

May I cordially invite you to speak briefly at our November staff meeting on CORE's financial situation and what type of budget we in Louisiana can expect National CORE to provide for our operation.

Take care, my friend. I know you have problems too.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

RM/sb
Encl.

October 26, 1964

Mrs. Clora Coleman
Office Manager, CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Clora,

In spite of the obvious discomfort of your position I am unable to find any means of easing your woes. The great hue and cry for the urgency of a dynamic southern office has had its effect. The office is now receiving project bills, travel expense accounts, project budgets, proposals for new staff, and likely there will be more to come.

I am requesting $2000.00 and would like to have it sent in this coming week. Please remember in allocating this amount that it will afford the National Office considerable relief from various and sundry bills from projects, to add to the local bills with which you are already plagued. I'm sure you will find it a fair exchange.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Fine So. Proj.

[1964, Oct 14]

ESTIMATE OF RUNNING EXPENSES FOR ORGANIZATION(SOUTH)
(omitting salaries and travel expenses)

Location	Office Expenses	Car Lease	Car Operation	Miscel-laneous	TOTAL Weekly
Quincy	47.00	84.00	100.80	17.30	249.10
Baton Rouge	60.00	56.00	67.20	17.30	200.50
Monroe	50.00	56.00	67.20	17.30	190.50
Meridian	50.00			17.30	67.30
Philadelphia	50.00			17.30	67.30
Canton	50.00			17.30	67.30
Jackson	75.00	28.00	33.60	17.30	153.90
New Orleans	90.00			17.30	107.30
TOTALS	472.00	224.00	268.80	138.40	1103.20

Richard Haley
October 14, 1964

file with ans.

November 13, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Reference is made to the letter dated October 30, 1963 to Mr. Richard Haley, and its accompanying balance sheet, copies of which are enclosed. The cases against the demonstrators referred to have not yet been settled. The first set of cases have been tried and are now being appealed. The outcome of the last group of cases covered by the money referred to will hinge on the result of said appeal. When these cases are disposed of, the money was to be disbursed according to the following priority:

(1) Any fines or court costs imposed, if the appeal is lost.
(2) Payment of loans from supporters
(3) Payment of the obligation to National CORE. ($1,312.12)

The bond money, though the property of Dayton CORE, was posted by individuals who received receipts for it. Of the $2,525 involved, $1,725 was posted by Mr. W. S. McIntosh and Jay McIntosh, his son. We do not know the exact amount credited to each party, but it is approximately half and half. It was divided to avoid having any one person post more than $1,000 in bonds in any one year because of the "bondsman's license fee" which would be imposed. The remaining $800 is credited to Mr. George W. Ducker. The $1,725 was posted on August 31, 1963; and the $800 on September 1, 1963, a few minutes past midnight.

Following the revocation of the Dayton CORE charter, the Dayton CORE membership formed two separate organizations; the Dayton Alliance for Racial Equality, and the Non-Violent Direct Action Committee. Mr. McIntosh is Executive Secretary of the NDAC, and Mr. Ducker is a member of the Dayton Alliance for Racial Equality.

On June 3, 1964, I was contacted by Mr. McIntosh concerning drawing down the bond money. He was attempting to have the demonstrators placed on OR (Own Recognizance) so that he could withdraw this money. We were opposed to this action. Further, we are aware that when the ruling on the appeal is made, and final disposition made of the cases, the bond money will be released. When this occurs, Mr. McIntosh will be free to collect $1,725 and spend it as he chooses, regardless of the outcome of the appeal. We wish to forestall this. Although we wish to see the money used for the proper purposes, our primary concern is that the fines and court costs for the demonstrators be paid if the appeal is lost. We do not wish to see any of these people jailed for nonpayment, yet we cannot afford to foot the whole bill. If Mr. McIntosh pockets the money, or abandons any of the demonstrators for whom he has assumed responsibility, it will result in a "black eye" for the movement, both privately and publicly.

We have a rational basis for our fear that Mr. McIntosh will abdicate his responsibility to the demonstrators if he is allowed to collect this bond money. During the trial of the first ten demonstrators, I met with Mr. McIntosh to work out an agreement concerning the payment of the anticipated fines and court costs. This was necessary since the demonstrators were divided between our two groups. Mr. McIntosh insisted that everything be handled on a per capita basis. The list was reviewed, and the responsibility for each demonstrator assigned according to the stand that person took in the organizational split. One of the demonstrators for whom Mr. McIntosh assumed responsibility was Mr. Charles Kellum. Following the trial, when fines were levied, Mr. McIntosh, acting for his organization, paid the fines for his people with the exception of Mr. Kellum. He did not warn us, or Mr. Kellum, that this had happened. Only the appearance of a news story that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Mr. Kellum for nonpayment of his fine alerted us to his peril. We paid it the next morning.

The only entity which can sequester this money to insure its proper use is National CORE. Using this letter, and the letter of October 30, 1963, National CORE could obtain a court order preventing release of any of this money to any signatory, and demanding complete title to it. After deducting the money due National CORE, any fines or court costs should be paid, and the loans from CORE supporters if any is left. If the appeal is lost, the fines and court costs will be approximately $1,200. If the appeal is won, some of this money ($380) may be used to repay loans from CORE supporters. The balance should become the property of National CORE since it was generated in a fund raising effort by a CORE chapter under National sponsorship.

Mr. Ducker is willing to relinquish all claims to the $800 in his name to National CORE. The letter of October 30, 1963, signed by Mr. McIntosh and Mr. Maddox, acknowledges the source of this money and the obligations to National CORE, the demonstrators, and the lenders.

To secure such a court order, we are certain that Columbus CORE would be willing to act in behalf of National CORE to secure the court order and arrange the transfer of funds with, at most, the nominal cost of filing the entries. The Dayton Alliance for Racial Equality would be willing to absorb this cost, provided it is nominal. In the event National CORE declines to take this action, Mr. Ducker will retain the $800 for disbursement according to the above stated preorities to the extent possible with this amount.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Tate, Chairman
Dayton, Alliance for Racial Equality
804 W. 5th St.
Dayton, Ohio 45408

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Haley

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

CORE
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
November 19, 1964

NOV 23 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National Office
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

CORE workers in Louisiana are aware of National CORE's financial situation. We are determined to keep the movement alive. We don't have food and rent money because our task force checks are spent for gas, office supplies, car repairs, etc. long before we receive them. The following bills are due now:

Car Note ------------------------------	$ 71.71
Past due payment on Office Supply ----- Bills of $663.07 ------------------	200.00
Past due payment on heaters for Office-	53.32
Car repair bills ----------------------	104.71
Past due food bill --------------------	97.50
Past due phone bill -------------------	57.11
Rent due on CORE's State Office -------	40.00
CORE's Freedom School Storage Place p/d	20.00
Past due Drug Store bill for overworked Staff Members ----------------------	33.10
Total -----	$677.45

In addition to the above amount CORE's project director has spent out of his limited wages $250.20 to pay for repairs on a CORE car which had been damaged due to constant driving on rural, rough, and muddy Louisiana roads.

We have already borrowed $200.00 from the poor people of East Feliciana Parish to pay for bills due month before last. Repayment of said loan is now due.

To keep a car which we need badly on the project we are donating $81.89 as a loan to National CORE to pay the car note of $71.71 leaving $10.18 for operating expenses. The following donations were made:

Marian Bernard ------------------------	$21.89
Loria Daves ---------------------------	5.00
Dave Kramer ---------------------------	5.00
Joyce Johnson -------------------------	5.00
Cathy Cortez --------------------------	20.00
Sharon Burger -------------------------	10.00

Verla Bell	5.00
Christine Wright	5.00
Kenny Johnson	5.00
Total	$81.89

Will you please help us. Our program of Voter Registration, freedom schools, testing the Civil Rights Law, economic projects, community centers, and political action must go on.

We know that you have bills in New York, but you cannot expect a program in the south to continue without food, gas, office supplies, rent, etc.

Unfortunately, freedom is not free.

Yours in the Cause,

CORE's Staff of Louisiana

RMM/jmj
cc: Richard Haley
James McCain
Marvin Rich
Louisiana Staff

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

November 11, 1964

National Bank of Commerce
Howard Avenue Branch
Baronne and Common Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is check number 3124 dated November 6, 1964, drawn on 1-12 by Congress of Racial Equality in the amount of five hundred dollars ($500). Please credit this amount to special checking account 0045-82-230 in the name of Richard Haley.

Respectfully,

Richard Haley / ds

Richard Haley

RH/ds

Enclosure

DEPOSIT TICKET

THE NATIONAL BANK
OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, November 11, 1964

CURRENCY			
COIN			
CHECKS LIST SINGLY OR ATTACH LIST BE SURE EACH ITEM IS ENDORSED	500.00		
TOTAL			

AGREEMENT
Checks, drafts and other items listed hereon will be handled by the Bank on its usual terms and conditions governing deposits. A detailed statement of those terms and conditions may be had upon request. They will be found on the reverse of many of our Signature Cards. In making this deposit, the depositor acknowledges knowledge of such terms and agrees to be bound thereby.

DEPOSIT FOR THE CREDIT OF → RICHARD HALEY

⑆0650⑈0002⑆ 0045⑈82⑈230⑈

[1964, Nov 4 ?]

COPY

BUDGET MONTHLY

I.	Baton Rouge Office		
	A. Telephone	$100.00	
	B. Transportation	80.00	
	C. Office supplies and miscellaneous . . .	100.00	
		$280.00	$ 280.00
II.	Freedom School Operation		
	A. Rental of storage place	$ 45.00	
	B. Stationery and purchase of supplies that cannot be obtained as donation . .	75.00	
		$120.00	$ 120.00
III.	Automobiles Up keep of volunteers' cars (2 now in use), Clinton car, minor accidents, traffic violations, rented cars from National, etc.	$200.00	$ 200.00
IV.	Monroe Project		
	A. Telephone	$ 50.00	
	B. Office supplies and miscellaneous . . .	75.00	
	C. Extra lodging costs for workers	25.00	
		$150.00	$ 150.00
V.	Caddo Project		
	A. Volunteer's car in use (gas only for month)	$ 80.00	
	B. Extra lodging costs for w orkers . . .	$ 15.00	
	C. Stationery and miscellaneous	25.00	
		$120.00	$ 120.00
VI.	Alexandria Project		
	A. Transportation	$ 35.00	
	B. Stationery and miscellaneous	25.00	
	C. Extra lodging costs for workers	25.00	
		$ 85.00	$ 85.00
VII.	Clinton Area Project		
	A. Gas for Clinton car	$ 80.00	
	B. Stationery and miscellaneous	25.00	
		$105.00	$ 105.00
VIII.	Ascension and Iberville and St. James Project (good community cooperation) . . .	$ 25.00	$ 25.00
IX.	Volunteers Subsistence (3 full time and a few part time workers).	$200.00	$ 200.00
		Monthly Total	$1,285.00

2

COPY

FORMAT OF STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

November - January 31, 1964

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	PARISH	STAFF	PRINCIPAL RESPONSIBILITIES
6	East Baton Rouge	(Baton Rouge) Ronnie Moore Bill Yates Loria Davis Joyce Johnson	State administrative affairs State research Field supervision Programmatic direction Coordination for 6th District
6	West Baton Rouge Iberville Ascension St. James	(Plaquemine) Kenny Johnson	Program impementation Volunteers: Percy Sims Joe Pleasant Charles Augustine
6	West Feliciana East Feliciana St. Helena Pointe Coupee Tangipahoa	(Clinton) Christine Wright Verla Bell	Program implementation assisted by CORE chapters at: St. Francisville Clinton New Roads Volunteers: Thelma Caulfield Leola Hood
8	Rapides	(Alexandria) Judith Rollins Bob Weaver Henry Brown	Program implementation
5	Ouachita	(Monroe) Oretha Castle Catherine Cortez Alvin Culpepper Dave Kramer Marian Bernard Sharon Burger ~~Frank Battiste~~	North Louisiana Coordination Program implementation Volunteers: Ruthie Wells Calvin Williams Dorothy Higgins Betty Carter
5	Jackson	(Jonesboro) Fred Brooks Frank Battiste	Program implementation
4	Caddo	(Shreveport) Claudia Edwards	Program implementation Volunteer: Willie Green, Jr.

[3]

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT

November - January 31, 1964

COPY

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	PARISH	CITY	COMMENT
5	Ouachita	Monroe	Start
5	Jackson	Jonesboro	Start
5	Madison	Tullulah	No start
4	Caddo	Shreveport	Once active
8	Rapides	Alexandria	No start
6	East Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge	Once active
6	East Feliciana	Clinton	Step up spirit and promote state program
6	West Feliciana	St. Francisville	Promote state program
6	Ascension	Donaldsonville	Promote state program
6	Tangipahoa	Hammond	Once active
6	Iberville	Plaquemine	Spirit dead Once active Promote state program
6	St. Helena	Greensburg	NAACP stronghold Youngsters loyal to NAACP but want CORE chapter
2	St. James	None	Exploration is essential
6	Livingston St. Tammany Washington	? ? ?	Further exploration is essential Past indicates these parishes want CORE to stay out

POST THIS MEMO

To: Louisiana Staff

From: Ronnie M. Moore

Re: Responsibilities and Procedural Requirements

These responsibilities were discussed at our last staff meeting; I herein reiterate to emphasize their importance to each member of staff:

I. I want personal reports periodically from each staff member on our program, present and future, in your respective parish, in your district, and, if possible in the state and/or the Southern Region. I expect not only criticism, but ideas and creativity; the first report must be in the state office by October 20, 1964.

II. Send at once name, address, phone number, and evaluation from each staff member of all local volunteers working in your area.

III. Community Survey Forms soon will be forwarded to you; complete and return them to State Office as soon as possible.

IV. Expense reports should be mailed by Saturdays, in order that they are received at the State Office by Monday of each week.

V. Four (4) copies of narrative field reports and two (2) copies of project report (XXXX the one prepared by Haley) are to be in the State Office on the 1st and 15th of each month.

VI. Five (5) copies of the VEP statistical report must be in the State Office on the 1st of each month

VII. On the 1st of each month, I also want a "Schedule of Work" in triplicate, covering objectives and methods in the fields of Voter Registration, Political Organization, Chapter Development, testing, fund raising, Freedom Schools, etc. for the upcoming month.

VIII. Each member of the staff is expected to pay for all board and $5.00 per week for lodging. "Lodging" includes rent, gas, and electric bills. Therefore, CORE will supplement your payment of lodging only when the sum of rent, gas, and electricity exceeds $20.00 per month for each staff member.

IX. Please remember:
   A. Complaints are to be sent directly from the field to the Justice Department. At the same time, forward two (2) carbon copies to the State Office.
   B. Document all incidents of private and/or public intimidations; send two (2) copies to the State Office.
   C. Send carbon copies of all your correspondence to State Office.

October 27, 1964

Based on our stock we can teach the following subjects:

1.	History	6th thru 11th grades
2.	Math	1st thru 12th grades
3.	Literature	9th and 10th grades
4.	Science	3rd grade, 7th thru 10th grades
5.	Reading	1st thru 8th grades
6.	Music	Elem. thru junior high
7.	Civics	6th grade, 8th thru 10th grades
8.	Health	Elem. thru junior high
9.	French	High school
10.	Spanish	High school
11.	Business	High school
12.	Children's books	

COPY

[6]

PROGRAM
November 4, 1964 - January 31, 1964

AREA: Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Second Congressional Districts

I. Voter Registration
  A. Jackson
  B. Ouachita
  C. Madison
  D. Caddo
  E. Bienville
  F. Rapides
  G. East Baton Rouge
  H. Iberville
  I. Ascension
  J. St. James
  K. East Feliciana
  L. West Feliciana
  M. St. Helena
  N. Pointe Coupee
  O. Tangipahoa

II. Congressional District Meetings
  A. Scouting
    1. Fifth District
    2. Sixth District
  B. Political organization for district
    1. Sixth District meeting - November, 1964
    2. Fifth District meeting - January, 1965

III. Freedom Schools
  A. Monroe
  B. Jonesboro
  C. Tallulah
  D. Shreveport
  E. Clinton
  F. St. Francisville
  G. Greensburg
  H. Plaquemine
  I. Donaldsonville
  J. Baton Rouge
  K. Hammond
  L. New Roads
  M. Alexandria

IV. Community Center at St. Francisville
  A. Physical plan - blueprint
  B. Functions
  C. Erection of building

V. Research
  A. Economic structure
  B. Party structure
  C. Political structure
  D. Voter registration potential
    1. State
    2. District
    3. Tri-parish
    4. Parish

COPY

        5. Ward
        6. Precinct
    E. Negro and white registration
    F. Political action

VI. Economic Projects
    A. Olin-Mathieson at Monroe
    B. Discrimination of labor unions at various plants such as Sterlington, La. (population 1,300) - 2 plants
        1. Commercial Solvent Corporation
        2. Thermatomic Carbon Company Division
    C. Bus boycott at Monroe under consideration
    D. Sweet potato co-op at St. Francisville

VII. Testing Civil Rights Law
    A. Monroe
    B. Shreveport
    C. Alexandria
    D. Baton Rouge
    E. Hammond
    F. Other places upon request

VIII. Political Action
    A. Election of Negro and/or liberal candidates
        1. Iberville
        2. Ascension
        3. St. James
        4. Other places based on research
    B. Governmental and party challenges (when possible)

NOTE: Special projects may be suggested by staff

COPY

November 11, 1964

National Bank of Commerce
Howard Avenue Branch
Baronne and Common Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is check number 3124 dated November 6, 1964, drawn on 1-12 by Congress of Racial Equality in the amount of five hundred dollars ($500). Please credit this amount to special checking account 0045-82-230 in the name of Richard Haley.

Respectfully,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

Enclosure

Natl office

CONFIDENTIAL

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
November 3, 1964

TO: National Officers, Department Heads, Regional Directors

FROM: James Farmer, National Director

RE: Financial Situation

It is generally expected that October is the month of our largest income. During the past month our income was, in fact, slightly in excess of $100,000. Every fall in recent years we have been able to put money into a reserve account to carry us through the lean winter and spring. This October, far from putting any money in reserve, we paid out more than we took in. On October 30 our bank account showed a deficit of $800. Urgent and immediate obligations payable within the next week amount to over $50,000.

We are attempting to secure an emergency loan. However, loans must be repaid and one of the reasons for our current difficulties is that we are trying to repay loans secured during the summer. A new loan is obviously nothing more than a stopgap and an additional mortgage on income. Our major problem is not that our income is so much less than expected but that our expenditures are greater than we had foreseen.

We must make every effort now to hold down expenses. For the immediate future I must ask you to do the following things:

1. Hire no new personnel in any category without my written approval.
2. Restrict all payment of overtime.
3. Undertake no project expansion or new projects.
4. Cut down on travel expenses to the minimum and use air travel only when absolutely necessary.
5. Cut personal expenses of all field personnel to the bare minimum.
6. Use long distance telephones and telegrams for emergencies only.

We have done a number of things in the national office to eliminate expenses. For example we have stopped sending receipts to contributors (this should save $15,000 a year). Also a new method of handling contributions will reduce the number of clericals by 4. This will produce more savings in the second year than in the first.

Please be alert to any public relations and fund raising possibilities. Urge chapters under your jurisdiction to make a special effort on National's behalf and to remit any monies due. Please send to Marvin Rich names of any contacts you may have who could make substantial personal contributions.

I know that we will have your full cooperation in meeting and turning back the present threat to CORE's continued existence. At a time when our programmatic activities must be broadened, we are faced with the stark possibility of having to cut back. This must not be! With your help, we shall overcome !

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
November 12, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Director
CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Mr. Haley,

I am enclosing the cancelled checks for the account of the Louisiana Committee on Registration Education. I believe that along with the last finacial report, Ronnie sent you a letter explaining that the checks would be forwarded to you as soon as they are returned to us, rather than with the financial report following their arrival. These were received November 3.

Yours for Freedom

Sharon Burger

Sharon Burger

November 28, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin,

Thank you very much for the $500 check for the Southern Office. This brings the total of our support received from National Office up to $5500.

Of the amount recently received, $150 went to pay the balance of the telephone bill; approximately $150 will cover some of the outstanding expense accounts for field staff; $100 will go to Murphy Bell because of a upcoming case, the remainder will cover small necessities and emergencies in the office here.

This again eliminate the possibility of sending any money to the projects—either Louisiana or Florida. In this regard I would like for National Office to send me the minimum information necessary for me to know the state of the Mississippi account. Presently I do not know how much Mississippi has received, when it received the money or whether there is any money left.

I hope to be in New York during the period between Christmas and New Years Day. I feel more and more the necessity for relaxed extended conversation.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ ds

CC Jim McCain
Ronnie Moore
Dick Jewett
Spiver Gordon

November 18, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: SOUTHERN STAFF

RE: THANKSGIVING RETREAT

FROM: SOUTHERN OFFICE

I am very sorry to inform members of the southern staff that we must postpone our scheduled Thanksgiving Retreat. The plain fact is that our financial position does not permit the conference at this time. A new date for the conference has been set for Thursday through Sunday, January 21 through 25, 1965.

Some of the facts behind the postponement are as follows:

1. Both the Florida and Louisiana projects are in considerable debt.

2. In all three states---Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida there is a need for cars and, next to staff salaries subsistence, cars are our biggest expense.

3. The national office is unable to properly support the projects at present. In fact national CORE could be declared legally bankrupt if an uneasy creditor decided to go to court. We are presently existing on loans supplemented by income, which is worse than income supported by loans---which itself is not good.

4. Even if we could find an "angel" to take care of the total expense of the conference, there are other southern needs of greater griority, such as the abovementioned cars, project expenses and field secretaries' expenses.

It is likely hard for some of us to realize the full seriousness of this situation. After all, many of the southern staff have had much less than sufficient subsistence over a period of months; many have given up part of their tiny subsistence to help keep the project going. Somehow a way has always been found.

The way, now, is still more belt-tightening, but in our activities rather than in the biological sense. Telephone calls, auto trips, state meetings, plane flights, extra personnel---we must cut them all.

Finally, we must currycomb our minds for ideas on how best to use the time between now and January 22 so that the meeting will be all the more effective because of work we have done in the interim.

"Future progress from present failure" is a worn cliche, but it does fit the occasion.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

November 5, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: Southern Staff
SUBJECT: Thanksgiving Retreat
FROM: Richard Haley

The THANKSGIVING RETREAT will be held in New Orleans from Thursday November 26, through Sunday November 29, 1964. The following is a tentative agenda. Your suggestions are invited in regard to agenda items:

1. Southern program: progress, present obstructions, future plans.

2. Our financial situation; fund---raising ideas.

McCain

3. CORE National Organization: background, structure, principles, general methodology, relation to CORE Southern program.

CDofE

4. Utilizing the courts.

Med Comm.

5. Suggestions on strengthening health and medical program.

Hollander

6. Systematic procedures: Financial records, expense accounts, requisitions, other reports.

Not only is the above agenda tentative; the retreat itself is tentative because of our present financial situation. Projects--- and even individual staff members---maybe asked to contribute a percentage of the expense of this retreat.

We are inviting as many members of the National Office as can, to attend the conference, all NAC members from the Southern Region to attend. However, at this time we have no means of underwriting even a part of their expense. Perhaps the situation will have eased up by the time of the retreat itself.

You will receive at least one additional memorandum on this retreat before the date of its beginning.

November 18, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: SOUTHERN STAFF

RE: THANKSGIVING RETREAT

FROM: SOUTHERN OFFICE

I am very sorry to inform members of the southern staff that we must postpone our scheduled Thanksgiving Retreat. The plain fact is that our financial position does not permit the conference at this time. A new date for the conference has been set for Thursday through Sunday, January 21 through 25, 1965.

Some of the facts behind the postponement are as follows:

1. Both the Florida and Louisiana projects are in considerable debt.

2. In all three states---Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida there is a need for cars and, next to staff salaries subsistence, cars are our biggest expense.

3. The national office is unable to properly support the projects at present. In fact national CORE could be declared legally bankrupt if an uneasy creditor decided to go to court. We are presently existing on loans supplemented by income, which is worse than income supported by loans---which itself is not good.

4. Even if we could find an "angel" to take care of the total expense of the conference, there are other southern needs of greater griority, such as the abovementioned cars, project expenses and field secretaries' expenses.

It is likely hard for some of us to realize the full seriousness of this situation. After all, many of the southern staff have had much less than sufficient subsistence over a period of months; many have given up part of their tiny subsistence to help keep the project going. Somehow a way has always been found.

The way, now, is still more belt-tightening, but in our activities rather than in the biological sense. Telephone calls, auto trips, state meetings, plane flights, extra personnel---we must cut them all.

Finally, we must currycomb our minds for ideas on how best to use the time between now and January 22 so that the meeting will be all the more effective because of work we have done in the interim.

"Future progress from present failure" is a worn cliche, but it does fit the occasion.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

file

November 19, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin,

I cannot give you a figure on the total money involved in the expense reports I have feceived during the past month. Excluding the ones for Ed Hollander and Dave Dennis, I suppose these accounts would total about five hundred dollars. The project in Louisiana is operating just as National Office---on the good graces of its creditors. The project in Florida operates on the good graces of its friends in the community. The Southern Office is not blessed with either grace. Mississippi doesn't seem to be in such a critical situation except that it has inadequate rolling stock.

It is especially touching that numerous members of our staff are "lending" to the projects out of their subsistence allowances. However, we all realize that this is neither sufficient nor of any long duration.

As you read this letter doubtless you say to yourself, "All too well I already know these things." Yet I am sure that the pressure of obligations as close as the telephone must push the problem of our distant outposts to the back of your mind. The point, then, of this little note is, "Bring it up front, man, bring it up front."

Sincerely,

Richard

P.S. It's some time since it has occurred to me to remind myself that you are saddled down with the job with the greatest ulcer-potential in our great and glorious prganization. I can only surmise how much of your regular work has gone by the board in the endless quest for solvency. All this is to say, "I'm glad you're there.

cc Jim

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

December 4, 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

Just a note about a letter I received sometime ago. It's addressed to Jim Farmer, dated November 13, 1964.

This letter is from Charles Tate, Chairman of the Dayton Alliance for Racial Equality at 804 West 5th Street in Dayton. He is writing about the money that is still being held as bond for arrests made at the demonstration that occurred sometime last year. I'll quote a little from the letter to explain what he is writing about.

"The bond money, though the property of Dayton CORE, was posted by individuals who received receipts for it. Of the $2,525 involved, $1,725 was posted by Mr. W. S. McIntosh and Jay McIntosh, his son. The remaining $800.00 was credited to Mr. George W. Ducker.

"When these cases are disposed of, the money was to be disbursed according to the following priority: 1. Any fines or court costs. 2. Payment of loans from supporters. 3. Payment of the obligation to National CORE ($1,312.12).

"On June 3, 1964, I was contacted by Mr. McIntosh concerning drawing down the bond money. He was attempting to have the demonstrators placed on OR (Own Recognizance) so that he, McIntosh, could withdraw the money. We were opposed to this action. Further, we are aware that when the ruling on the appeal is made, and final disposition made of the cases, the bond money will be released . Whis this occurs, Mr. McIntosh will be free to collect $1,725 and spend it as he chooses, regardless of the outcome of the appeal.

"The only entity which can sequester this money to insure its proper use is National CORE."

There is more to this letter, Jim, but you can see the complete text in Farmer's files. My fear is that it may not have come to Farmer's attention and that nothing has been done on it up to this time. Could you get Gordon, perhaps, to chase this matter down and work it out. I myself will feel guilty if we allow it to "float" without taking some kind of positive position on the matter. I did not always agree with the point of view of Tate and his supporters, but I feel they are sincere people. On the other hand, I am convinced that McIntosh is something of a rascal. Enough for now.

Sincerely,

RH/vjr

Richard

Directory Division *Established 1870*

R·L·POLK & CO.

PUBLISHERS

RICHMOND OFFICE

2910 W Clay Street · P O Box 6874 · Richmond 30, Virginia

File

December 4, 1964

mailed check

Congress of Racial Equility -Core Sou. Office
2211 Draydes Rm 203
New Orleans, La.   Sub.

Gentlemen:

At the time this letter was mailed, your account showed a balance, that was a little overdue, in the amount of $ 10.00.

You may have sent us a payment in the meantime, and if so, kindly disregard this reminder and accept our sincere thanks. If you haven't mailed us a check yet, we'd appreciate your getting one off to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

MW Sanderson

M. W. Sanderson
Collection Manager
Southeast District
Directory Division

MWS/blm

Member Association of North American Directory Publishers

Gen.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113
(523-7204)

December 8, 1964

Mrs. Lewis
New Zion Baptist Church
2319 Third Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Lewis:

Please accept my apologies for both the delay and the confusion in getting the telephone charge straightened out. Enclosed is our check for nine dollars and seventy-four cents, as per your correction.

My thanks, also, for your gracious courtesy and patience in dealing with this problem.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

Enclosure
1 check
608

Mr. Haley! Dec. 5, 1964

The Bill your organization made by telephone calls made at New Zian S.C. Sept 9, 1964 is $9.74 (Nine dollars and Seventy Four) and not $7.94 the amount of your enclosed check. We'll be expecting this correction soon!

Mrs. Lewis

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS
70112

December 22, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Mr. Haley:

We acknowledge receipt of notarized copy of resolution adopted by your Board of Directors at a meeting held on September 26, 1964, advising that the following are the duly appointed officers.

Floyd B. McKissick	President
James Farmer	Vice President
Ruth M. Turner	Secretary
Alan Gartner	Treasurer

We note that checks and other orders for the payment of money drawn against your account with our bank will be signed by either Richard Haley, Southern Director or David Dennis, Southern Program Director.

Card bearing specimen signatures of the authorized persons has been received and filed, and we thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Davis P Richarme
Davis P. Richarme
Assistant Manager
St. Charles-Jackson Branch

DPR/bbb

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS
70112

TO OUR CUSTOMER:

Enclosed is a supply of our new deposit tickets with your name and account number imprinted. Please destroy your old supply.

You will find these deposit tickets easier to use because your name and account number are printed on them. It is not necessary for you to use more than one deposit ticket per deposit, even if you have a substantial number of checks. Merely list the checks to be deposited on an adding machine tape and attach it to a deposit ticket on which you enter the total of the checks.

With these new deposit tickets, it will no longer be necessary to list local and out-of-town checks on separate deposit tickets.

A form for reordering the deposit tickets is inserted with your deposit tickets. Merely leave it with a teller or mail it in and a new supply will be mailed to you within a few days.

We hope these printed deposit tickets will be helpful to you.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS

IND. BKS. 11

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS

Date DEC 11 1964

Your account appears to be overdrawn on our books $ 3.52
If this does not agree with your records please call the undersigned.

Yours respectfully,

ASSISTANT CASHIER

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALTTY
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ST. CHARLES-JACKSON BRANCH

December 4, 1964

CHEMICAL BANK NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
770 Broadway
New York, New York 10003

Dear Sir:

Please check your records of my account number 00-06-54752.

I believe the enclosed amount is the final payment on this loan. May I hear from you on this at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/vjr

1 enclosure
27.00 chk

IL 907 (6-64)

CHEMICAL BANK NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

INSTALMENT LOAN DEPT. 770 BROADWAY NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003

SECOND NOTICE

MAY WE REMIND YOU AGAIN THAT THE CURRENT PAYMENT DUE ON YOUR ACCOUNT HAS NOT BEEN MADE.
THE AMOUNT SHOWN BELOW WILL BRING YOUR ACCOUNT UP TO DATE.
WE HOPE TO HEAR FROM YOU WITHIN FIVE DAYS. OTHERWISE, WE WILL HAVE TO REFER YOUR ACCOUNT TO OUR COLLECTION DIVISION FOR SPECIAL HANDLING.

PRESERVE YOUR CREDIT STANDING AND AVOID LATE CHARGES BY MAKING PAYMENTS PROMPTLY.

Personal

RICHARD HALEY
% CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NY NY

AMOUNT PAST DUE INCLUDING LATE CHGS.	ACCOUNT NO.
27.00	00-06-54752

SOUTHCENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Of B'nai B'rith

535 GRAVIER STREET, SUITE 806, NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130

SOUTHCENTRAL REGIONAL ADVISORY BOARD
SIDNEY L. ROSENBAUM
Chairman
LABEL A. KATZ
ROBERT N. BANKS
Past Chairmen

NEW ORLEANS ADVISORY BOARD
BERNARD D. MINTZ
Chairman
ELDON S. LAZARUS
LABEL A. KATZ
SAMUEL I. ROSENBERG
MOISE S. STEEG, JR.
Past Chairmen
A. I. BOTNICK
Regional Director

NATIONAL COMMISSION
DORE SCHARY
Chairman
HENRY E. SCHULTZ
MEIER STEINBRINK
Honorary Chairmen
LEONARD L. ABESS
BARNEY BALABAN
HARRY BRANDT
SAMUEL H. DAROFF
JACOB K. JAVITS
PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK
LEON LOWENSTEIN
WILLIAM SACHS
MELVIN H. SCHLESINGER
MENDEL B. SILBERBERG
JESSE H. STEINHART
Honorary Vice-Chairmen
EDWARD GOLDBERGER
MOE KUDLER
ALAN R. MORSE
NORMAN N. NEWHOUSE
BURNETT ROTH
MRS. CHARLES D. SOLOVICH
Vice-Chairmen
BENJAMIN GREENBERG
Treasurer
HERBERT LEVY
Secretary
RICHARD M. LEDERER, JR.
Assistant Secretary
BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
National Director
PAUL H. SAMPLINER
Chairman, Executive Committee
DAVID A. ROSE
Vice-Chairman Executive Committee

•

LABEL A. KATZ
President, B'nai B'rith
MAURICE BISGYER
Executive Vice-President, B'nai B'rith
MRS. LEONARD M. SIMS
President, B'nai B'rith Women

•

ARNOLD FORSTER
General Counsel
ABNER J. KUPPERMAN
National Campaign Director

•

STAFF DIRECTORS
NATHAN C. BELTH
Public Relations
OSCAR COHEN
Program
ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Community Service
J. HAROLD SAKS
Administration
LESTER J. WALDMAN
Organization and Planning

file with ans.

December 10, 1964

CORE Southern Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Sirs:

On November 17 we sent you a reminder of non-payment of invoice number 4562A, dated September 25, 1964 in the amount of $4.90. We had a call from someone in your office telling us that the books, 2 copies of DANGER ON THE RIGHT, had not been received. We sent two copies out to you again immediately, and feel sure that by this time you have received them.

May we, therefore, now have your check to cover this invoice as we are trying to close out old invoices by 15 December 1964.

Thank you.

Cordially,

A. I. Botnick

A. I. Botnick

AIB:sh

"...Dedicated to translating democratic ideals into a way of life for all Americans in our time."

December 16, 1964

Mr. A. I. Botnick
Anti-Defamation League
535 Gravier Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Bot,

I learned belatedly that the first two books had arrived; they proved sufficiently provocative to some of my friends that theywere borrowed before I returned from a trip somewhere or other. I hope you have received the check by Now. I have had the chance to get into the beginning of the book; it's a worthy addition to our book shelf.

Hope all goes well with you and we will be able to run across one anothers path before too long.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjr

December 10, 1964

Mrs. Janice Williams
Bookkeeping Department
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mrs. Williams,

Spiver Gordon's Expense Report shows a bit of confusion maybe this will help to clear it up.

Date	Wkly Total	Old Bal.	Advance	New Bal.
10-2	167.79		60.42	107.78
10-17	96.90	107.78	------	204.68
10-24	80.03	204.68	------	284.71
10-31	74.94	284.71	------	359.65
11-7	51.42	359.65	------	411.07
11-14	85 .21	411.07	50.00	361.07
11-21	69.86	361.07	------	430.93
11-25	63.00	430.93	------	493.93

Please let me hear from you concerning the correctness of this report at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Vonnie Jean Rogers
Secretary CORE Southern Office

Haley

MEMORANDUM

12-11-64

TO: Marvin Rich, Carl Rachlin, James McCain, Richard Haley, Clora Coleman & Lula Farmer

FROM: George Wiley

I believe each of you hav seen the memorandummfrom Jim concerning some of the basic steps necessary for retrenchment in the face of our present financial crisis. I need not reemphasize that we economize every possible way. I would like a written report by Wednesday, December 16 describing the specific steps your department has taken in compliance with the parts of this memorandum dealing with your operation. I would also like for each of you to try to plan to be in New York on Friday, December 18 for staff meetings that may consume most of the day.

As you probably know, the NAC - Steering Committee scheduled fof the 19th has had to be postponed due to shortage of funds. I presume this meeting will be rescheduled for January and, a week prior to the meeting, I would like to send to each NAC member a fairly comprehensive report on our activities in all departments and our retrenched budget projections (for all departments). Would you please begin work on reports for your area and have a working draft available for our discussions on the 18th. I would like for these reports to contain thmxf a minimum of the following lpoints.:

1) Descriptions of the major activities taking kplace in your departments during the months of November & December, at least.

2) A brief rundown on your staffing indicating the location of each staff person in his area or areas of responsibility.

3) A breakdown on your utilization of funds during this two month period and some brief justification for this usage of staff and funds.

I would like similar information projected into January and February.

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70013
(523-7204)

[1964, Dec 12?]

Mrs. Clora Coleman
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Clora,

The enclosed expense report covers my latest venture---an "observation trip into Mississippi. It seems to me I wrote you a kind of a letter, kind of a financial report a few weeks ago. It covered my expenses, etc. dating from the time I left National office. However, I can't find a copy here, and it is making it very difficult for me to bring my records up to datek. To get to the point: did you receive this letter from me? If so, ~~pxxxxx~~ please let me know.

I wrote Jim McCain that I would send my expense reports directly to you. It seems to me that this office and its reporting procedures should get more prompt and detailed attention than would be possible for McCain's staff, since they have to deal with several dozen expense reports. Moreover, I don't want to place such heavy responsibility ~~ax~~ on a clerk or secretary.

I also wrote Jim that I would propose that the Office subsidize part of the rent of the apartment I presently occupy, and suggested the same amount that was credited to Mary, $32.50.monthly. The apartment, incidentally, is ten dollars more per month than Mary's was. Ed Hollander has been living there with me since he came.

Expect to be up for steering committee meeting on the 19th. If there is any change in time or place, please let me know. I'm assuming, of course, that it will be held at the office on Friday night.

Seem to be developing into more of a letter-writing person than a direct action man. I purposely avoided taking part in the Canton demonstration because I had decided---what with the beginning of the summer program and all---that that was not the propitious time to go to jail......rather, stay in jail. This point of view is habit-forming, though; it's never hard to find an excuse.

Enough for now,

~~Rixjxxxkir~~
Richard

December 14, 1964

Mrs. Newman Levy
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Eve,

Your letter concerning the contact with the Connecticut people strikes at the center of a terrible frustration I feel at this point. Our Task Force workers in Canton and Meridian and other places in Mississippi, are chopping off substantial chunks from their tiny twenty-five dollars per week. They are donating this amount to their respective projects to try to keep the projects open and operating. Certainly they need typewriters and mimeo paper and stencils and duplicating machines, gasoline and automobiles and paid-up telephone bills. But they can't eat these things.

Is it that our northern friends feel that contributions given to National CORE will not find their way down to the South? Is it that they feel that such donations go to maintain and expand a top bracket bureaucracy? Is it that they do not know that CORE cannot pay its Task Force workers, cannot support its projects, cannot pay gasoline bills and telephone bills, cannot buy cars--are rent them or lease them?

Suppose they adopt Canton. Should we then have project, sleek and well fed, sitting in the midst of a dozen other rag-tag bobtail projects. all over Mississippi? And Louisiana? And Florida.

We have many young dedicated people working in all of these projects. I cannot conscientiously recommend that Canton or any other project-receive special support except in the case where there is, perhaps, a broad campaign to find sponsors for all of the projects.

We need money desperately--in Canton, in all of the South. Any of the items I mentioned above is a pressing need at this very moment. But I cannot even urge that contributors support projects, not even all of the projects, while we still cannot find the money for minimal survival support of our workers.

Would you, then, say to your friends and their friends and their friends' friends that our prime need in the South is twenty-five dollars a week subsistence for thirty-five workers in Mississippi, eight in Florida and nineteen in Louisiana. You may say to them that we are stripping our projects to the bone, of valuable personnel that we cannot afford to keep; that Task Force workers are spreading across the country spending their Christmas vacations in search of funds instead of relaxing in the search for fun; that I would be glad to tell them more about the people I know on the staff and the work they are doing, at anytime when I am in New York during the period between Christmas and New Year.

I hope your work is moving well and you can already see success in the not too distance future. Hope to see you during my few days in New York.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/vjr

ional organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

file with
my ans.
Nat Ofc.

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

December 11, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
2211 Draydes St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

I have been meeting with some Connecticut people of substantial means who would like to have their community adopt Canton, Mississippi. A young man from their community went there during the summer and has remained there--therefore the interest in Canton. I have tried to interest them in the South generally, and ultimately I believe this will be possible. They have already agreed to pay for a car and land for a community center in Canton, for example.

It would be helpful if you could send me as quickly as possible, a list of those things which are needed most, indicating approximate prices and priorities; not just for Canton, but the South generally. It may be we can raise a considerable sum in this way.

Could you do this as soon as possible? It is important to get the group together again soon while their enthusiasm is high.

Do hope things are well with you.

As ever,

Eva

Mrs. Newman Levy

NL/bp

1714 Everett Avenue
Jackson, Mississippi
December 31, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Marvin,

Happy New Year. Please note the home address above; all my mail is best sent there.

The main purpose of this letter is a questioning and commentary on financial organization and obligation. Partly a follow-up on your letter of December 10, but I hope this goes much deeper.

The financial set-up for the CORE funds is unclear both down here and in New York. We have the strength to say "No;" that strength is not at issue nor is it really even being tested. To say "No" with any meaning requires a framework within which one can reasonably choose between alternatives. That framework is presently missing.

Right now the finances are handled this way. We spend money in Mississippi. The bills all eventually get to the national office. They are paid from national office funds. If there isn't any money or if the bills seem too high by somebody's standard, then word is sent out and expenses are asked to be cut.

This system is inadequate. Within CORE where does the responsibility lie? With the field secretary in the local situation? With the national office? With the regional office? With the NAC? The present scheme seems very similar to that of COFO. An informal group of trusted people gather and discuss finances as the need arises, but there is no pinpointed responsibility. Let me expand further.

There is only one office with a complete record of most of the finances. That office is the New York office. In Mississippi for instance I don't know how much each month is spent on credit cards. How much to Phillips? How much to Humble? What about telephone credit cards? Are there even other bills which go directly to New York? And how are these bills broken down? Which cars used the most gas?

In addition New York and maybe New Orleans are the only offices that have a comparison of different areas. How much is spent monthly in Louisiana, how much in Mississippi? What is the nature of the differences?

Given that the only complete sets of figures are in New York how do I in the field decide whether I am spending too much or too little? Is it even my job to make that decision? The only way I can operate presently is to compare whatever records I have from month to month, judge some kind of growth pattern by a sort of intuitive feel, and proceed from there.

In addition there is at present no budget that I know of that could serve as a guide for how spending is to be limited or set. Mississippi simply continues as it has and waits until somebody yells. The only thing resembling a budget that I have is a thermofax copy of a southern office memo evidently presented to the NAC in October; that memo came into my possession only by accident. The memo included a tentative budget, but my impression is that this was a sort of working memo and was by no means final or in any way approved by the NAC. Even if it was there appears to have been no real mechanism set up to implement it.

If CORE and your office want to continue to work with the present informal set-up that would be fine; there are certain advantages in terms of flexibility and mobility.

I'll suggest a little more complex format, though, in the hopes of clarifying my own thinking and perhaps stimulating a little more discussion. Southern staff meets and makes its priorities and a suggested budget; otherproject areas with paid staff (Chicago, San Francisco, etc.) do likewise. Representatives from each area meet together with the national office and then with the NAC. Out of this comes a budget along with a list of priorities for all projects--set up for six months or so in advance. The projects go ahead. All bills go both to the local project (to put responsibility there) and to the national office. Primary control of the project bills lies with the local office, but the national office maintains tight control and knowledge of the bills. If there is significant straying from the budget, then further conferring, changing of the budget, or whatever else is necessary.

At the local level within the framework of the total money allotted the local or state project should have the freedom to change the allocation of money--cut down on travel one month and hold a workshop instead. Move out of one building into another, etc.

CORE is big enough now and sophisticated enough so that one should expect a reasonably good guess both on long range plans and on expenses in some overall sense. The NAC meets sufficiently often so that there is freedom to make plans and still have room for flexibility.

It is possible that something of this sort already exists on paper or in the understanding of some people on the national level. If so, then the fact that I don't know of it here and that it is not operative in Mississippi reflects a breakdown in communication, and we should address ourselves to that.

Several smaller details. Ferrier is sending a copy of his monthly bill to me now as well as to New York. In addition all work above $20 is approved by me in advance, so there is a tight rein on that expense.

By now all the AMerican bills should be in your office. They, too, are in a financial bind as a new outfit with a whole set of bills due now. I'd appreciate your taking care of them relatively more swiftly than some other Mississippi bills--maybe $300 or $400 a week until the account is finished? Someone in your office should check all the gas credit card slips; I don't think all the bills have been credited

carbons: Haley, Denis

Dick

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113
(523-7204)

December 9, 1964

Miss Oretha Castle
103 N. 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Oretha:

Following is a summary of your expenses as we have taken them from your expense accounts.

	11/1	11/7	11/14	11/21	11/28	12/5
Lodging	5.00	12.36	5.00	9.95	5.00	5.00
Transp.	4.10	3.70				
Auto				3.82		
Meals	18.61		6.45	3.21	6.30	9.29
Taxi, etc.			1.65			
Other			8.68		2.55	2.17
Weekly exp. total	28.71	16.06	21.78	16.98	13.85	16.46
Old balance	50.00	21.29	5.23	(*)d16.55	d 4.82	d18.67
Advance rec'd	50.00			28.71		
New balance	21.29	5.23	d16.55	d 4.82	d18.67	d35.13

(*) The letter "d" denotes debit; that is, debit of CORE to the staff person who has expended the given amount from personal funds.

I believe any other points are self-explanatory.

RH.

C I Check 014
December 19, 1964

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SERVICE INC.
POST OFFICE BOX 60340
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT
CREDIT & COLLECTION DIVISION

AREA CODE 504 529-4545
317 BARONNE STREET

December 8, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
2209 Dryades Street
Lower Apartment
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Mr. Haley:

Re: Congress of Racial Equality

This will acknowledge your letter of November 19, and our telephone conversation.

The usual electric and gas deposits required have been waived. Enclosed is our refund check No. 63915 covering the gas deposit which was required at the time service was turned on.

For your information the first billing period for the above account will be from November 19 through December 21, 1964, with the due date--January 13, 1965.

Yours very truly,

E. A. Smith
Supervisor

EAS:f

Policy + Procedures

[1964]

Section : Control of funds: Re-imbursable Expenses

I. Reporting and recording of expenses of Staff Members.

All staff members shall complete and return to the National Office reports showing expenditure of re-imbursable funds. A standard form shall be used. (see: EXPENSE REPORT attached.)

Exception: Any exceptions to the use of the standard form must have prior approval of the National Office, and shall be granted only when an alternative method of reporting has been approved by the appropriate Department Head, and the Bookkeeping Division.

A. Preparation of the Expense Report

1. Location: the initial day's entry shall include the city and state; any change of location shall be noted on the appropriate date.

2. Explanation
   - (a) nature of activity -- e.g., Chapter Development, Freedom Highways, Voter Education, etc. Note in particular attendance at joint organization meetings, meetings, conventions of other organizations, speaking engagements, etc.
   - (b) enter information in City and State Column or, if needed, in box in lower left hand corner.

3. Itemization of all expenses
   - (a) Enter expenses in appropriate column, specify nature of other expenses. Use only columns provided. NOT sections on the bottom of the sheet. (May be used, however, for notations.)
   - (b) cross-add all columns
     - (1) enter only one figure in the daily total column for each day's expenditures.
     - (2) make certain the total box includes all the expenses for the week.
   - (c) attach receipts for all items, except local carfare, phone calls, and other similar items where receipting is not possible.

4. Calculation of balance
   - (a) enter balance from previous report. (Use middle box in lower section of the page.)
   - (b) add advances received
     - (1) regular advances -- include date of check and check number.
     - (2) money orders -- include date and name of person wiring money.
     - (3) money received from petty cash
     - (4) money received from other staff members, include date of transfer of funds, and name of person from whom money received.

Example:	Balance forward	$11.50
	Advances:	
	#4563 -- 10/7/62	50.00
	Gordon Carey 10/10	25.00
		$86.50
	Expenses - this report	82.45
	Balance forward	$ 4.05

5. Other documents to be forwarded with reports

   (a) airline ticket stubs (back of ticket folder)
   -- to be forwarded with report following completion of flight

   (b) any other receipts for expenses prepaid by National Office but issued to Staff Member.

B. Review by Appropriate Department

1. Upon receipt expense reports go to the Head of the appropriate department -- Program, Organization, Community Relations. Expense reports of other members shall be reviewed by the Assistant to the Director or the Administrative Assistant.

2. Departmental review

   (a) review shall be concerned with

      (1) allowability of the nature of the expense
      (2) budget limitations -- expenditure, though allowable in nature, is not excessive
      (3) attachment of receipts as required

   (b) disallowances

      (1) correspondence regarding disallowances, excessive expenses, and missing receipts shall be the responsibility of the Department Head.
      (2) indication shall be made on the report of expenses which are to be disallowed, and receipts which are being requested.

   (c) approval -- the Department Head shall sign the report, indicating that review is completed, and shall forward it to Bookkeeping.

   (d) deadline: review shall be completed within five days of the receipt of the report by the Department in order that reports issued by Bookkeeping be current.

C. Review by Bookkeeping

1. Review of the individual report

   (a) checks for approval of department head.
   (b) checks for mathematical accuracy.
   (c) checks for attachment of receipts as required. Consults with department head where no indication has been made that missing receipts are being requested.
   (d) adjusts reports for disallowed expenses
   (e) initials report as having been audited

2. Reconciliation of reports to ledger record

   (a) checks that the balance shown on employee's report at the beginning of the period concerned agrees with ledger record
   (b) checks that all advances have been shown on employee expense reports, including Western Union money orders, advances from petty cash, and transfers of funds from other employees.
   (c) sends adjustment memo to staff member whenever errors occur. (Form 101)
   (d) verifies that balance on employee's reports at end of quarterly period reconciles with ledger record.

3. Allocation of expenses

   (a) makes proper allocation, indicating code-numbers
   (b) summarizes expenses, checking that summary total agrees with expense total for period.
   (c) enters expenses on worksheet

4. Preparation of worksheet

   (a) prepares worksheet for quarterly report
   (b) enters expenses from weekly summaries of individual employee reports on worksheet as analyzed

   (c) prepares summary statement

      (1) cross-adds worksheet at the end of August, November, February and May.
      (2) prepares summary statement as basis for Journal entry

   (d) deadline: summary statements shall be due within twenty days of the end of the quarter

5. Delinquent reports -- notifies Department Head of delinquent reports so that summary statements may be complete.

[1964]

Handling of finances -- Projects

I. Maintenance of Bank Account

A. Local bank account may be maintained whenever
    1 - the project is of other than a few days duration;
    2 - considerable financing may be required;
    3 - project localized in an area.

B. All funds shall be handled through the bank account
    1 - Deposits:
        (a) all money received from the National Office for the project shall be deposited in the bank account. (**Exception**: regular expense advances which shall be handled in accord with the regulations established for expense account reporting.)
        (b) all funds received from participants, locally, and unspent portions of money advanced to individuals.
    2 - Withdrawals:
        (a) all withdrawals shall be by check.
        (b) an invoice file shall be maintained to support all withdrawals except expense advances. (See separate section).
            (i) invoices shall be issued by the seller if at all possible;
            (ii) if no regular invoice is available, a signed voucher must be prepared by project participant.
            (iii) all invoices and vouchers must contain the following information:
                - name of seller or person receiving the payment;
                - purpose of the payment--copies of leaflets, flyers, etc., should be attached;
                - amount.

C. A receipts and disbursements journal shall be kept in duplicate
    1 - original and all supporting documents, invoices, expense reports, etc., shall be sent to the National Office at the end of each month;
    2 - records shall include the following:
        (a) Deposits: date, source and amount
        (b) Checks: date, check number, payee, and amount.
    3 - Suggested form for bank journal:

Date	Explanation	Ck.#	Deposit	Withdrawal
July 10,'63	#7890 - National Core		500.00	
	Receipts - Mass meeting		167.89	
	John Brown - funds remaining from advance		13.67	
July 12	Homeward Motel	#1		167.35
	Henry Jones	#2		50.00

II. Handling of cash expenditures

A. Petty cash funds
- 1 - A petty cash fund of an established amount, e.g., $200, sufficient to meet the day by day cash expenditures may be maintained.
- 2 - Such funds should be in the hands of the project leader.
- 3 - Petty cash reimbursement checks shall be drawn for the amount of expenditures from the fund, thereby bringing the fund back to its established amount.
- 4 - Petty cash vouchers shall be filed under the check number of the reimbursing check.
- 5 - Petty cash vouchers shall contain full information as to expenditure (See B,2,3).

B. Emergency financing. It is recognized that emergencies may arise, or persons connected with the project may disburse money from cash receipts.
- 1 - In such an event, a cash journal shall be set up in duplicate giving full information;
- 2 - Such records shall be transmitted to the National Office, along with other financial reports.
- 3 - Suggested form below:

Date	Explanation	Income	Expense
July 10,'63	Rally income	$45.00	
July 10	Rally expenditures Transportation for speaker		45.00

III. Expense advances

A. Members of the projects may be given expense advances.

B. In such event, the individual member shall be responsible for the reporting of such advances.
- 1 - Either expense forms generally used for field staff, or a form similar to the attached may be used.
- 2 - In any case, expense report forms must include the following information:
  - (a) advances: date, and amount, including check number if payment is made by check.
  - (b) balance remaining from previous report.
  - (c) itemization of expenses, including date, payee, purpose, and amount.
  - (d) expenditures must be accompanied by invoices or vouchers whenever available.

PROJECT EXPENSE REPORT

Project: ______________________

Project Worker ______________________ Period Ending ______________________ 19________

D A Y	DATE CITY AND STATE	LODGING	TRANSPORTATION		AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES			MEALS	LOCAL	OTHER		DAILY TOTAL
			Air, Rail, etc.	Limo., Taxi, etc.	Mileage	Descript.	Amount		Taxi and Carfare	Item.	Amt.	
S												
U												
N												
M												
O												
N												
T												
U												
E												
S												
W												
E												
D												
T												
H												
U												
R												
S												
F												
R												
I												
S												
A												
T												

NOTE: Please attach expense vouchers or invoices wherever available.

Balance Forward: __________

Advance # __________

Date: __________

Sub-total __________

Expenses __________

Balance: __________

[4]

Form 20 Congress of Racial Equality

Financial Authorization and Requisition

Date________________________

Amount______________________ Date payable________________

Payee________________________

Purpose or destination____________________________________

Request made by__________________ ______________________

Department Signature

____

Approved by

____

Check #________________

Date__________________

Approved by________________

Note:

Budget +

1965, Jan-May
December 1

file not ap'

January 7, 1965

TO: NAC

FROM: James Farmer

SUBJECT: Financial Condition

CORE's financial condition undergirds our ability to carry on program. Since I became national director in 1961, our annual income increased from $245,000. to $900,000. in the year ending May 31, 1964. We have never been able to put money into reserves. Rather, we have spent our income on expanded program. This year we expected a modest expansion of income and, with the concurrence of the NAC, expanded program accordingly. The Southern Office in New Orleans was fully staffed and the program in Mississippi, Louisiana and North Florida expanded. We also maintained the Chicago Project as a pilot program for northern chapters. The NAC also voted to support legal activity in the south. We also planned a political action department and a research program.

Our income has simply not kept pace with our plans. There are many explanations -- the effort to defeat Goldwater which has reduced the number of large contributions, the letdown after passage of the civil rights bill, our new program amphases which are not so dramatic. Nonetheless, the fact is that our income for the first seven months of this fiscal year was $547,509. Last year for the same period our income was $605,235.

On Monday, December 21, we had debts of all kinds (exclusive of bail which is secured) of $181,000. These debts include staff salaries, legal expenses suppliers, rent and phone, and loans which are rapidly coming due.

When this situation became apparent, we took measures to cut expenses. Our phone bill dropped $2,000. from October to November. Staff was cut and a number of desirable programs delayed or reduced. However, the effect of these changes was not immediately apparent. Staff is entitled to notice, to severance pay and to accrued vacation pay. Thus it will be a number of months before our cash position reflects the changes already made.

The following shows changes made since November 1 to reduce costs. The category of "Increased Efficiency" had been planned before then but did not go into effect until January 1. The new procedures in membership will permit an additional saving of $3,000. in the second year of operation. The following shows annual savings.

RETRENCHMENT	
a. Salaries (gross)	$ 70,000.
b. Phone	9,000.
c. Associated Press Ticker	1,440.
d. Chicago Project (reduced to 1 center)	18,000.
INCREASED EFFICIENCY	
a. Membership Department (net reduction)	6,000.
b. Receipt elimination (except for cash contributions)	5,000.
TOTAL	$109,440.

Also, the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund has agreed to assume the responsibility for much of the existing legal program and obligations and to put full time lawyers into the field in Mississippi and Northern Florida. This should increase the effectiveness of these programs as well as cut our costs. The Scholarship Fund has also agreed to finance our voter education and registration project in Strom Thurmond's South Carolina. We hope that this program will grow in the months ahead.

Until this changes take effect, we must borrow additional money to tide us over. Recently, our travel agency has refused to grant us credit, as have Western Union and a number of other suppliers. This situation makes it very difficult to operate. I have therefore authorized Marvin Rich and George Wiley to borrow $75,000. on a long term basis. Thus our total outstanding loans will still be within the $100,000 authorized by the NAC last year.

I sincerely hope that these economies will be all that is required. The financial difficulties facing us have taken an inordinate amount of time from planning new program. Nonetheless, a great deal of program is in the works. I hope that our NAC meeting in February will be able to deal with this.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Nat Ofc

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

January 14, 1965

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
Mr. Richard Haley
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

I am enclosing telephone credit cards for Richard Jewett and Bruce Baines as per your request of December 31st. I checked your request ~~for~~ with George Wiley who authorized me to order these two, and advised me that he didn't feel that we should ~~not~~ order cards for Aretha Castle (who may leave the staff soon) nor Jerome Smith and Spiver Gordon since this would negate the intent of the original suspension.

In our last staff meeting Mr. Wiley advised me that all future bills originating in your area will be cleared through you before payment.

Thank you for sending us the unused Greyhound and Eastern Airlines tickets. I hope that all goes well.

Sincerely yours,

Clora

Clora Coleman

CC/ap

P.S. I shall act upon the matter of telephone credit cards for Collins, Douglas and Elie as soon as I receive authorization to do so.

file
M. Rich

January 6, 1965

Mrs. L. S. Harvey
93 Somerville Avenue
Montreal 6, Quebec
Canada

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

With reference to your letter of December 21, 1964 requesting information on adopting a community, I have referred your letter to Mr. Richard Haley, CORE Southern Regional Director, 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sincerely yours,

Bobbie Knable,
Community Relations

/b

cc: Mr. Richard Haley

January 15, 1965

TO: George Wiley

FROM: Marvin Rich

RE: Expense Projection, Community Relations, January 1, 1965 through May 31, 1965

				COST
1.	Brotherhood Appeal - 70,000 to CORE list half may come in January, but probability is that all bills will come in February			$ 7,000
2.	Outside Appeals			
	a. Jan-Feb-Mar (Church Burning) 300,000			
	Jan.	$ 2,500		
	Feb.	15,000		
	Mar.	6,500		
			$24,000	
	b. Apr-May Appeal - 150,000			
	Apr.	$ 4,000		
	May	8,000		
			$12,000	
				36,000
3.	CORElator 70,000 per issue costs us $1,000 per month			6,000
4.	Special Fund Raising $1,500 per month (includes fees, printing, travel)			9,000
5.	Associate Membership Campaign (Feb. & Mar.)			3,000
6.	Publications, brochures, reprints, mimeo material			3,000
	TOTAL			$64,000

These bills may not come in exactly as scheduled but the new obligations, exclusive of staff, will be approximately as indicated. However, postage _must_ be available when needed for appeals if we are not to reduce our income.

This is a bare meat and bones budget. There should be provisions for a film and for more publications.

About 60% of our income comes from direct mail appeals. We have developed the CORE list so that it brings in money directly from appeals and can be used successfully in exchanges with other organizations. The balance of our funds comes from personal solicitation and from rallies, benefits and organizational contributions.

CORE List Appeals

By February 27, 1964, we had received $107,336. from 8,138 contributors on our Fall budget card appeal. This was an average contribution of $13.22. As of January 22, 1965 (not a directly comparable period), we had received $97,609. from 8,590 contributors to our 1964-1965 budget card appeal. This was an average contribution of $11.14.

We plan to mail our Brotherhood appeal to 70,000 persons during the first week of February. Last year -- 1964 -- we had received $59,000. from this appeal by August 31. However, the great bulk of the money, $48,000., was received by the end of April. Since the appeal was mailed later last year than this, we expect that we shall begin receiving money earlier this year.

Outside Appeals

We are now working on an outside appeal to approximately 300,000 names. This should begin going into the mail by January 29. It is my estimate that we should receive about $45,000. in income from this appeal at a cost of approximately $24,000. If this appeal appears successful, we will follow up with approximately 250,000 additional names in April and May.

A number of union leaders have expressed an interest in honoring Jim Farmer at a testimonial dinner late in the Spring or in the early Summer. This project could result in a very substantial amount of income for CORE at a very critical period. However, the prolonged strike at the New York City Department of Welfare has made it difficult for me to get this project rolling, since some of the union leaders are involved in that strike.

I'd recommend a memorial meeting on June 21, on the anniversary of the death of James Chaney, Mickey Schwerner and Andrew Goodman. We would make this a simple and dignified meeting and would present a book to the families of those involved. This book would be later published and sold. W. W. Norton Co. has agreed to donate to us their share of the profits. Mrs. Levy has secured a volunteer coordinator who would secure a list of prominent authors who would contribute articles to the book. We have a file of photographs taken by Mickey Schwerner in Mississippi that would make up one section of the book.

The following fund raising areas require some development and additional attention. The federal government has a number of programs which could conceivably support our projects both in the South and in the North. Some of these are the Anti-poverty program, Manpower Development and Training and some educational programs. We must explore these more intensively. We have discussed this possibility with a volunteer who is experienced in this field.

The Associate Membership Campaign has not been a great success in the past. We carry the campaign because it does involve joint chapter/national fund raising and because it gives us an entree to the Negro community which we do not get from direct-mail. This program should be gradually beefed up by use of additional publicity materials, speaking tours, and support from NAC members. This year, James Farmer, Mrs. Chaney, Barbara Moss Chaney and John Henry Faulk have agreed to speak for us. We are working to secure other speakers.

Public Information

Our public information program is centered on statements by Jim Farmer, our press releases, and the COREIator as well as occasional pamphlets and reprints. We also secure the publication of articles in outside magazines and journals. We maintain a file of photographs which is generally available to us, for pamphlets and fund raising, to our chapters and to publishers.

Farmer continues to do a magnificent job of interpretation of CORE policy and of responding to events of the day. We do a relatively poor job of securing the necessary background information for him. I hope that this can be done better partially by organizing a group of university people who will do research on particular problem areas.

Our weekly press releases are very widely carried in the Negro press. However, they could be still more effective if we secured real cooperation from chapters and staff so that we receive material from the field. Jim Peck has great difficulty in this area. He has particular difficulty in securing photos from the field.

The COREIator is mailed to associate members of CORE and serves a public information and fundraising function. Recent changes in paper, self-mailing and postal rates have allowed us to mail a six-pager for considerably less than we formerly spent on a four-pager. The COREIator is our major printed face to our supporters. As such, it can be very effective -- but its effectiveness depends upon the quickness and thoroughness with which we receive reports of action from the field.

The idea of a southern newsletter, mimeographed or offset, on a twice-weekly basis is a good one. It might help develop a news sense and a regular system of reporting from the South. To do this and to generally improve our P.R. situation there requires the assignment of a task force worker to this function in the New Orleans office. It also requires at least a workshop session (including news criteria, servicing the media and photographic techniques) with a few workers from each project area. The southern staff workshop on January 21-23 was a start in this direction.

Our pamphlets tend to be large runs of larger pamphlets for use with our entire list. I believe that it might be wise to experiment with smaller runs of say 10,000 for use with our larger contributors, our chapters and special lists. These would be of small-size pamphlets on a particular aspect of program or project. Such a piece designed for the Brotherhood Month appeal on the Freedom Schools is enclosed. Reprints of magazine articles are an inexpensive way of publicizing program. They have the disadvantage of not necessarily representing our exact approach,but this isn't fatal.

We hope to work with the department of organization in preparing training materials. These would be looseleaf manuals on community organization, public relation, fund raising, and specific programs such as the poverty program, negotiation techniques, etc.

Staff Development and Training

Our fund raising training program is going well. Fund raising is a difficult art, requiring skill, understanding and experience. The training program will not develop a competent staff overnight, but it will permit us to function and to expand with a force of workers on salaries far below the going professional rates. We should probably train one or two other people in this trogram now.

We have made use of professional volunteers on an ad hoc basis for major projects. We should begin to organize them into functioning committees to give us advice, do special jobs and secure discounts and entree to particular situations.

STENCIL SECTION

Staff

Peter Windsor
Susanne Hawkins
Laura Wynder
Dorothy Warren
Isel Rojas

Functions

Changes of addresses for actives and specials
type new stencils
filing new stencils
entering contributions on stencils
geographicalize all membership envelopes
pull TBD's out of master files
process daily deposits
process the contact list once a week for new and changes and drops
address press list once a week
addres contact list when needed
address chapter chairman list when needed
processing the following lists
    MOW
    student
    parents for summer volunteers
    legal department lawyers list
    New York area lists
address these lists when requested
address exchanges and rentals
address the CORElators every two months
mail receits and mail press weekly and other mailings
address appeals when due
packing and shipping and receiving for department
cross checking lists to confirm typing done outside is correct
confirming deposits with Babbette and Brenda

Nat ofc.

Gary F. & Rose M. Hanna
5916 Maleville Avenue
Carmichael, Calif.

January 15, 1965

National CORE
Mr. George Wiley, Associate National Director
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

Inquiry has recently been made to your San Francisco regional office regarding the possibilities of real estate investments or purchases by your organization. After completing a preliminary discussion with your personnel in San Francisco a direct referral to your office was made in order to obtain further information.

My wife and I have in our possession the deed to approximately two acres of commercial property on Highway 29 (Interstate 85) north of Charlotte, N.C., just below the Cabarrus County line in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. This property is presently up for sale. The property had been originally purchased and operated as a Drive-In Bar and Restaurant (alcoholic beverages limited to beer). Future possibilities indicate excellent prospects for Motel or Dining Room developments since location is just north of a large city on a major highway. Unfortunately development of this type is dependent on a heavy sum of available cash which we are not in possession of.

Since my profession prevents our settling down in a permanent residence to reopen and run a restaurant we feel that the sale of the property would be to our best advantage. There is a balance remaining of approximately $8,500.00 on outstanding mortgages which we are paying on a monthly basis.

We would appreciate any information you may be able to provide regarding interest or possible negotiation of sale to your organization or interested individuals under your recommendation.

Yours truly,

Gary F Hanna
Gary F. Hanna

Rose M Hanna
Rose M. Hanna

✓cc: CORE Southern Region
Mr. Richard Haley, Director
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Budget very important

Memorandum

To: Organization Department

Date: January 9, 1965

From: George Wiley

Re: Field report for NAC

In the light of our critical financial situation I would like to present a comprehensive report on our whole operation to the NAC before its Feb. 6 meeting. The enclosed outline indicates the information I would like from each project, office or detached field secretary.

For the Southern staff, these reports should be brought to the staff workshop and are due then (unless Southern Office wants them sooner).

All other reports must be in the National Office by Monday, Jan. 25 at the latest.

Reports required from:

McCain: Report on Organization Dept. in National Office plus overview of entire operation.

Haley: Southern Office and overview on Southern operation

State Project Directors: report on your offices plus summary of state operations.

Local Project Directors: report on your project.

L. Smith: Northeast Region

Lockett-Tournour: Chicago project and Midwest Region

Ussery: Western Region

Each Field Secretary: Report on activities including list of chapters visited in Nov. and Dec. Report on all applicable items in outline.

Detached Task Force Workers: same instructions as Field Secretary.

Field Report Outline

Project Jurisdiction:
Author or report:
Date of report:
Period covered by report: (in this case Sept. 1964-Jan. 1965)

I. Program
Objectives
Describe activities including changes during period.

II. Staff
List names, age, position (Field sec, task force, volunteer), and duties.

III. Facilities (as of date of report)
List offices and centers (include addresses and phone numbers)
Autos: owned by CORE; leased or rented (from whom);
owned by workers but used on project (what financial arrangement?)
Major items of equipment e.g. record players, libraries (number of volumes), projectors (identify ownership).

IV. Budget (give amounts actually spent in Nov. and in Dec. 1964 for each category below. give estimates for Jan. and Feb.)
Rent (each office or center separately; identify)
Phone
Auto (lease or rental)
Auto operation
Air travel
Other travel
Supplies
Other expenses (exclude salaries)
List separately debts or obligations which the bookkeeping dept. may not know about.

V. Evaluation:
Describe major accomplishments, failures, problems, etc.
Please be as objective as possible. Include strengths and weaknesses in staff.
Indicate why continued support by Natio al CORE is justified.

VI. Recommendations and Miscellaneous Remarks

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE THE BEST
AVAILABLE.

[1965, JAN 6?]

Mostly superceded by request enclosed

G.W.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Marvin Rich, Carl Rachlin, James McCain, Richard Haley, Clora Coleman & Lola Farmer

FROM: George Wiley

I believe each of you has seen the memorandumfrom Jim concerning some of the basic steps necessary for retrenchment in the face of our present financial crisis. I need not reemphasize that we economize every possible way. I would like a written report by Wednesday, December 16 describing the specific steps your department has taken in compliance with the parts of this memorandum dealing with your operation. I would also like for each of you to try to plan to be in New York on Friday, December 18 for staff meetings that may consume most of the day.

As you probably know, the NAC - Steering Committee scheduled for the 19th has had to be postponed due to shortage of funds. I presume this meeting will be rescheduled for January and, a week prior to the meeting, I would like to send to each NAC member a fairly comprehensive report on our activities in all departments and our retrenched budget projections (for all departments). Would you please begin work on reports for your area and have a working draft available for our discussions on the 18th. I would like for these reports to contain ~~thmxf~~ a minimum of the following lpoints.:

1) Descriptions of the major activities taking kplace in your departments during the months of November & December, at least.

2) A brief rundown on your staffing indicating the location of each staff person in his area or areas of responsibility.

3) A breakdown on your utilization of funds during this two month period and some brief justification for this usage of staff and funds.

I would like similar information projected into January and February.

Copy for Haley

SUGGESTIONS TO HELP EASED OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION

1. Cut off the Chicago Project
2. Close the West Coast Office or ask the chapters on the West Coast to finance it
3. Move staff out of Jackson Mississippi(that is the COFO office)
4. Close the office in Baton Rouge or Monroe, Louisiana
5. Take a closer look at the Florida Project
6. Cut field staff and concentrate more on servicing and programming affiliated and unaffiliated chapters
7. Cut off more task force workers

McCain 1/6/65

[1965, JAN] [1] $

Jackson, Miss.	$ 325.
Canton "	390.
Meridian "	325.
Harmony "	225.
Philadelphia "	285.
Rankin "	—
Quitman "	280
	$ 1,880
New Orleans, La.	585
Baton Rouge "	435
Monroe "	260
Jonesboro "	225
Shreveport "	190
Alexandria, ~~La.~~	190
	$ 1,885
Quincy, Fla.	385
	4100

New Orleans

Rent	100
Util.	25
~~Tel~~. Phone	150
Secy	160
Supplies	100
Postage	50
	585

4 TF + Dennis, Smith, Hollender, Haley
↳ 3 Feb 1

[3]

Baton Rouge, La.

Office ~~rent~~

Rent	60
Phone	100
Auto lease	125.
Auto Exp n.	35.
1 Private car	40.
~~Off~~ Supplies + postage	75.
~~By~~ 7 TF + Moore	
	~~375~~
	435

Monroe, La.

Rent (from NAACP)	free
Phone	40.
Auto lease	125.
" opn.	35.
supplies + postage	60
$	260

3 TF + Castle

Rent ofc.	30.00
Phone	45
Supplies & postage	70.00
Transp.	160.00
Personnel (3 TF)	300.00
	$605.00
Emergency (traffic fines bonds, etc.	60.00
	$665.00

Jonesboro, La.

Freedom House 23

Chas. Fenton - white - good rapport w/community
volunteer, should be TF
Pref a negro TF to here

Shreveport, La.

f. Alexandria, La.	$190.
2 7 F	216.
	$406.

Alexandria, La.

Staff: 2 TF

Rent	~~$60.~~ $60.
Phone	40.
Trans.	60.
Supplies	30.
	190.
2 TF	216.
	$406.

Monroe, La.

Staff - Castle through 1/31 +3 TF - Trf. at TF to repl. Castle

Rent	$60.
Phone	40.
Auto lease	125.
" opr.	35.
Office supplies	50
	$310
4 TF	432
	$742

Quincy, Fla.

Office only
Staff Gordon + TTF

Rent	$ 60.
Phone	40.
1 auto lease	125.
Opn	35.
1 Private car opn. (Gordon)	60.
Off supplies + postage	65
	385.
TTF	756.
	$ 1141.

Jackson

Rent	100.	
Phone	150.	
Off. supplies + postage	75.	325
2 T F +	216.	
	541	

[11]

Canton, Miss

Office, 838 Lutz St - also living quarters

Community Center (next door)

Staff 6-TF Geo Raymond - director
TF over 2 years - should get more money

Monthly budget

Office rent	$ 75.00	
Center	~60.00	
Phone	40.00	
- 1 Auto, lease	125.00 ✓	
- Operation (1500 mi at 35¢/gal; 15 mi/gal)	35.00 ✓	
Operating supplies	40.00	
Postage	15.00	
	$ 390.00	
- 6 TF	648.00 ✓	805 Core
	1,038.00	230 Cap

Program: Voter reg. + ed., FDP
ASC, farmer's league + coop.

[12]

Meridian, Miss.

Office,

Community Center, 2505½ 5th St.

Freedom School - Baptist Seminary (donated)

Staff: 8 TF Ponder - director (2 bo. 1/31 incl. Ponder)

Monthly budget:	Jan	Feb
– Office	$ ~40.	
Phone	40.	
Center	~60	
– Autos (2 private)	80	
– Mileage (2000 mi)	50	
Op. supplies	40	
Postage ~~15~~	15	
– Staff	864	648
	$ 1,189	973

cofo 19

Harmony, Leake, Co, Miss

Office + Center (built + maintained community)

Staff: 2 TF
Hewitt - Harmony
Glenn - Ofahoma - car

Phone	40.	
Auto Lease	125.	
Auto opn. 1500 mi	35	
Off. supplies + postage	25	- 225
2 TF	216	
	0 441	

Philadelphia, Miss.

Office-Center - Evers Hotel

Staff: 2 TF

Rent	60.	
Phone	40.	
Auto	125	
" Opn. 1500 mi	35.	
Supplies + Postage	25	285
2 TF	216	
	501	

Rankin Co., Miss.

No office yet.

Presently work out of Canton

2 T F   S. Watts + M. Wright   216

Quitman, Clark Co.

Office-Center (½ w/ Co. of Ch.)		75.00	
Phone		20.00	
1 Auto lease		125.	
~~Mi~~ Opr	1500 mi	35.	
Of. supplies		25.	280
1 T.F.		108	
		388	

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 1, 1965

Mr. Dave Dennis
CORE South Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dave,

I will suggest that, beginning February 1st, you fill out your your expense account forms only in terms of your current expenses. There is always the possibility of errors in calculations when one has to deal with such large figures; moreover it must be more time consuming than even the ordinary calculations we have to deal with.

I suggest you write me a letter itemizing the present indebtedness of CORE to you; this letter will go on file and that figure will be transmitted to National Office.

If you have any question about this procedure, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

cc National Office

February 1, 1965

Mr. Edward Hollander
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed,

I will suggest that, beginning February 1st, you fill out your expense account forms only in terms of your current expenses. There is always the possibility of errors in calculations when one has to deal with such large figures; moreover it must be more time consuming than even the ordinary calculations we have to deal with.

I suggest you write me a letter itemizing the present indebtedness of CORE to you; this letter will go on file and that figure will be transmitted to National Office.

If you have any question about this procedure, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RG/vjj

cc National Office

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

FEBRUARY 26, 1965

Mr. Spiver W. Gordon
Rt. 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver,

There are several mistakes in the financial report which you submitted on February 15, 1965. I am sending the report back to you for correction; after correction in completed you can send the corrected copy right on to National Office, as we have already made our own corrected copy here in this office. The most serious mistake in the report is that you indicate slightly over $800.00 in receipts and about $500.00 in expenditures; there is no indication what happened to the other $300.00. Please check on this and let us know the correction for that particular item. I have spoken to several people on different occasions about your need for a mimeograph machine. I will try again and see what can be done about this. If our own financial situation ever eases up here, I will try to include your needs in our requisition for memeograph paper and stencils. We have found that paper is considerably cheaper at a paper supply house than through a stationery or office supply store. You might try that. I may be able to pick up some damaged office equipment---typewriter, desk, file cabinet at Meridian, Mississippi and have them sent to you. I don't know what the situation is there at present, but I will be visiting Meridian next week and be able to see for myself.

There is the bare possibility that some short term volunteers will be in search for a place to operate during spring vacationfrom the colleges. For instance, a group may come down from Syracuse University. Obviously, we cannot place people like this in areas requiring long experience, but I wonder if you would be able to find a place for five or ten spring volunteers for a brief period.? Please don't get unduly excited over the prospect; it may not materialize at all. I simply want to be prepared for it in case the opportunity arises.

More next time.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

set up
Wiley file

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 18, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
Associate National Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George,

I spoke to Clore earlier this week concerning our financial needs. They may be roughly listed as follows:

Southern Office rent for February	100.00
Southern Office supplies current bill	66.79
Project expenses to end of month	80.00
Drawing fund for the 3 states	350.00

Field Staff expense reimbursement

Bruce Baines		76.96
Emerson Brown		31.09
Oretha Castle		152.80
B. Elton Cox		175.97
Vonnie J. Jones		43.62
Judith Nusbâum		13.75
	Sub Total	494.19
	Total	$1,090.98
	Bank Balance	1.44

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 23, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
Associate National Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George,

Thanks very much for the check. It will ease some of the problems, we have; but it also leaves some. There is an urgent need for five hundred more dollars--$250.00 for dangerously delinquent payments on a car note and insurance in Baton Rouge, and $250.00 for an anticipated fine for traffic violation in Jonesboro. The latter was incurred by Charles Fenton on Sunday past; I have requested a full report from him on this accident. His arraignment is set for Tuesday the 23rd and the fine will undoubtedly follow soon after. The insurance on the car will be canceled by the 25th.

I can only promise you that even after having received this last named request, I will undoubtedly be applying for still more funds the following week as there will be again telephone bill and rent, among other things. Hope all goes well otherwise.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office

RH/vjj

1714 Everett Avenue
Jackson, Mississippi 39204
February 24, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Richard,

Enclosed are expense reports for the last several weeks. While I was in New York I was advanced $75, so I am owed $49.58 from these report totals. Would you arrange to have this sent to me (or is that done automatically?). Also another $50 might be added as an advance for further reports. Thank you.

This is the first time through for me on these reports. If there is anything more I should know please let me know.

Look forward to seeing you this weekend.

Yours,

Dick

Dick Jewett

NORTHERN NATIONAL OFFICE February 1965

Loan Repayments	10,000.00
Payroll	31,170.00
Payroll Benefits	3,400.00
Rent- National Office	1,192.00
Rent- New York- S. Francisco Reg. Off.	180.00
Telephone (National Office)	3,200.00
Western Union	200.00
Supplies (National Office)	550.00
Equipment Rental (National Office)	550.00
National Staff Travel	1,500.00
Postage (National Office)	1,000.00
Pay Mail	300.00
Brotherhood Appeal	7,000.00
Outside Appeal	1,500.00
C.O.R.E.LATOR	1,000.00
Special Fund RAising	1,500.00
Assoc. Membership Campaign	1,500.00
Publications, Etc.	600.00
Legal	1,500.00
Field Sec'y Expense (North)	1,000.00
N A C & Sterring Comm.	2,000.00
	70,842.00 TOTAL

SOUTHERN OFFICE EXPENDITURES

February 1965

Florida Project	375.00	
Southern Office Adm.	1,200.00	
Louisiana Project	1,616.00	
Jackson	690.00	
Auto Operation(8 Cars)	2,080.00	
Neshoba (Philadelphia)	185.00	
Clarke Co.	140.00	
Leake Co.	171.00	
Meridian	225.00	
Rankin Co.	10.00	
Canton	40.00	
Western Office	500.00	
	7,232.00	TOTAL
	78,074.00	GRAND TOTAL

Wiley

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
504/523-7204

March 2, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
Associate National Director, CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George,

I promised Ronnie Moore I would relay his plaintive cries to national office. Let me proceed with same.

The F.A. Morgan Bonding Co. is presently the only such in this state that has allowed CORE credit transactions. We have frequently been late in payments before; the company now threatens a lawsuit. The amount is $450.00.

CORE has taken over payments on a car originally purchased by Spiver Gordon. $71.71 is a much better deal than $125.00 per month such as we pay on lease. But we are behind two months in payments; so Ford Car Credit Co. longs to repossess the car.

Pelican Office Supply Co. in Baton Rouge holds a $600.00 bill against us.

This next matter really concerns Rachlin, but I understand he is in Miami or someplace. Collins, Douglas and Elie are more or less poised to enter public accommodations suits in New Orleans, Jonesboro and Bogalusa. These are not necessarily simultaneous, but it requires at least a small nest-egg for court costs even for one. I regard this sort of thing as a community function, first, then as one which SEDF could support. So I'm requesting Carl to ask SEDF for five hundred dollars to be used exclusively for legal costs(that is, court costs) in any or all of these suits as far as is practicable.

I'm aware that I owe you some reports. I'll direct the time that might be given to explaining tardiness, toward finishing the material.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

La.
Finance

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
March 18, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Director
CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Mr. Haley:

I understand that you have made the January and February payments on the Comet. I am enclosing the stubs from the payment booklet that are usually sent with the payments in the event that you might need them for a financial report. I am also enclosing the receipt.

I will wait until the end of March to do the next financial report for the Louisiana Project; it will cover February and March. I am sending with this letter the bank statement and cancelled checks we have just received, as they do not correspond with any particular report.

There is a rumor that we will be receiving money from National in the near future, so perhaps the enclosed list of Bills on Demand will help you decide Louisiana's "allotment." I thought it would be nice if you had the figures to substantiate the "felt-need."

Freedom,

Sharon

Sharon Burger

Enc.

COPY

BILLS ON DEMAND

Louisiana Committee on Registration Education
March 18, 1965

Office Rent and Maintainence:		
Baton Rouge office rent ($48.00/month due Feb. 12 and Mar. 12)	$ 96.00	
Baton Rouge office telephone (Date of bill Mar. 7)	138.86	
		$ 234.86
Office Supplies and Equipment:		
Pelican Office Supply, Baton Rouge (Past Due Account - Nov., 1964)	$509.81	
Standard Office Supply, Monroe (Past Due Account - Jan.)	75.47	
		$ 585.28
Automotive:		
Payment on Comet (Due Mar. 30)	$ 71.71	
Robinson Bros, Inc., Baton Rouge (Past Due Account - Dec., 1964)	28.31	
Garrard-Milner Chevrolet, Inc., New Orleans (Past Due Account - Oct., 1964)	12.15	
Champlin Petroleum Company (Past Due Account - July, 1964)	2.91	
Bolds Two-Stop Service (Past Due Account - Nov., 1964)	4.00	
Long's Skelly Service Station, Monroe	9.37	
		$ 128.45
Workers:		
Baton Rouge Freedom House -		
Telephone - Jan. 2	$ 13.17	
Gas and eletric - Feb. 19	14.71	
Water - Feb. 23	3.08	
Expense reports -		
Ronnie M. Moore (Feb. 4, Mar. 18)	33.92	
Judy Rollins (Oct. 31, Nov. 30)	47.20	
Sharon Burger (Dec. 31, Jan. 28, Mar. 15)	40.89	
Christine Wright (Nov. 30)	10.49	
Spiver Gordon (Oct. 28)	5.97	
		$ 169.43
Miscellaneous:		
A & A Print Shop, Monroe (Past Due Account - Nov., 1964)	$ 11.70	
Admiral Blueprints, Inc., Baton Rouge (Past Due Account - Nov., 1964)	6.95	
Western Union, Baton Rouge (Past Due Account - Oct., 1964)	3.04	
Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans (Date of bill Feb. 3)	9.00	
East Feliciana Community Relief Fund, Clinton (Past Due - Sept., 1964)	250.00	
Mrs. Gladys Jackson, Plaquemine (Past Due - Summer, 1964)	97.50	

Miscellaneous cont.:

Mr. Henry Amos, Jonesboro	$ 40.00	
(Past Due - acknowledged Jan. 5)		
Mr. J. B. Bolds, Jonesboro	86.45	
(Past Due - acknowledged Jan. 5)		
		$ 504.64
TOTAL BILLS ON DEMAND		$1,622.66

COPY

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Exp accts

March 10, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Enclosed is Expense report from Jerome Smith. I can not get any money any more for any Southern Staff without your approval. Please remind them of this fact.

Also enclosed are a number of letters concerning Summer Southern Task Force. I think we should try to answer their questions as soon as we can.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

cc: Jerome Smith

FINANCIAL REPORT

Louisiana Committee on Registration Education
February 1 - April 30, 1965

INCOME:

Balance brought forward			$ 3.03
Contribution from Montana	2/10/65	$ 102.00	
Contribution from Algonquin Civic Club	2/15/65	30.75	
Advance from Southern Office	2/23/65	110.00	
Contribution from Baton Rouge	2/25/65	5.00	
Contribution from Ronnie Sigal	3/26/65	60.00	
" " " "	3/26/65	46.00	
" " " "	4/1/65	24.00	
" " " "	4/1/65	14.00	
" " " "	4/10/65	242.84	
Advance from Southern Office	4/13/65	300.00	
" " " "	4/15/65	200.00	
Contribution from John G. Lewis & friends, Baton Rouge	4/15/65	475.00	
TOT		$1,609.59	
TOTAL			$1,612.62

DISBURSEMENTS:

Order of:	Nature:	Amount:	Ck. NO.:
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.	Baton Rouge office phone	$ 45.51	283
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.	Monroe office phone	2.78	284
Baton Rouge Water Works Co.	water - 2697 Sheldon	4.52	285
Gulf States Utilities Company	gas and electric - 2697 Sheldon	32.46	286
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.	telephone - 2697 Sheldon	26.95	287
Julius Kleinpeter	rent - 2697 Sheldon	15.00	288
United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	1 year insurance on Comet	110.00	289
Royal Furniture Company	balance on account (office equipment)	53.32	290
Ben Brown	pmt. of loan for B. R. phone bill	54.76	291
Julius Kleinpeter	rent - 2697 Sheldon	35.00	292
Ronnie M. Moore	payment of deficit	45.97	293
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.	Monroe office phone	17.11	294
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.	Baton Rouge office phone	138.86	295
Baton Rouge Water Works Co.	water - 2697 Sheldon	5.80	296
Gulf States Utilities Company	gas and electric - 2697 Sheldon	27.87	297
Claudia Edwards	bus fare in Shreveport	10.00	298
Julius Kleinpeter	telephone - 2697 Sheldon	92.00	299
Dr. George A. Butler	B. R. office rent (Feb. 12 - May 12)	120.00	300
Dr. George A. Butler	gas and electric - Baton Rouge office	9.96	301

LA. FINANCIAL REPORT - page 2

DISBURSEMENTS cont.

Order of:	Nature:	Amount:	Ck. No.:
Pelican Office Supply, Inc.	office supplies & equip. - balance	$ 509.81	302
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel.	phone deposit - B. R. "Freedom House"	25.00	303
Econo-Car Rental System	car rental	18.80	304
Kenny Johnson	Plaquemine rent for K. U. students	7.00	305
	VOID		306
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.	Baton Rouge office phone	133.97	307
Dolores R. Hebert	rent - B. R. "Freedom House"	60.00	308
		$1,602.45	

Bank charge for printed checks	$ 2.99
Service charge - 2/11/65	.60
" " - 2/25/65	.96
" " - 4/10/65	.76
	$ 5.31

TOTAL $1,607.76

BALANCE ON HAND . . . . $ 4.86

Submitted by: Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
May 7, 1965

sb

BULLETIN

THE RYE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

P. O. BOX 125, RYE, NEW YORK

April, 1965
Vol. 1 No. 2

TOPIC "A": 900 SEATS ON THE BIG NIGHT

The April 13 meeting of the Rye Human Rights Council concentrated on preparations for the Council's major effort of the year: the annual theatrical event to raise scholarship funds for Rye High School graduates who need assistance. Last year, three Negro students received scholarships of $500 each to help pay their college expenses. This year's recipients will benefit from the Council's presentation of "An Evening With Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee and Jackie Washington" at the Rye High School at 8:30 P.M. on Saturday, May 15. Ticket prices are $2 for students, $3.50 for adult contributors, $5 for sponsors, and $10 for patrons. There is a special reserved section for sponsors and patrons. And there are 900 seats in the high school auditorium to be filled. Ticket chairman: Fran Bauman, 15 Hix Ave. (WO 7-2186). Tickets also available at the LIGHTHOUSE BOOKSTORE, 36 Purchase Street.

NEXT COUNCIL MEETING

Monday May 10 8:30 P.M. Webber home Kirby Lane No.

DAVIS, DEE AND WASHINGTON COMBINE TALENTS

The credits of the Council's three stars are many. Ossie Davis is a theatrical triple threat, appearing in the movies, theater and television -- as an actor in all three media, and as a playwright in the theater, most recently as author of "Purlie Victorious." Miss Dee, a Beautiful young veteran of many roles, is most fondly remembered for "Raisin In The Sun." Miss Dee will be appearing in Rye before going on to a role as Kate in "Taming of the Shrew" at Stratford. Mr. Davis and Miss Dee are, of course, also a famous husband and wife team. They live in Mt. Vernon. Jackie Washington is the young people's delight, but they have no monopoly on appreciation of this rising young singer who has several Vanguard hit records and an unbroken string of successful concert appearances to his credit. Together, these three talented people have created a special revue to present in Rye.

NEXT MEETING --MONDAY, MAY 10, WEBBERS', KIRBY LANE NORTH, 8:30 p.m.

TICKET CHAIRMAN WELCOMES SALES HELP

Mrs. Fran Bauman as chairlady of the ticket committee has put her group of sellers to work, but reports that she can use more help. If you have one or more prospects to whom you think you can sell tickets, please contact Fran for tickets (WO 7-2186).

LOUISIANA PROGRESS

The Council has received a note of thanks for its $50 contribution to the Louisiana voter registration program and a letter from Debbie Bernstein - "out girl in Louisiana." Writing from CORE headquarters in New Orleans, Debbie says:

> "The final decision has been made on Plaquemines Parish(Perez and company)-- we're going in, It should be a massive thing, and we dread to think of what may happen to those who attempt to work there, but it has to be done..... Right now we are faced with the problem of 2-way radios. An FCC license is being obtained in New York, and the only thing left to do is find the funds needed to purchase the equipment. We want to begin installation in May, so the system can be set up before the new volunteers arrive, for maximum safety. It should take about $5,000 for the bare minimum to protect people on the road.... We are also trying to find a source for the new 'integrated textbooks' that several publishers are putting out. We do get samples occasionally, which go directly into our schools and libraries ......"

Individual contributions are being channeled through Jeanne Webber, or Bob Brown, Council Treasurer. And if any one has contacks with textbook publishers .....???

A GOURMET NOTE

Council members planning to dine out on the evening of Thursday, May 20, can kill two birds with one stone: eat a really great Roast Beef Dinner, and make a contribution at the same time to the work of Carver Center in Port Chester. The occasion is the annaul Roast Beef Dinner of Carver Center. The place: social hall of the Rye Community Synagogue, 200 Forest Ave. The time: Thursday, May 20...cocktails at 6 P.M., dinner at 7 P.M. The price: $6 per person for dinner. For further information, please contact Mrs. Robert Brown, 329 Midland Avenue, WO 7-1570.

FINAL BENEFIT PREPARATIONS AT NEXT MEETING

At the next meeting of the Council, Monday, May 10 at the Webbers', Kirby Lane North, prime topic on the agenda will be a final push on behalf of the May 15 program. Also: planning our June party that will combine a social get-together with a benefit for the Louisiana voter registration drive. Plan to be there.

Contrib.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 5, 1965

Mr. Steven Miller
Antioch College
Yellow Spring, Ohio

Dear Steve,

Thank you very much for the $50.00 contribution. I need not weep to you about the needs of staff and the needs of program and the other needs of this and that; your experience gave you a very clear picture of the CORE operation in Louisiana.

I wish from the bottom of my heart that opportunity such as this had been available when I was a student. As Valuable as you were to our project while you were here---and that was considerable---I am sure the experience returned you as much in value. I feel very strongly that the life you lived in Mississippi last summer and in Bogalusa and Baton Rouge liften your concern for democracy and human rights out of the realm of the intellectual and the spiritual, giving it a realistic turn that can be acquired nowhere outside actual experience.

At the same time I feel this kind of experience is strong medicine; every student is not ready for it. It is good, testimony to your own personality and character that you acquired the reputation not only of a personable fellow but a hard worker and a good thinker.

I leave it to Bill Yates and Ronnie to keep you to-to-date on what is happening. Let us hear from you when you have the time.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270

URGENT

TO: CORE CHAPTER CHAIRMEN

FROM: JIM FARMER

RE: FINANCIAL EMERGENCY, Memo #2, April 9, 1965

Interim report since first memo

CORE is still in a state of financial emergency. Some of the chapters have started immediate emergency drives for funds for the summer program. Only 16 chapters have responded to the Associate Membership Drive memorandum.

Reasons for contributing

The National Office of CORE and the National Action Council have been attempting to answer chapter needs regarding direction and assistance. We think the "discussion paper" which we have started to circulate and which will continue to be sent will provide chapters with some starting points in their community organization programs.

We know that you need help ... not only in direction, but in training, workshops etc., in the North as well as the South. But we are seriously financially handicapped. As this memorandum is being written, members of Syracuse CORE are in jail for direct action taken against the Niagara-Mohawk Utility company, which has 16 Negro employees out of a work force of 1500. The bail set on one member was $10,000.

A dangerous situation exists in Bogulusa, Louisiana where Klansmen opened gunfire on a home of Negro residents where CORE staff members live.

Urban renewal, community organization, political action unemployment are problems we must attack immediately.

We don't have the money.

The National Office is continuing to retrench its staff. We have reduced expenses to a minimum. We don't have the money to reorder literature. We must repeat that the situation is serious, especially in view of the fact that the summer season is by far the most demanding, in every way.

Reports on the situations in Jonesboro and Bogulusa, Louisiana have been sent to you. These can be used as fact sheets for your fund raising. We will be sending you additional reports to bring the situations up-to-date.

To recapitulate good ways to raise emergency funds:

1. The use of collection cans. These can always be purchased locally, at about 10¢ for a can. A label can easily be made for the can. One chapter, with four persons standing on street corners, shaking the cans and saying "give to CORE" raised over $600 in just a few evenings. Some cities require that you secure a permit, but the permits are open to all legitimate groups. The method is quick and effective, with little cost involved.

2. Tithing. This method is good with adequate publicity because it emphasizes just how serious the situation is. Some of our staff get $15 a week. Other members of our staff, including national office staff, have joined the tithe. If they cannot give 10%, urge them to give as much as they can.

3. Church collections. With the recent support of the clergy, this method could be an excellent one and also be a good way in which to inform the public of our national program and your chapter's program. It would consist of going to the Minister, Priest or Rabbi and asking permission to speak after the services, to tell of the work of CORE and our need and to ask for an offering.

4. ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE.

Requires more work, but helps the chapters secure local financial support. The Associate Member receives the CORElator and other publications from the office--occasionally, they are asked to support a specific project. They are not voting members of local groups and they are not represented at the local convention.

We have enclosed a copy of the ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP REPORT BLANK. This is the form your chapter should follow when making returns on the Associate Membership Drive. The chapters retain one-half of the income from all Associate Memberships they secure. Until now, this rule excluded the Trade Union category, where the National Office requested all of the return. This has been changed, as many chapters in the country have begun to work with local trade unions in supporting organizing drives where Negroes and other minority groups have demanded a living wage. Now, the chapter keeps half of the return, and half comes to the National Office. If you do conduct a drive with a local union (Trade Union minimum contribution is $2, rather than $3), please file a separate report with the National Office, apart from the other Associate Membership reports.

When the National Office receives the Associate Membership Report Blanks, membership cards will be sent to the new members with a copy of All About CORE.

Emergency fund raising can be carried on without hurting your chapter's regular income. Imaginative methods, such as a car wash, are necessary, however, for quick results. And we have celebrities who are willing to travel for us (but we need guaranteed crowds and plenty of advance notice.

It's important that we raise the money now.

- -

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE REPLY FORM 1965

______________________________, Drive Chairman PLEASE PRINT

______________________________, Name of Chapter

____

(Number Street) (City) (State) (Zip)

WE WILL NEED THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS: (GIVE QUANTITY WANTED)

______ JOIN CORE POSTERS ______ FREEDOM NOW POSTERS ______ FREEDOM NOW BUTTONS

______ ASSOC. MEMB. KITS (Each kit contains 25 receipt envelopes, one copy 12 Questions, 50 each Where Is Democracy, Something New.

Congress of Racial Equality

38 Park Row -- New York 38, New York

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP REPORT BLANK

Name of Chapter.. Date................................
(City or County) (State)

NAME	ADDRESS			Paid by Member		Retained by Chapter		To National CORE Herewith	
	number	street	zone						
	Total This Sheet								

Amount remitted herewith $.............................. Please send receipt to:

Signed: ....
Name Address

....
City & State

(Chapters retain one-half of the income from associate memberships they secure).

LA.

STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

(Summer prog.)

January - May 31, 1965

Cong. Dist.:	Base:	Staff:	Parishes being scouted:
5	Monroe (Ouachita)	Oretha Castle- No. La. Project Director	Morehouse Union Concordia Claiborne Bienville and others
5	Shreveport (Caddo)	Sharon Burger Alvin Culpepper Claudia Edwards	
5	Jonesboro (Jackson)	Henry Brown Charles Fenton (to be assigned by Oretha)	
8	Alexandria (Rapides)	Judith Rollins	Natchitoches and others
6	Baton Rouge (East Baton Rouge)	David Kramer Marian Bernard Joyce Johnson	Livingston St. Tammany
6	Clinton (East Feliciana)	Christine Wright William Yates	Pointe Coupee West Feliciana St. Helena Tangipahoa Washington
6	Plaquemine (Iberville)	Kenny Johnson	Ascension St. James

[2]

M E M O

January 4, 196~~4~~5

TO: Castle, Rollins, Johnson, Yates, and Bernard

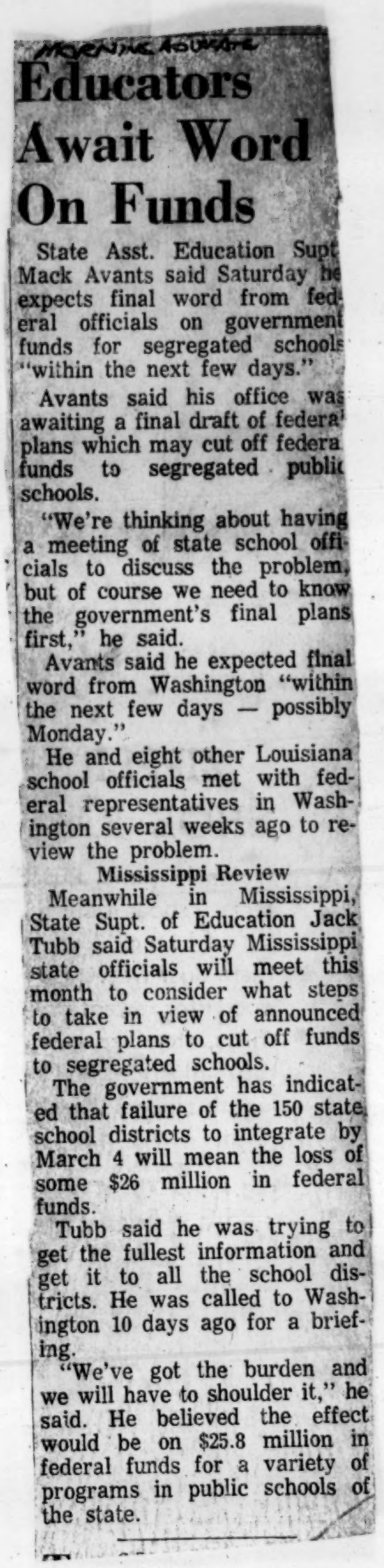
RE: School Desegregation

Attached to this statement is a news article, which was published in the Morning Advocate, January 3, 1965. It concerns actions against school segregation; please read it. A major part of our program is getting Negro communities ready to send their children to previously "all white" segregated schools, demanding [redacted] ENTRANCE on [redacted] as soon as Louisiana gets final word from the Federal Government concerning the date when federal funds will be cut from segregated schools in the state.

We must take steps now to see that Negroes by the hundreds will seek to attempt to end Jim Crow public education in Louisiana.

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj



MORNING ADVOCATE

Educators Await Word On Funds

State Asst. Education Supt Mack Avants said Saturday he expects final word from federal officials on government funds for segregated schools "within the next few days."

Avants said his office was awaiting a final draft of federal plans which may cut off federal funds to segregated public schools.

"We're thinking about having a meeting of state school officials to discuss the problem, but of course we need to know the government's final plans first," he said.

Avants said he expected final word from Washington "within the next few days — possibly Monday."

He and eight other Louisiana school officials met with federal representatives in Washington several weeks ago to review the problem.

Mississippi Review

Meanwhile in Mississippi, State Supt. of Education Jack Tubb said Saturday Mississippi state officials will meet this month to consider what steps to take in view of announced federal plans to cut off funds to segregated schools.

The government has indicated that failure of the 150 state school districts to integrate by March 4 will mean the loss of some $26 million in federal funds.

Tubb said he was trying to get the fullest information and get it to all the school districts. He was called to Washington 10 days ago for a briefing.

"We've got the burden and we will have to shoulder it," he said. He believed the effect would be on $25.8 million in federal funds for a variety of programs in public schools of the state.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING SUMMER PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

All applicants should be interviewed by someone who has worked in Louisiana. I suggest Danny Mitchell, Rudy Lombard, Mike Lesser, Cathy Patterson, Howard Messing and Mimi Feingold to do this.

1. Persons who indicate a basic understanding of the race problem and recent trends of the Southern movement should be given preference.

2. Considerable attention should be given to the physical and mental health of all applicants.

3. Married couples are welcome but preference will not necessarily be given to keeping couples together.

4. Courageous people are needed, because we anticipate bullets, snakes, horses and cattle prods.

5. Photographs should be required of all applicants.

6. No pets.

7. Inform all applicants if they are rejected in New York or do not receive an acceptance statement, they WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED ON THE PROJECT.

8. Experience in nonviolent direct action and forms of community organization should be considered.

9. Do not assure any applicant that he will be back home by September.

10. Ask applicants to have their own bond arrangements if they must return home by a certain date.

[-4]

PROPOSED ACTION

January - May 31, 1965

I. Scouting

A. Fifth Congressional District (Base at Monroe)

1. Concordia
2. Union
3. Morehouse
4. other

B. Fourth Congressional District (Base at Shreveport)

1. Bienville
2. Red River
3. other

C. Sixth Congressional District (Base at Baton Rouge)

1. Washington
2. St. Tammahy
3. Livingston

D. Eighth Congressional District (Base at Alexandria)

1. Natchitoches
2. Winn
3. other

E. First Congressional District (Base at New Orleans)
To be scouted periodically by Ronnie Moore and Ike Reynolds

1. Plaquemines
2. St. Bernard

II. Voter Registration

A. Ouachita
B. Jackson
C. Caddo
D. Rapides
E. Baton Rouge
F. Iberville
G. Ascension
H. St. James
I. East Feliciana
J. West Feliciana
K. St. Helena
L. Pointe Coupee
M. Tangipahoa

III. Testing Public Accommodations

A. Shreveport
B. Alexandria
C. Monroe
D. Baton Rouge
E. New Roads
F. Hammond

IV. Getting Plaintiffs for Public School Desegregation and Other Public Facilities

- A. East Feliciana
- B. West Feliciana
- C. Rapides
- D. Ouachita
- E. Caddo
- F. Pointe Coupee
- G. Tangipahoa

V. Other Endeavors

- A. Organization of Rural Communities

    - 1. Farmers' league
    - 2. ASC participation

- B. Community Centers (Emphasis on revising plans for St. Franciswille)
- C. Labor Union Problems and Equal Job Opportunities

    - 1. Ouachita
    - 2. Jackson
    - 3. Baton Rouge
    - 4. Ascension
    - 5. other

- D. Housing

    - 1. Ouachita
    - 2. Iberville
    - 3. other

VI. Freedom Schools

- A. Jonesboro
- B. Monroe
- C. Plaquemine
- D. Shreveport
- E. Donaldsonville
- F. Alexandria (Reactivationg SCLC Citizenship Schools)
- G. Clinton
- H. St. Francisville
- I. New Roads

VII. Direct Action (when feasible)

- A. Objectives

    - 1. To secure equal job opportunities
    - 2. To pressure economic structure into making political power structure move toward meeting our demands for "equal protection under law" in voter registration, ASC representation, etc.

- B. Areas for such action to be discussed

VIII. Congressional District Meetings

- A. Districts

[6]

    1. Fourth
    2. Fifth
    3. Sixth

B. Agenda

    1. Summer Project
    2. CORE's present program
    3. Community problems in general

IX. Food and Clothing Distribution

- A. Specifics being drafted
- B. Relationship to overall program and ultimate goal being discussed
- C. Preliminary steps to implement program being taken
    - 1. Securing central storage place
    - 2. Securing supplies - Dave Dennis
    - 3. Distribution being discussed
        - a. how
        - b. to whom
        - c. where
        - d. why
        - e. when

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

File
Wiley

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

May 13, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley, Director
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Richard:

In reference to yours of March 31st, I do not see the need for a special Louisiana bank account at the present time, but I am referring the whole matter to Ed Day for consideration and possible implementation if it seems desirable.

Sincerely,

George nm

George Wiley
Associate National Director

GW:nm

CORE Routing Memo

To: Haley From: GW Date: 5/13

Action Required:

☐ File ☒ Expedite ☐ Circulate

☐ Comment ☐ For your information and possible use

☐ Initial, date and return by________________.

☒ Please act on this matter and report to me action taken by 5/17

☐ Report any action taken to________________.

Remarks:

Dave reported to George Wiley
5/17/65

Budget

ROUTING SLIP

From Judi Date 5/20

To ✓ HALEY

DENNIS

BERNSTEIN

HOLLANDER

NUSBAUM

JONES

✓ Return to sender

Return to

File by

Under

Other:

Dave O.K.ed this....

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

May 20, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholorship, Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Rich:

I am now preparing research material into reference kits for the staff and summer workers. The kits will contain material very relevent to the activities in the field, and requested by the staff. However, preparing these kits is turning out to be quite a financial burden on the Southern Office, and I wonder if this project is eligible for SEDF assistance.

The following is a description of the material to be included in the reference kits:

Information Letters: These are sheets that I send out regularly to all Southern staff, to keep them informed about such things as federal programs (i.e. location of new Anti-poverty projects, methods of making complaints to federal agencies, etc.), voting statistics, misc. interesting data that I come across (i.e. franchise service for minorities through Dept. of Commerce, list of chairman of advisory committees to Civil Rights Commission, etc.), and informing them of the kind of information that is available to them on request. Ten of these letters have gone out so far, and will continue through the summer. Since none of the information is out-dated, it is necessary to reproduce them for the rapidly expanding number of workers. The most recent Information Letter, No. 10, is attached.

Federal Fund Reports: These are reports containing lists of companies recently receiving federal contracts in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas. They are condensed information from the Commerce Business Daily, a daily report of the Dept. of Commerce listing federal contractors. The most recent report (# 7), is attached.

Statistical Reports on Parishes by Congressional Districts: One of these reports will be made for each of Congressional Districts number 4, 5, 6 and 8. They will contain detailed statistical information on each parish of each district, including population by race for parish, wards, towns, rural and rural farm; voting potential by race; registration by race; figures on education, employment status, family income, farm operators, and housing. They will also contain complete lists for each parish of all parish and municipal officials.

Political and Governmental Handbook of Louisiana: This is a 32-page handbook on the political structure which I have just completed. It contains information about elections, political parties, state, parish and municipal government, and several other areas of the organization of Louisiana government and politics.

Most of this material has been completed, but can not be duplicated because of lack of money for mimeo paper and other materials. Attached is a budget of the approximate cost of preparing the kits.

Sincerely,

cc. George Wiley

Judith C. Nusbaum, Research/Federal Prog

Budget for Research Reference Kits

1.	Mimeo paper for copies of Information Letters and Federal Fund Reports (26 pages x 80 copies equals aprox. 4 reams at $1.75 per ream)	$ 7.00
2.	Mimeo paper for Statistical Reports on Parishes by Congressional Districts (4 reports of about 35 pages each, 20 copies of each report equals aprox. 6 reams at $1.75 per ream)	10.50
3.	Mimeo paper for Political and Governmental Handbook of Louisiana (aprox. 17 pages, using both sides, and aprox. 250 copies equals aprox. 9 reams @ 1.75 per ream)	15.75
4.	Covers for Political Handbooks, front and back (500 sheets heavy mimeo)	5.50
5.	Stencils for above material (aprox. 200 @ 3.50 per 24)	28.00
6.	80 ring-binders @ .60 each	48.00
	TOTAL	$ 114.75

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 28, 1965

MASON'S MOTEL INTERNATIONAL
3923 MELPOMENE AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70125

DEAR SIR:

Enclosed is a check for thirty-two dollars & forty cents ($32.40). This check is to cover the bill for Mr. Rufus Lewis from April 30, 1965 until May 1-2, 1965.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Vonnie Jean Jones
Office Secretary

Financial

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality

Statement of Account, as of May 31, 1965

Assets			
Cash			
Chemical Bank New York Trust (Deficit)			$5,458.05
Other Bank Accounts		$ 3,853.43	
Petty Cash Funds		225.00	
Western Union -- On Deposit		1,000.00	
Receivables			
Bail Bonds	$176,605.55		
Allowance for Loss	- 36,189.75		
		$140,415.80	
Expense Advances and Other Sundry Receivables		16,725.44	
Security Deposits		2,971.19	
Total Assets		$159,732.81	
Liabilities			
Withholding Payroll Taxes and Other Salary Deductions		$ 6,047.75	
Due to Employees		6,705.55	
Bail Bond Loans		135,013.00	
Operational Loans		129,630.80	
Grants -- Unexpended		84.39	
Accounts Payable		91,521.53	
Total Liabilities		$369,003.52	
Net Worth, May 31, 1965 (Deficit)		$209,270.71	
Net Worth, as of June 1, 1964		$ 10,788.64	
Excess of Expenditures		220,059.35	
Net Worth, as of May 31, 1965 (Deficit)		$209,270.71	

FINANCIAL REPORT

Louisiana Committee on Registration Education
May 1 - May 30, 1965

E:

ce brought forward			$ 4.86
Contribution from Ronnie Sigal	5/1/65	$ 105.00	
Contribution from South Bend, Indiana	5/3/65	115.00	
Advance from Southern Office	5/5/65	200.00	
Loan from Margaret S. Brown	5/13/65	50.00	
Contribution for California "Louisiana Freedom Volunteers"	5/18/65	523.27	
Contribution from Minnesota	5/25/65	19.90	
		$1013.17	
L			$1,018.03

URSEMENTS:

r of:	Nature:	Ck. No.:	Amount:
ny W. Bell	fine for Walter Jenkins	309	$ 10.00
Ward	cement blocks	310	9.80
aret S. Brown	payment of deficit	311	98.61
hern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.	Monroe office phone	312	8.22
is M. Moore	payment of deficit	313	39.10
dard Office Supply, Inc.	office supplies	314	50.00
Motor Credit Company	payment on Comet	315	71.71
Sprowal	subsistence	316	15.00
te of Dr. J. C. Roy	Monroe office rent	317	30.00
ins, Douglas & Elie	legal services	318	15.00
ie Ellis, Jr.	subsistence	319	15.00
dia Edwards	office supplies and rent	320	17.00
Rubenstein	payment of deficit	321	15.00
ie M. Moore	payment of deficit	322	13.64
E. Brown	subsistence	323	15.00
hern Bell Tel. & Tel. CO.	Jonesboro telephone	324	42.77
Jones	from Cal. fund	325	75.00
Robbins	from Cal. Fund	326	75.00
siana Freedom Volunteers	balance of Cal. Fund	327	373.27
hern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.	Jonesboro telephone	328	12.41
			$1,001.53
Service charge 5/7/65			$ 1.06
			$1,002.59

INANCIAL REPORT - page 2

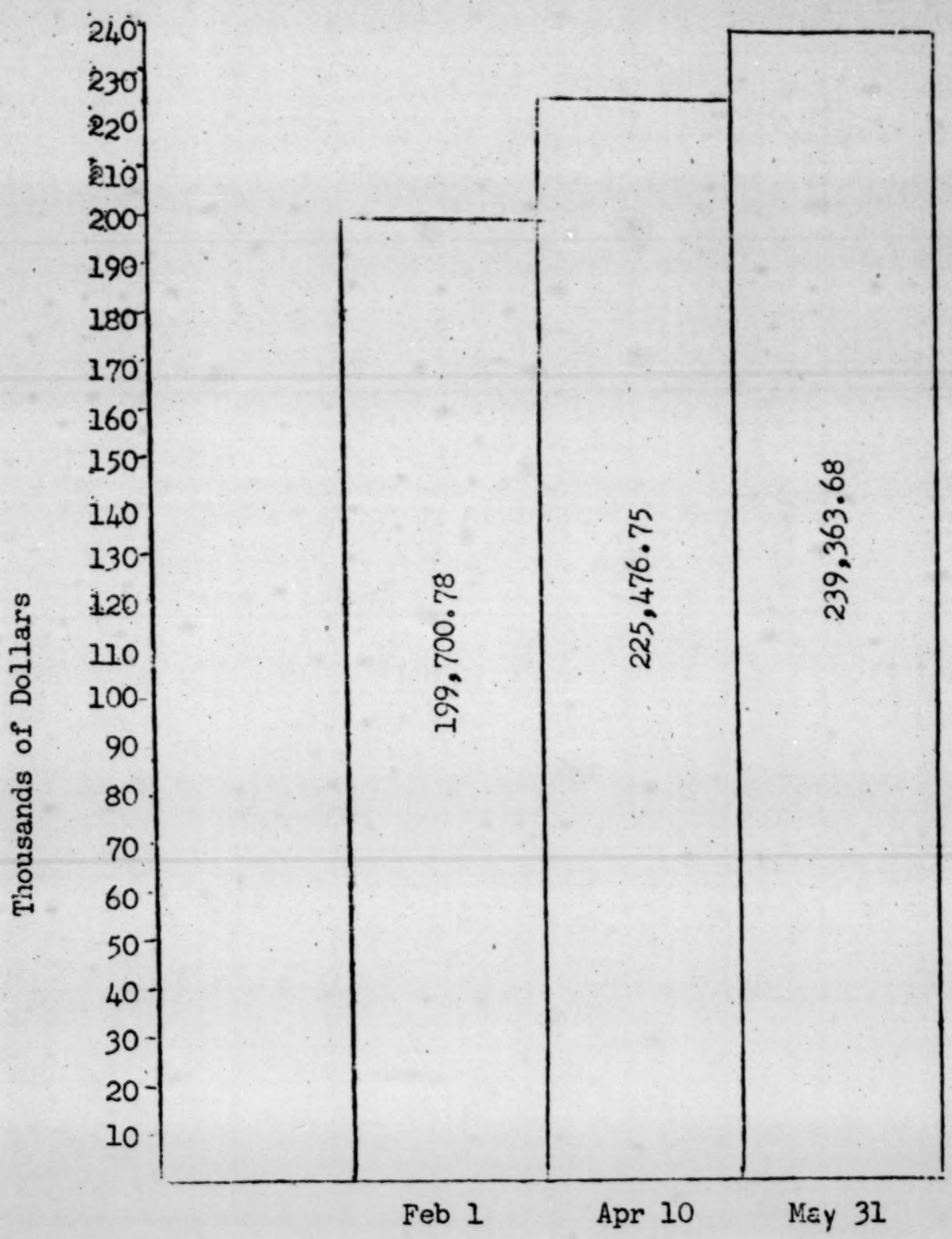
Income	$1,018.03	
Disbursements	$1,002.59	
CE ON HAND		$ 15.44

Submitted by: Ronnie M. Moore

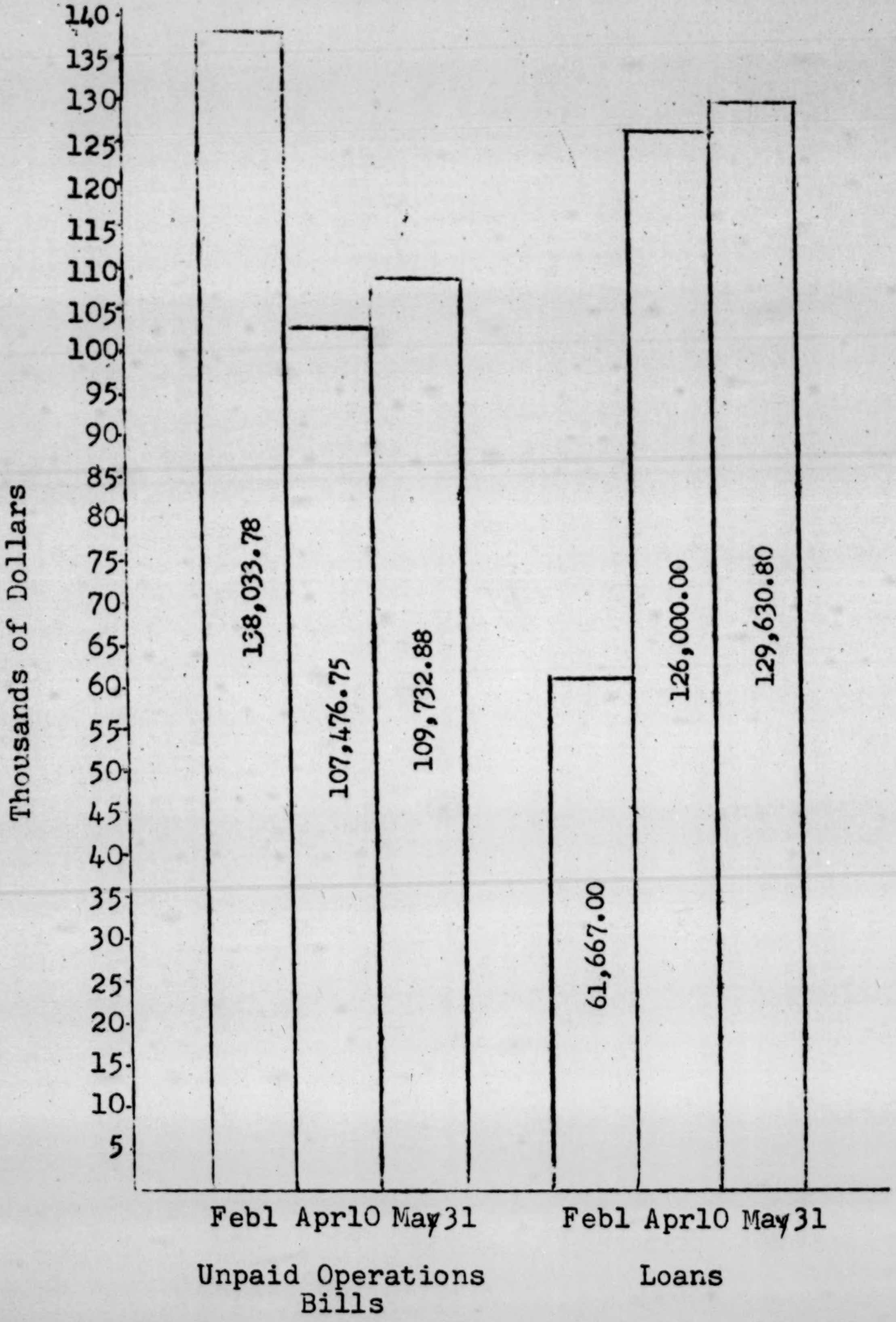
Ronnie M. Moore
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
July 15, 1965

[1945, may 31]

Total National CORE Debt
(Including cash on hand and cash deficits.
Not including bail bonds.)



Debt of National CORE
by Type of Debt
(Not Including Bail Bonds)



NATIONAL CORE INCOME BY MONTH FISCAL YEARS 1963-64, 64-65

(Rounded to nearest thousands of dollars)

Month	1963-64	1964-65	Difference
June	92	43	-49
July	59	102	+43
August	36	70	+34
September	65	88	+23
October	147	112	-35
November	107	70	-37
December	94	58	-36
January	59	48	-11
February	26	55	+29
March	59	63	+ 4
April	53	40	-13
May	81	58	-23
(Undetermined)	8		
TOTAL	886	803	-82

X

ROUTING SLIP

From Hollander Date 5-18-65

To ✓ HALEY

DENNIS

BERNSTEIN

HOLLANDER

NUSBAUM

JONES

Return to sender

Return to Hollander

File by

Under

Other:

I thought that you should see this. You may keep if for your files or reutrn it to me as you see fit. I didn't make a copy for the master file as I feel it is essentially an individual matter between myself and the~~t~~ organization, not an office matter.

Dr. George Wiley
National Office

Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La 70113

May 18, 1965

Dear George:

A week or two ago I did get both my back salary and cost of living bonus and I thank you for getting action on that. With one of those checks I got a somewhat injured letter from Clora saying that the checks were being sent and let's not make a fuss about placing the blame. Perhaps she saw one of my more sharply worded letters to you ~~[illegible]~~ and took it personally. I intended no such effect and you may assure her that nothing was directed at her personally.

I am writing about money again, however. You are aware of the Rankin Co. Miss. Goshen Springs to Brandon march, the possibility of Farmer being there, etc. It would likely be well for me to be there for the march and 2-4 days in advance. But I remember the urgent directives to go to Selma, the importance of that situation, and also the guarantee of getting my expenses back for that trip. But I never did get any expenses back for that trip and it cost me $80 in all to make that trip.

Several months ago I was going to write to you to suggest a re-payment plan for my deficit but I refrained at the suggestion of Richard Haley who hoped to work a plan to include myself, Dave Dennis, Spiver Gordon, and Ronnie Moore. For one reason and another nothing along that line has materialized nor does it seem likely to.

Consequently, I am suggesting and ~~[illegible]~~ requesting that the national office send me monthly at least $100. I also suggest that some months the payment be more than the minimum or the process will take almost two years. I further request that we begin this arrangement in May, 1965 - that is, the current month. I will continue to work out operating expenses with Richard on the basis of what the southern budget will allow.

I do hope to hear from you in the affirmative about this and to receive a check shortly.

Regards,

Edward Hollander
Field Secretary

cc: Richard Haley

BILLS ON DEMAND

Louisiana Committee on Registration
Education . . . . May 5, 1965

COPY

Office supplies: ($ 46.67)

Standard Office Supply, Monroe	$ 46.67
($50 pmt. made May 3, 1965)	
Pelican Office Supply, Baton Rouge	awaiting statement
(purchases April 16, 19 & 27, 1965)	

Automotive: ($ 282.87)

~~Payment on Comet~~	~~$ 143.42~~ paid
~~($71.71 due April 30 & May 30, 1965)~~	
Moran Motor Co., Baton Rouge	82.71
(April service and purchases)	
Robinson Brothers, Inc., Baton Rouge	28.31
(last pmt. January 29, 1965 - no new purchases)	
Garrard-Milner Chevrolet, New Orleans	12.15
(October 13, 1964 - balance not paid by Nat'l Car Rental)	
Champlin Petroleum Co. ; ; :	2.91
(statement from July, 1964)	
Bold's Two-Stop Service, Jonesboro	4.00
(service November 2, 1964)	
Long's Skelly Service Station, Monroe	9.37
(service and purchases - September 3, 1964)	

Workers expense reports: ($ 139.06)

Christine Wright - 11/30/64	$ 10.49
Judy Rollins - 10/31 & 11/30/64	47.20
Sharon Burger - 12/31/64; 1/28, 3/15, 4/16, & 5/4/65	81.37

Miscellaneous: ($ 560.02)

A & A Print Shop, Monroe - 10/20/64	$ 11.70
Western Union, Baton Rouge - 10/31/64 & 3/15/65	12.73
F. A. Morgan Bonding Company, Baton Rouge - 3/29/65	25.00
Flint-Goodridge Hospital - 2/9/65	9.00
Dr. Gilliam - January, 1965	30.00
Ideal Drug Store, Baton Rouge	12.64
East Feliciana Community Relief Fund - September, 1964	250.00
Mrs. Gladys Jackson, Plaquemine - Summer, 1964	97.50
Mr. Henry Amos, Jonesboro - January, 1965	25.00
Mr. J. B. Bolds, Jonesboro - January, 1965	86.45

TOTAL	~~$1,028.62~~ $885.20

sb

[1965, May]

1965 Monthly Bills

Stamps

Jan. 21.76
Feb. 20.04
Mar. 47.34
April [illegible] so far
April 14, 1965–$43.67

Stencils

Jan 21.32
Feb 8.24
Mar. 20.00

Ink

Jan 7.58
Feb. 5.15
Mar. 8.81

Mimeo

Jan. 19.49
Feb. 30.00
Mar. 49.53
April 33.71 so far

Stamps	43.00
Stencils	25.00
Ink	17.00
Mimeo	50.00
NOPS	30.00
Tel.	400.00
Rent.	100.00
	665.00

[2]

N.O. Public Service	
June	$6.34
July	14.84
Aug.	22.63
Sept.	missing
Oct.	6.46
Nov.	5.49
Dec.	36.80
Jan.	35.81
Feb.	16.70
March	18.79

Telephone	
March Deposit	$100.00
March Bill	54.88
April	188.60
May	332.74
June	181.97
July	181.10
Aug.	261.33
Sept.	181.81
Oct.	219.59
Nov.	138.72
Dec.	216.14
Jan.	292.82
Feb.	416.26
March	537.14

april
Deposit on 2 phones
200.00

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113

December 7, 1965

Bookkeeping Department
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Bookkeeping:

Re my letter to you of December 4 on behalf of Richard Haley, he has asked me to write you that Richard Tinsley is on Leave Without Pay until February 1, 1966. Mr. Haley requests that Mr. Tinsley be carried on the payroll in that status.

Mr. Haley has also granted LWOP status to Mr. George Raymond for the period December 6, 1965 to March 1, 1966.

Sincerely,

Edward Hollander for
Richard Haley

Contacts

1965, JAN, May

MEMORAMDUM

TO: George Wiley January 25, 1965

FROM: James T. McCain

RE: Job Specification and Recent Activities (for NAC)

The Director of the Organization Department is responsible for th
vision of the field staff, including regional offices. He is thu
sible for recommendations for the hiring and dismissal of field p
assigning them to various CORE regions; maintaining and collating
about field staff, including field program reports and financial

Additionally, he is responsible for organizing and developing CO
This includes receiving and making decisions on the organizing o
chapters and the maintenance, servicing, affiliation and/or disa
of chapters. The Director of Organization is, thus, the staff o
makes final recommendations to the National Director or the Nati
Council on the acquisition of personnel and the functioning of c

Under the directives of the National Action Council, the Directo
Organization Department is responsible for supervising assistant
training and in program. These assistants develop, under his gu
training and program which affect the total organization.

During the past months, in addition to the above duties, and tra
tial to those duties, I have spent a considerable amount of time
the War on Poverty program and attempting to relate that program
activity. Specifically, this has meant two things: (1) transl
pre-existent federal programs to staff, and (2) interpreting ne
programs to staff. Eminent among these studies has been the lit
program being developed in the Bronx. Hopefully, this same kind
can be used elsewhere.

………………………………………………………………………………

TO: Jim McCain January 18, 1965

FROM: Bob Gore

RE: Summary of Activities, Recent Months

In the last few months, my activities have centered around thre
areas in addition to normal office routine: (1) chapter deve
(2) inter-organizational development, and (3) development of
program.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT - I have visited chapters in Tucson, Pittsb
Philadelphia, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Trenton, Kansas City and Ch

Tucson there was a need for a four-day workshop. Originally, this was to be run by the West Coast field secretary, but at the last minute this was not possible. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Kansas City were trips requested by the chapters for purposes revolving around difficulties in local organizing problems. Trenton involved meetings after the arrest of some of our staff there. St. Louis, Milwaukee and Chicago involved the "stamping out of fires".

INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT - We have always considered the relationships between CORE and other organizations to be important. On many occasions over the past months I have met with church agencies and other organizations concerned with civil rights. Specifically, I have met with persons from the NAACP, SNCC and other major civil rights organizations. I have met with persons at 475 Riverside Drive connected with the United Presbyterian Church, the United Church of Christ, the Methodist Church and the Episcopal Church. Additionally, I attended a week-end conference of Commissioners of Religion and Race in Cleveland and a week-long conference of the Methodist Student Movement in Lincoln, Nebraska. Next week I will attend a meeting of ministers from the Synod of Pittsburgh (Presbyterian) to map out a program with them regarding race relations and the local CORE group.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING PROGRAM - While this was to have been an area of high priority for me, other things occurred to preclude the maximun effort. However, I have visited with officials of the National Training Laboratory in Washington to discuss aid they can give. I have talked at length with Michael Harrington and Walter Thabit, a housing expert, both of whom are willing to help wherever possible. I have also talked with Nicholas Von Hoffman in Chicago. He was formerly with The Woodlawn Organization and is now a reporter for the Chicago Daily News. He has agreed to do whatever he can to enhance our program.

I have drawn up a tentative outline for several regional institutes which will, hopefully, last for one week each. These institutes will have three aspects: (1) staff, (2) chapter leaders, and (3) potential community leaders. The major emphases will be organizational techniques, political history (so that we can view the movement in perspective), reasons for deeper involvement in the community, and (4) of course, CORE philosophy in relation to these.

We have been in constant consultation with CORE SEDF so that they will be apprised of our plans. They, in turn, will be able to transmit these plans in their own way to the SEDF Board.

MAY 18, 1965

MEMO

TO: RICHARD JEWETT, GEORGE RAYMOND, CATHERINE CROWELL
SANDRA WATTS, GREG KASLO & THEODIS HEWITT

FROM: MR. RICHARD HALEY, CORE SOUTHERN DIRECTOR
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Along with signed contracts please send your old credit cards to this office. IMMEDIATELY.

VONNIE J. JONES FOR
MR. RICHARD HALEY.

YOUR COPY [1965, may]
36

I ______________________ on this ___ day of ________________, 1965
(name)

hereby voluntarily enter into the following contractual aggreement with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

In exchange for the use of Humble Oil Co. credit card numbe
(name of oil company)

317 916 710 5, I hereby agree to the following terms of use:
(credit card number)

(36)

1) I accept full legal and financial responsibility for any and all uses of this card by myself or any other person for purchases or purposes other than those specifical. authorized and approved by the National Office of the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc.

2) I understand that the only purchases I am authorized to make with this card are:
   1) gasoline
   2) oil and oil changes
   3) lubrication
   4) brake fluid
   5) transmission fluid
   6) headlights and rear lamps
   7) tire repair (NOT PURCHASE)

   I agree that no other purchases will be made with this card, unless I have explicit approval, in advance from my state or regional director.

3) I agree to limit the credit charges on this card to not more than $ 80.00 (amount) per calendar month and accept personal liability to the Congress of Racial Equality Inc. for any charges in excess of this amount. I understand that, upon written notice to myself, the above stipulated amount may be changed at any time, effective the first day of the next calendar month, by the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc.

4) I authorize the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. to compensate for any unauthorized or excess charges to this credit card by deduction of such amounts from my salary or other forms of payment, or by any other form of legal action against my assets.

5) I agree that this contract shall be in effect until such time as the above stated credit card is returned to the National Office of the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. and all outstanding liabilities per #1, #2, and #3 above have been met.

6) I understand that upon written notice to myself, my use of th above stated credit card may be revoked at any time by the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc., and agree that upon such notice, this card will be returned within five days to my regional director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

7) I understand that by returning this card to my regional director I may terminate any additional liabilities on my part with respect to charges made against this card, but that such return does not void any outstanding liabilities against myself for use of this card prior to its return.

The Congress of
Racial Equality
per Edwin A. Day

Signed: ______________________

Witness: ______________________

Return to
Richard Haley

36

I__________________________on this____ day of _____________________, 1965
(name)

hereby voluntarily enter into the following contractual aggreement with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

In exchange for the use of Humble Oil Co. (name of oil company) credit card numbe

317 916 7105 (credit card number), I hereby agree to the following terms of use:

36

1) I accept full legal and financial responsibility for any and all uses of this card by myself or any other person for purchases or purposes other than those specifical. authorized and approved by the National Office of the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc.

2) I understand that the only purchases I am authorized to make with this card are:
    1) gasoline
    2) oil and oil changes
    3) lubrication
    4) brake fluid
    5) transmission fluid
    6) headlights and rear lamps
    7) tire repair (NOT PURCHASE)

   I agree that no other purchases will be made with this card, unless I have explicit approval, in advance, from my state or regional director.

3) I agree to limit the credit charges on this card to not more than $__________ (amount) per calendar month and accept personal liability to the Congress of Racial Equality Inc. for any charges in excess of this amount. I understand that, upon written notice to myself, the above stipulated amount may be changed at any time, effective the first day of the next calendar month, by the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc.

4) I authorize the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. to compensate for any unauthorized or excess charges to this credit card by deduction of such amounts from my salary or other forms of payment, or by any other form of legal action against my assets.

5) I agree that this contract shall be in effect until such time as the above stated credit card is returned to the National Office of the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. and all outstanding liabilities per #1, #2, and #3 above have been met.

6) I understand that upon written notice to myself, my use of th above stated credit card may be revoked at any time by the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc., and agree that upon such notice, this card will be returned within five days to my regional director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

7) I understand that by returning this card to my regional director I may terminate any additional liabilities on my part with respect to charges made against this card, but that such return does not void any outstanding liabilities against myself for use of this card prior to its return.

The Congress of
Racial Equality
per Edwin A. Day

Signed: ____________________
Witness: ____________________

Return to
National Office 36

I ______________________ on this ___ day of ________________, 1965
(name)

hereby voluntarily enter into the following contractual aggreement with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

In exchange for the use of Humble Oil Co. credit card number
(name of oil company)

317 916 710 5, I hereby agree to the following terms of use:
(credit card number)

(36)

1) I accept full legal and financial responsibility for any and all uses of this card by myself or any other person for purchases or purposes other than those specifical. authorized and approved by the National Office of the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc.

2) I understand that the only purchases I am authorized to make with this card are:
   1) gasoline
   2) oil and oil changes
   3) lubrication
   4) brake fluid
   5) transmission fluid
   6) headlights and rear lamps
   7) tire repair (NOT PURCHASE)

I agree that no other purchases will be made with this card, unless I have explicit approval, in advance from my state or regional director.

3) I agree to limit the credit charges on this card to not more than $ 80.00 (amount) per calendar month and accept personal liability to the Congress of Racial Equality Inc. for any charges in excess of this amount. I understand that, upon written notice to myself, the above stipulated amount may be changed at any time, effective the first day of the next calendar month, by the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc.

4) I authorize the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. to compensate for any unauthorized or excess charges to this credit card by deduction of such amounts from my salary or other forms of payment, or by any other form of legal action against my assets.

5) I agree that this contract shall be in effect until such time as the above stated credit card is returned to the National Office of the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. and all outstanding liabilities per #1, #2, and #3 above have been met.

6) I understand that upon written notice to myself, my use of the above stated credit card may be revoked at any time by the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc., and agree that upon such notice, this card will be returned within five days to my regional director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

7) I understand that by returning this card to my regional director I may terminate any additional liabilities on my part with respect to charges made against this card, but that such return does not void any outstanding liabilities against myself for use of this card prior to its return.

Return to:

The Congress of
Racial Equality
per Edwin A Day

Signed: ______________________

Witness: ______________________

CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT

I Claudia Jean Edwards on this 4 day of May, 1965
(name)

hereby voluntarily enter into the following contractual aggreement with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

In exchange for the use of Humble Oil & Refining Company credit card numbe
(name of oil company)

317 916 710 5 (3), I hereby agree to the following terms of use:
(credit card number)

1) I accept full legal and financial responsibility for any and all uses of this card by myself or any other person for purchases or purposes other than those specifical authorized and approved by the National Office of the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc.

2) I understand that the only purchases I am authorized to make with this card are:
    1) gasoline
    2) oil and oil changes
    3) lubrication
    4) brake fluid
    5) transmission fluid
    6) headlights and rear lamps
    7) tire repair (NOT PURCHASE)

   I agree that no other purchases will be made with this card, unless I have explicit approval, in advance, from my state or regional director.

3) I agree to limit the credit charges on this card to not more than $ 70.00 (amount) per calendar month and accept personal liability to the Congress of Racial Equality Inc. for any charges in excess of this amount. I understand that, upon written notice to myself, the above stipulated amount may be changed at any time, effective the first day of the next calendar month, by the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc.

4) I authorize the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. to compensate for any unauthorized or excess charges to this credit card by deduction of such amounts from my salary or other forms of payment, or by any other form of legal action against my assets.

5) I agree that this contract shall be in effect until such time as the above stated credit card is returned to the National Office of the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. and all outstanding liabilities per #1, #2, and #3 above have been met.

6) I understand that upon written notice to myself, my use of th above stated credit card may be revoked at any time by the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc., and agree that upon such notice, this card will be returned within five days to my regional director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

7) I understand that by returning this card to my regional director I may terminate any additional liabilities on my part with respect to charges made against this card, but that such return does not void any outstanding liabilities against myself for use of this card prior to its return.

The Congress of
Racial Equality
per ______________________

Signed: Claudia J Edwards
Witness: Henry Brown

CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT

I Willie Ellis Jr. on this 12 day of May 1965, 19
(name)

hereby voluntarily enter into the following contractual aggreement with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

In exchange for the use of Humble Oil & Refining Company credit card numb
(name of oil company)

317 916 710 5 (4), I hereby agree to the following terms of use:
(credit card number)

1) I accept full legal and financial responsibility for any and all uses of this card by myself or any other person for purchases or purposes other than those specifical authorized and approved by the National Office of the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc.

2) I understand that the only purchases I am authorized to make with this card are:
   1) gasoline
   2) oil and oil changes
   3) lubrication
   4) brake fluid
   5) transmission fluid
   6) headlights and rear lamps
   7) tire repair (NOT PURCHASE)

   I agree that no other purchases will be made with this card, unless I have explicit approval, in advance, from my state or regional director.

3) I agree to limit the credit charges on this card to not more than $ 70.00 (amount) per calendar month and accept personal liability to the Congress of Racial Equality Inc. for any charges in excess of this amount. I understand that, upon written notice to myself, the above stipulated amount may be changed at any time, effective the first day of the next calendar month, by the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc.

4) I authorize the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. to compensate for any unauthorized or excess charges to this credit card by deduction of such amounts from my salary or other forms of payment, or by any other form of legal action against my assets.

5) I agree that this contract shall be in effect until such time as the above stated credit card is returned to the National Office of the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. and all outstanding liabilities per #1, #2, and #3 above have been met.

6) I understand that upon written notice to myself, my use of th above stated credit card may be revoked at any time by the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc., and agree that upon such notice, this card will be returned within five days to my regional director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

7) I understand that by returning this card to my regional director I may terminate any additional liabilities on my part with respect to charges made against this card, but that such return does not void any outstanding liabilities against myself for use of this card prior to its return.

The Congress of
Racial Equality
per month

Signed: Willie Ellis Jr.
Witness: George Dodd Jr

CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT

I Castle, Oretha on this 8 day of May , 1
(name)

hereby voluntarily enter into the following contractual aggreement with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

In exchange for the use of Humble Oil & Refining Company credit card numbe
(name of oil company)

317 916 710 5 (2) , I hereby agree to the following terms of use:
(credit card number)

1) I accept full legal and financial responsibility for any and all uses of this card by myself or any other person for purchases or purposes other than those specifical authorized and approved by the National Office of the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc.

2) I understand that the only purchases I am authorized to make with this card are:
    1) gasoline
    2) oil and oil changes
    3) lubrication
    4) brake fluid
    5) transmission fluid
    6) headlights and rear lamps
    7) tire repair (NOT PURCHASE)

   I agree that no other purchases will be made with this card, unless I have explicit approval, in advance, from my state or regional director.

3) I agree to limit the credit charges on this card to not more than $ 70.00 (amount) per calendar month and accept personal liability to the Congress of Racial Equality Inc. for any charges in excess of this amount. I understand that, upon written notice to myself, the above stipulated amount may be changed at any time, effective the first day of the next calendar month, by the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc.

4) I authorize the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. to compensate for any unauthorized or excess charges to this credit card by deduction of such amounts from my salary or other forms of payment, or by any other form of legal action against my assets.

5) I agree that this contract shall be in effect until such time as the above stated credit card is returned to the National Office of the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. and all outstanding liabilities per #1, #2, and #3 above have been met.

6) I understand that upon written notice to myself, my use of th above stated credit card may be revoked at any time by the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc., and agree that upon such notice, this card will be returned within five days to my regional director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

7) I understand that by returning this card to my regional director I may terminate any additional liabilities on my part with respect to charges made against this card, but that such return does not void any outstanding liabilities against myself for use of this card prior to its return.

The Congress of
Racial Equality
per ____________________

Signed: Oretha Castle

Witness: ____________________

CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT

I William Yates on this 2 day of May, 196
(name)

hereby voluntarily enter into the following contractual aggreement with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

In exchange for the use of Humble Oil & Refining Company (name of oil company) credit card numbe 317 916 710 5 (1) (credit card number), I hereby agree to the following terms of use:

1) I accept full legal and financial responsibility for any and all uses of this card by myself or any other person for purchases or purposes other than those specifical authorized and approved by the National Office of the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc.

2) I understand that the only purchases I am authorized to make with this card are:
    1) gasoline
    2) oil and oil changes
    3) lubrication
    4) brake fluid
    5) transmission fluid
    6) headlights and rear lamps
    7) tire repair (NOT PURCHASE)

   I agree that no other purchases will be made with this card, unless I have explicit approval, in advance, from my state or regional director.

3) I agree to limit the credit charges on this card to not more than $70.00 (amount) per calendar month and accept personal liability to the Congress of Racial Equality Inc. for any charges in excess of this amount. I understand that, upon written notice to myself, the above stipulated amount may be changed at any time, effective the first day of the next calendar month, by the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc.

4) I authorize the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. to compensate for any unauthorized or excess charges to this credit card by deduction of such amounts from my salary or other forms of payment, or by any other form of legal action against my assets.

5) I agree that this contract shall be in effect until such time as the above stated credit card is returned to the National Office of the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. and all outstanding liabilities per #1, #2, and #3 above have been met.

6) I understand that upon written notice to myself, my use of th above stated credit card may be revoked at any time by the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc., and agree that upon such notice, this card will be returned within five days to my regional director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

7) I understand that by returning this card to my regional director I may terminate any additional liabilities on my part with respect to charges made against this card but that such return does not void any outstanding liabilities against myself for use of this card prior to its return.

The Congress of
Racial Equality

per ______________________

Signed: William Yate

Witness: Ruthie Wells

[1945, May?]

NAMES OF PERSONS WITH : CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS

NAMES	DATES	DATES EXPIRED
Castle, Oretha	May 8, 1965	
Edwards, Claudia	May 4, 1965	
Ellis, Willie, Jr.	May 12, 1965	
Haley, Richard	July 12, 1965	
Yates, William	May 2, 1965	

[1965]

Theodis Hewitt
Card No 7

Contractual Cards
(Credit Card– NO's Assigned to
People in Miss.

Greg Kaslo
Card No 8

Richard Jewitt
Card No 9

Geo. Raymond worker in
Rankin County, Miss. #37

Business-
Contributions

1964, August
1965, Jan-June, Nov

2211 Dryades St.

August 23, 1964

Miss Barbara Drackett
1933 Cortereal
Oakland, Calif.

Dear Miss Drackett:

I understand that you are one of the people responsible for our recent acquisition of an air-conditioner. We who work in the New Orleans Core office feel that this gift is in line with Mr. Farmer's recent admonition to race rioters: "Cool it, baby." Joking aside, we thank you for making it possible for us to work both more comfortably and more efficiently.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Haley
Southern Regional Director

Same letter sent to Mrs. David Green, 909 S. Broad St., New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Mary Faust and Mrs. Rhoda Normann, 7523 Maple St. New Orleans, La.
Mrs. David Freedman, 630 Burdette, New Orleans, La.

January 6, 1965

Mrs. Janice Williams
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Janice,

Today January 6, received $35.00 contribution from anonymous donor. Will deposit to Account of CORE Southern Office, National Bank of Commerce in this city.

Suggest that this be standard procedure for handling small contributions received locally:

1. Contribution deposited locally.
2. Notice of date, amount and donor sent to National Office.
3. Notation in National office of receipt of this amount by Southern Office.

If you have Further suggestion, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

Enclosed are cancelled Checks from La. project As of Nov. 30/1964

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 15, 1965

Mrs. Janice Williams
Bookkeeping Department
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Janice,

The following list is a record of dates and amounts of contributions received from persons as listed. These amounts were deposited locally to the account of the CORE Southern Office. This was done because there was an immediate and urgent need for the amount involved. I'v been told it is preferable that we forward these checks to National Office, after which you will issue a check to us for a like amount. In the future I will endeavor to follow that practice.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj
Enclosure 1

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 15, 1965

CONTRIBUTIONS

February 1, 1965

Irving Levick
Buffalo, New York
amount $83.00

February 11, 1965

Uki Heineman
6 Eve Lane
Rye, New York
amount $25.00

Theodore Feinfeld
79 Madison Avenue
New York, New York
amount $25.00

City Building & Loan Association
Cincinnati, Ohio
amount $50.00

TOTAL $183.00

SRO
Contributions

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 18, 1965

Mr. Leon Weiner
Operation Booklift
The Ethical Culture Society of Long Island
38 Old Countyy Road
Garden City, L.I., New York

Dear Mr. Weiner:

Mr. George Raymond, director of our Canton, Mississippi, project, has passed on to us your letter of February 10. The Canton project is adequately supplied with books but he knows of the needs in other areas, outside of Mississippi, and so we were glad to receive your letter. Programs similar to the freedom schools and community centers are beginning in some of our projects in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina and some of them do need books of the kind you describe.

I am passing your letter on to Richard Haley, southern director, and Dave Dennis, southern program director, and they will be in further communication with you.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Hollander
Field Secretary

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SOCIETY

Of Long Island 38 OLD COUNTRY RD., GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.

PIONEER 1-7304

HENRY D. AUSTIN
LEADER

MISS BARBARA WARNER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

File w/
Contributions

February 10, 1965

Core Community Center
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi
ATT: George Raymond, Director

Dear Mr. Raymond,

Mr. Benjamin A. Brown of the New York Office of Core has suggested we write to you with regard to approximately 10,000 books we have available for distribution.

These consist of used text books in a wide range of subjects, both grade school and high school levels. Most of the titles are available in classroom quantities (30 to 60 or more of any one title). We also have a quantity of used school library books.

If these are of interest to you or if you have any question about these books, we will be glad to hear from you.

We can send these books to you via Parcel Post, pre paid.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Weiner

Operation Booklift
Leon Weiner

LW:rw

IGNORE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS
COLLEGE CHOICE STUDY
1126 EAST 59TH STREET

2-23, [1965]

People up here are very interested in Louisiana

More will come if more comes.

Steve

antioch college
antioch union
yellow Springs
ohio

Dave:
What about S.C.
school?

FILE

Cont.

February 24, 1965

Mrs. Jessie Borchess
Mr. Henry Hicks
Childrens' Unit
Creedmoor State Hospital
Queens Village 27, New York

Dear Mrs. Borchess and Mr. Hicks:

I would like to extend CORE's appreciation to your group for selecting to send this money each month to a Freedom School in the South. This help is greatly needed to continue the Freedom School programs.

I have written to Mr. Richard Haley, the Southern Director, and asked him to pick one of the schools to be recipient. He will write to you telling you which school was selected so that you can be in touch with them. As I explained over the telephone, you can then send the money to National CORE with the check earmarked for this school.

Again, our thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

bcc: Richard Haley

315 Riverside Drive
New York City 25
February 19, 1965

Mrs. Maxime Skurka
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York City

Dear Mrs. Skurka:

Following my telephone conversation with you last week I am enclosing a money order for $26.00. This money is for a particular Freedom School you may pick out in the South. A monthly check of anywhere from $10.00 to $20.00 will be sent to you for the same purpose. The money is UNOFFICIALLY from the social worker in the Childrens' Unit of Creedmoor State Hospital. So, please sent the receipt and further information about Freedom Schools, and a particular Freedom School you select to:

Mrs. Jessie [illegible]
Social Worker
Childrens' Unit
Creedmoor State Hospital
Queens Village 27
New York

Fraternally yours,

Henry Hacks

Our hope in joining you is to further strengthen the forces of brotherhood and love that eventually these forces will prove superior to those of division and hate.

Legal file

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 12, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Carl,

I had the chance to look at the agenda for the legal conference. Within the limits of time allotted, I am sure it will be fruitful. But I am burdened down with the thoughts of still many more legal problems we may face in months to come. Let me mention some.

"Disturbing the peace" and "Trespass" have really gotten top mileage from civil rights people. Removals to federal courts have eased the problem, but even there we hurt ourselves if we clutter federal courts with dozens of such removals. How else can this prostitution of statutes on misdemeanors be attacked? Moreover, this is only one example of abusive application of statutes which are basically acceptable.

Another of our concerns grows out of the sweep of the Civil Rights Act. There are several general analyses of this act, but many of us in the field suspect we are overlooking significant possibilities because we haven't yet digested the bill thoroughly. How can we best fight the psuedo--private clubs "Restaurant Associations"? How far can we use the stipulation granting the plantiff, in essence, free counsel and court costs? How can we sue or enjoin against the setting up of a de jure school segregation system?---we are watching it before our very eyes.

And with all the hue and cry about voting, the pace has not appreciable changed. Have we overlooked something in the 64 bill or in its predecessors.?

There are three other items: 1. does the fifteenth amendment offer potential as yet unused? 2. what more can we do to protect the workers in the field? 3. how can we negate the segregationists' abuse of the jury system?

Dave will doubtless bring up some of the above questions; likely other questions too. I strongly urge you to make an effort to incorporate some conclusive discussion in this area. It reflects some frequently voiced concerns from our field staff.

Yes, of course time is limited. Of course I make enough requests here for another conference. Yet I see no alternative; I can only ask that you try to deal with these questions in the conference, or perhaps to arrange there to have them studied later or--what do you suggest?

Sincerely,

RH/vjj

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York
February 27, 1964

CORE CHAPTER CHAIRMAN AND OFFICES

?✓ ALABAMA
Huntsville CORE
Bell, Rev. E., Chmn.
101 Whitney St. N.
Huntsville, Ala.

?✓ ARKANSAS
Fort Smith CORE
Watson, Reginald, Chmn.
2011 N. 29th St.
Fort Smith, Arkansas
SU 2-8775

CALIFORNIA
* Bakersfield CORE
Matthews, Mrs. Estelle, Chmn.
208 Madison St.
Bakersfield, Calif.

U. of Cal. at Berkeley CORE
Berman, Ed., Chmn.
2445 Derby St.
Berkeley, Calif.

Berkeley CORE
P.O. Box 438
Berkeley, Calif.
LA 5-8168

Burton, Mrs. Virginia, Chmn
1450 Acton Crescent
Berkeley, Calif.
TH 9-0139

*Long Beach CORE
1218 California St.
Long Beach, Cal.

Wilson, Robert, Chmn.
718 E. Anaheim St.
Long Beach, Calif.
HE 2-0449

Los Angeles CORE
1115 West Venice Blvd.
Los Angeles 15, Calif.
DU 6-0213

Silvers, Arthur H., Chmn.
2212 Princeton
Los Angeles, Calif.

* Los Angeles State College
5151 State College Drive; M-2
Los Angeles, Calif.
[illegible]

UCLA CORE
Box 410
308 Westwood Plaza
Los Angeles 24, Calif.

Ellis, Russ, Chmn.
456-8296

Marin County CORE
P.O. Box 34
Marin City, Calif.

Quiett, Doug, Chmn.
Bldg. #2, Apt. 100
Tiburon, Calif.
433-3376

Mid-Peninsula CORE
Box 8022
Stamford, Calif.

Howard, John, Chmn.
1045 Alma St.
Palo Alto
DA 6-9892

Oakland CORE
3534 Telegraph Ave.
Oakland, Calif.

Jones, Douglas, Chmn.
1461 85th Ave.
Oakland, Calif.
LO 2-3344

Oroville CORE
Harris, James
3180 Columbia Ave.
Oroville, Calif.
LE 3-4043

* Oxnard CORE
Zanders, Richard, Ch.
211 N. Everest St.
Oxnard, Calif.

* Palm Springs CORE
c/o Reba Mason
255 Camino Buena Vist
Palm Springs, Calif.

Pasadena CORE
Box 96-C
Pasadena, Calif.

Steele, Stanley, Ch.
1330 N. Raymond Ave.
Pasadena, Calif.
SY 4-6252

Pomona Valley CORE
P.O. Box 542
Pomona, Calif.

Adamian, Paul S., Chmn.
107 E. San Jose Ave.
Claremont, Calif.
624-1497

Richmond CORE & WCCC Area
2425 MacDonald Ave.
Richmond, Calif.
233-9677

Fridia, Earnest Lee, Chmn.
910 South 46th St.
Richmond, Calif.

Sacramento CORE
P.O. Box 8135
Sacramento, Calif.

Bradford, Georgia, Chmn.
5071 Warwick Ave.
Sacramento, Calif.
GL 7-5670

San Bernardino CORE
1532 N. Mt. Vernon
San Bernardino, Calif.
(or P.O. Box 301)

Johnson, Rev. David, Chmn.
3110 Gardena
Muscoy, Calif.
862-6304

San Diego CORE
2528 Imperial Ave.
San Diego, Calif. 92102
234-2586

Brown, Harold, Chmn.
762 Bollenbacher St.
San Diego 14, Calif.

San Fernando CORE
Dillard, Ernie, Chmn.
7125 3/4 Lennox
Van Nuys, Calif.

San Francisco CORE
Bradley, William-Chmn.
1821 Fillmore St.
San Francisco 15, Calif.

Santa Clara Valley CORE
Dickinson, Dick , Chmn.
687 So. 8th.
San Jose, Calif.

Santa Monica CORE
1335½ W. Washington
Santa Monica, Calif.

Kyle, Rev. Dwight V., Chmn.
1823 Michigan Ave.
Santa Monica, Calif.

Southern Alameda CORE
Bancroft, Lyle G., Chmn.
21574 Haviland Ave.
Hayward Calif.

Stockton CORE
P.O. Box 1711
Stockton, Calif.

Fields, Rev. Norris J., Ch.

* **Vallejo CORE**
P.O. Box 127
Vallejo, Calif.

Davis, Jerry, Chmn.
421 Pepper Dr.
Vallejo, Calif.
644-2165

COLORADO

* **Boulder CORE**
Steen, Purnell, Chmn.
981 11th St.
Boulder, Colo.

Denver CORE
P.O. Box 7011
Park Hill Station
Denver, Colo.
80207

Stuart, Raymond, Chmn.
2639 York St.
Denver, Colo.
623-0953

* **Greeley CORE**
Wesley Foundation
1634 9th Ave.
Greeley, Colo.

Hyslop, Carolyn, Chmn.
1829 15th St.
Greeley, Colo.

CONNECTICUT

* **Bridgeport CORE**
P.O. Box 805
Bridgeport, Conn.

Welcome, Frank, Chmn.
98 Carroll Ave.
Bridgeport, Conn.
335-2777

* **Fairfield-Westport CORE**
Broadbent, Jeff
38 Camden St.
Fairfield, Conn.

Hartford CORE
Atkins, Elsie S., Chmn.
348 Vine St.
Hartford 12, Conn.

New Haven CORE
P.O. Box 983
New Haven, Conn.

Towles, Burl, Chmn.
411 Washington Ave.
New Haven, Conn.
SP 6-5984

* **Norwalk CORE**
Yates, Waverly, Chmn.
7 Elm St.
Norwalk, Conn.
866-0120

* Stamford CORE
Harrell, Leroy
149 Franklin St.
Stamford, Conn.

* Waterbury CORE
P.O. Box 782
Waterbury, Conn.
06720

Sims, Mrs. Thelma T., Chmn.
1626 N. Main St.
Waterbury, Conn.
755-9771

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Washington, D.C. CORE
1834 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.
667-5295

Hobson, Julius, Chmn.
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace
Washington 17, D.C.
529-6541
WO 3-4766

✓ FLORIDA

y Miami CORE
Moore, Mr. A.D., Chmn.
1315 N.W. 51 Terrace
Miami, Florida
PL 7-0413

? St. Petersburg CORE
Banks, W.C., Chmn.
1905½ 11th Ave. So.
St. Petersburg, Florida

Tallahassee CORE
~~803 Floral St.~~
Talahassee, Fla.

ILLINOIS

* Madison CORE
Elridge, Rev. O.S., Chmn.
1114 Logan
Madison, Illinois

Chicago CORE
608 S. Dearbern
Chicago 1, Ill.
427-8240

Riley, Sam, Chmn.
4152 W. 19th St.
Chicago, Ill.
762-0454 (Home)

South Side Chicago CORE
Davis, Milton, Chmn.
8041 S. St. Laurence
Chicago 19, Ill.
TR 3-6495 (Home)
MI 3-0800 (Work)

Harvey CORE
Herbert, John, Chmn.
15131 Halsted
Harvey, Ill.

East St. Louis CORE
Randolph, Mr. Homer, Chmn.
1324 East Broadway
East St. Louis, Ill.

IOWA

* Des Moines CORE
1115 High St.
Des Moines 9, Iowa

Griffin, Mrs. Edna, Chmn
1608 - 44th St.
Des Moines, Iowa
288-3507

KANSAS

* Kansas City CORE
Randolph, Carl, Chmn.
940 Greeley
Kansas City, Kansas

✓ KENTUCKY

? Covington CORE
Garr, Joseph, Chmn.
312 E. 12th St.
Covington, Ky.
JU 1-3709

Lexington CORE
[illegible]
P.O. Box 498.
Lexington, Kentucky

Lewis, Julia, Chmn.
405 Robertson St.
Lexington, Ky.
(606) 2540251

Louisville CORE
yes ? Tucker, Bishop C. Ewbank, Chmn.
1625 W. Kentucky
Louisville, Ky.
(502) 587-6838

? Richmond CORE
Haguely, Mrs. Beatrice, Chmn.
1210 East Main St.
Richmond, Ky.

✓ LOUISIANA

* East Feliciana CORE
yes Collins, Corrie C., Chmn.
P.O. Box 393
Clinton, La.

New Orleans CORE
917 N. Tonti
New Orleans, La.
WH 3-2621

Castle, Doris, Chmn.
917 N. Tonti
New Orleans, La.

? Shreveport CORE
Pipkins, Loretha, Chmn.
1823 Anna St.
Shreveport, La.

MARYLAND

Annapolis CORE
Wiseman, J. Alexander, Chmn.
843 Spa Road
Annapolis, Md.
CO 7-7282

Baltimore CORE
2316 W. North Ave., #16
Baltimore, Md.
(301) NO 9-6034

Chance, Edward, Chmn.
2316 W. North Ave., #16
Baltimore 16, Md.

Baltimore County CORE
Dyson, Leroy M.E., Chmn.
200 Ko Ko Lane
Baltimore, Md.
21216

Prince George's County CORE
Hughes, Don, Chmn.
601-B Bridgewood Rd.
Baltimore 25, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston CORE
14 Crawford St.
Roxbury, Mass.

Gartner, Alan, Chmn.
148 Kirkstall
Newtonville, Mass.
(617) 527-5963

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor CORE
Miller, LaMar, Chmn.
1521 S. State St., Apt.101
Ann Arbor, Michigan
665-7664

Battle Creek CORE
263 N. Wood St.
Battle Creek, Michigan

McGee, Herman, Chmn.
491 Hamblin Ave.
Battle Creek, Mich.
WO 3-6214

* Bay City CORE
Veenetra, John Robert, Chmn.
1105 So. Trumbull
Bay City, Michigan

Detroit CORE
Brown, Mrs. Gloria, Chmn.
3036 Northwestern
Detroit 6, Michigan
TY 5-1178

Grand Rapids CORE
Marchand, Mrs. Tom, Chmn.
525 Morris Ave., S.E.
Grand Rapids, Michigan
(616) GL 9-6722

MINNESOTA

* Twin Cities CORE
Willis, James, Atty.
3341 Clinton
St. Paul, Minn.
TA 3-1313 (Home)
FE 6-0956 (Work)

MISSOURI

Kansas City CORE
Timberlake, Mrs. Constance, Chmn.
4729 East 44th Terrace
Kansas City, Missouri
(816) WA 1-0834

St. Louis CORE
Curtis, Robert B., Chmn.
1204 Franklin Ave.
St. Louis 6, Mo.
CH 1-5939

NEBRASKA

* Omaha CORE
McNair, Rev. R.E., Chmn.
1624 Evans
Omaha, Nebraska

NEW JERSEY

* Asbury Park CORE
Boatright, Arthur, Chmn.
144 Ridge Ave.
Asbury Park, N.J.

Bergen County CORE

35 Humphrey St.
Englewood, N.J.
(201) 568-9579

Lacey, Shirley, Chmn.
287 Tietjen Ave.
Englewood, N.J.
(201) LO 7-2138

* Camden CORE
808 Kaighn Ave.
Camden, N.J.

* Jersey City CORE
Bell, John, Chmn.
122 Randolph Ave.
Jersey City, New Jersey
HE 3-0651

Newark-Essex CORE
136 W. Market St.
Newark, N.J.
(201) MA 3-9157

Curvin, Robert, Chmn.
106 Huntington Terr.
Newark, N.J.

* Rutgers-Douglass CORE
RPO Box 606
New Brunswick, N.J.

Padwee, Michael, Chmn.
19 Union St.
New Brunswick, N.J.

* Passaic CORE
Carter, Edward, Chmn.
3-7A Matlock St.
Paterson, N.J.
AR 1-3423

* W. Essex CORE
Beitler, Mrs. Joan
25 Cornell St.
W. Orange, N.J.
RE 1-0917

NEW YORK

Bronx CORE
1301 Boston Rd.
Bronx, N.Y.

Callender, Herb, Chmn.
755 East 168th St.
Bronx 56, N.Y.
LU 9-8409 (Home)

* Bronx West CORE
Witherspoon, Maria, Chmn.
3555 Oxford
Bronx, New York
957-2242
Brooklyn CORE
Brunson, Isiah, Chmn.
319 Nostrand Ave.
Brooklyn, N.Y.
UL 7-9200

NY CORE
Englund, Marshall, Chmn.
411 W. 148th St.
N.Y., N.Y.

* East River CORE
Blackman, Willie, Chmn.
148 Norfolk St.
N.Y., N.Y.
LE 4-5858

Downtown CORE
64 Delancey St.
N.Y., N.Y.
GR 7-0790

King, Elizabeth, Chmn.
129 E. 10th St.
N.Y.C.
GR 3-4322

*Seven Arts Chapter of CORE
303 W. 42nd, Rm #507
LT 1-0060

Foster, Frances, Co-Chmn.
UN 5-2587
JU 6-3600 (Work)

Bethea, Juanita, Co-Chmn.
OR 7-4793
OX 7-8760 (Work)

Staten Island CORE
P.O. Box 285
Staten Island 1, N.Y.

Prideaux, Richard, Chmn.
235 Westwood Ave.
GI 8-0169

*Queens CORE
Banks, Ham, Chmn.
118-17 153rd St.
Jamaica 34, N.Y.
FA 2-8549

* Long Island City CORE
Lockwood, Rev. Geo. B., Chmn.
39-34 21st St.
Long Island City, N.Y.
EX 8-5965
JU 2-2330

Long Island CORE
82 S. Franklin
Hempstead, N.Y.
IV 1-7502
IV 1-7503

Lynch, Lincoln, Chmn.
970 Hillman St.
W. Hempstead, N.Y.
(516) OR 8-4455

* Suffolk County CORE
Quintyne, Mrs. Dolores, Chmn.
838 Bay View Ave.
Amityville, N.Y.
* Brooklyn College
McCord, Barbara, Chmn.
143 Weirfield St.
Brooklyn 21, N.Y.
GE 3-4102

CCNY CORE
139 St. & Convent Ave.
NYC

Cagan, Steve, Chmn.
960 Grand Concourse
Bronx 51, N.Y.
JE 6-2807

Columbia University CORE
Abrashkin, Hank, Chmn.
220 W. 104th St. Apt. 10
N.Y., N.Y.
UN 5-1718

LIU CORE
Gifford, Bernard, Chmn.
385 Flatbush Ave.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

NYU CORE
198 Eldrige St.
N.Y., N.Y.
OR 4-9239

Kaufman, John, Chmn.
90 Bedford St. #5C
N.Y. 14, N.Y.

* **Queens College CORE**
Hubbard, Carolyn, Chmn.
175-40 Murdock Ave.
St. Albans 34, N.Y.
AX 1-2694

Hi-School Coord. Comm.
Saveth, Henry, Chmn.
110 Riverside Drive
N.Y. 24, N.Y.

* **Yonkers CORE**
P.O. Box 181
Yonkers Central Station
Yonkers, N.Y.

Giddings, Curtis, Chmn.
226 Riverdale Ave.
Yonkers, N.Y.
(914) YO 3-6220

* **Rockland County CORE**
84 S. Franklin St.
Nyack, N.Y.

James, Dr. Charles W., Chmn.
177 DePew Ave.
Nyack, N.Y.
EL 8-6433

* **Westchester CORE**
William, Mr. Malcolm, Chmn.
38 Cortlandt Ave.
New Rochelle, N.Y.

* **William Moore CORE**
P.O. Box 205, Westview Sta.
Binghamton, N.Y.
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
Powell, Robert, Chmn.
1475 Beecher Hill Rd.
Owego, N.Y.

* **Buffalo CORE**
Lee, Charles W., Chmn.
45 Beverly Rd.
Buffalo, N.Y.
TT 6-5840

* **Middletown CORE**
Morton, Rev. Edward C., Chmn.
59½ Mulberry St.
Middletown, N.Y.

* **Niagara Falls CORE**
Cowart, Otis, Chmn.
2469 MacKenna Ave.
Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Rochester CORE
Box 9555
Midtown Station
Rochester, 4, N.Y.

Syracuse CORE
609 E. Adams St.
Syracuse, N.Y.
GR 6-0770

Thomas, Bruce, Chmn.
1315 Madison St.
Syracuse, N.Y.

* **Utica CORE**

Cooper, Beth, Chmn.
16 Canterbury Rd.
New Hartford, N.Y.
RA 4-7476

✓ NORTH CAROLINA

Chapel Hill CORE Omit
Box 382
Chapel Hill, N.C.

yes
Leak, Peter, Chmn.
111 N. Graham
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Durham CORE yes
McKissick, Floyd, Chmn.
213½ W. Main St.
Durham, N.C.

Duke University CORE
Fairbank, Mary, Chmn.
Box 7242, College Station
Durham, N.C.

***Gastonia CORE**
Javis, Rev. Moses, Chmn.
504 North Oakland St.
Gastonia, North Carolina
8655784

* **Goldsboro CORE**
210 S. Leslie St.
Goldsboro, N.C. Stopped

Arnett, Rev. J.E., Chmn.
209 Pearson St.
Goldsboro, N.C.

Greensboro CORE
Thomas, William, Chmn.
1933 E. Market St.
Greensboro, N.C.

High Point CORE
P.O. Box 1283
High Point, N.C.

Mitchell, Mrs. D.Z., Chmn.
306 4th St.
High Point, N.C.
882-9572

* **New Bern CORE**
723 New St.
New Bern, N.C.

Spruill, Robert, Chmn.
U-181 Cravern Ter.
New Bern, N.C.

Raleigh CORE
Williams, John, Chmn.
1425 E. Lane St.
Raleigh, N.C.
TE 2-5163

NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks CORE
Preston, John C., Chmn.
8092 University Sta.
Grand Forks, N.D.

OHIO

* Akron CORE
Bell, Walter, Chmn.
1267 Honodle
Akron, Ohio
733-4226

Cincinnati CORE
2339 Grigg Ave.
Cincinnati 29, Ohio
(513) 221-2048

Vinegar, Clyde W., Chmn.
2339 Grigg Ave.
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Cleveland CORE
1740 Crawford Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio
791-4997 (216)

Evans, Arthur, Chmn.
1996 Hayden Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio
541-8122

Columbus CORE
Zebbs, Rev. Arthur, Chmn.
881½ Mt. Vernon Ave.
Columbus, Ohio
253-8110 (614)

* Middletown CORE
P.O. Box 375
Middletown, Ohio

Commodore, Wayne
601 18th Ave.
Middletown, Ohio
422-1370

Springfield CORE
Reid, Rev. Albert, Chmn.
262 Raffensperger
Springfield, Ohio
323-5237

Toledo CORE
Parr, Ted, Chmn.
3226 Dolores St.
Toledo, Ohio

✓ OKLAHOMA

yes add Tulsa

Oklahoma City CORE
Archibald Hill, Chmn.
407 N. Durland St.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

OREGON

Eugene CORE
Dr. Martin Acker, Chmn.
893 E. 20th St.
Eugene, Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia CORE
2229 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia 32, Pa.
PO 5-2229

Smith, Lou, Chmn.
6228 Greene St.
Philadelphia 44, Pa.
GE 8-5625

RHODE ISLAND

Providence CORE
P.O. Box 2395
Providence, RI 02906

Rev. Arthur Hardge, Chmn
281 D Chad Brown St.
Providence, R.I.

✓ SOUTH CAROLINA

yes

Charleston CORE
Rev. Frank McKenzie
21 Cannon St.
Charleston, S.C.

Marion Cty. CORE
Mr. George P. Kelly
P.O. Box 245
Marion, S.C.

Rock Hill CORE
Miss Louise McCullogh, Chmn.
163 Black St.
Rock Hill, S.C.

Sumter CORE
Miss Josie B. Rogers, Chmn.
118-B Walker Ave.
Sumter, S.C.

✓ TENNESSEE

yes

Lebanon CORE
Maxine Cartwright, Chmn
621 E. Market St.
Lebanon, Tenn.
444-0498

Memphis CORE
P.O. Box 577
Memphis 12, Tenn.

O.Z. Evers, Chmn.
277 Carpenter St.
Memphis, Tenn.
FA 7-6033

Oak Ridge CORE
Mrs. Nelson Stephens, Chmn.
126 Bethune Circle
Oak Ridge, Tenn.

✓ TEXAS

yes

Houston CORE
Rev. Edward Bell, Chmn.
5508 Mulvey St.
Houston, Texas
OR 4-5145

QN

San Antonio CORE
Alfred Featherston
104 Sycamore St.
San Antonio, Texas

VIRGINIA

Northern Virginia CORE
David Brooks
5811 N. 19th St.
Arlington, Va.
KE 8-2779

WASHINGTON

Tri-Cities CORE
Mrs. Beverly Fox, Chmn.
1005 Birch
Richland, Washington
943-1270

Seattle CORE
P.O. Box 299
Seattle, Washington 98111

Tim Martin, Chmn.
1205 148th S.E.
Bellevue, Washington
SH 6-0921

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston CORE
Elizabeth Gilmore, Chmn.
514 Broad St.
Charleston 1, W. Va.
DI 3-2128

Huntington CORE
Miss Elizabeth A. Johnson
1816 Eighth Ave.
Huntington, W. Va.
JA 3-1284

Wheeling CORE
James Cyrus, Chmn.
P.O. Box 685
Wheeling, W. Va.

WISCONSIN

* **Kenosha CORE**
Walter Vaughn
4020 30th Ave.
Kenosha, Wisconsin
OL 7-6446

* **Madison CORE**
Irma Routen, Secretary
620 N. Carroll
Madison 3, Wisconsin

* **Milwaukee CORE**
P.O. Box 1730
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

John H. Givens, Chmn.
3821 N. 17th
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
UP 3-2673

* Unaffiliated as of 2-28-64

Officer

~~Ruth Turner~~ Sec.
Cleveland CORE

~~John Due~~ - Tall, Fla
~~Gloria Montgomery~~ S.C.
Earl Allen - Dallas
Julia Lewis - Lexington
Chris Spirwal (Downs N.Y.)
Bob Curwen
~~Oretha~~ Castle
New Orleans

Contrib
Lewis

COPY

1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
April 21, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marv:

The Louisiana Committee on Registration Education received a contribution of $475.00 on April 15, 1965. The contribution was made by Mr. John G. Lewis and friends of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The money is to be used to step up our voter registration efforts in Baton Rouge.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore

RMM/sb
cc: John G. Lewis
Richard Haley

Contrib.

April 9, 1965

Mr. John Portner
Box 312
San Jose, Ill.

Dear Mr. Portner:

Thanks for your letter and contribution of $10.00 to CORE. We are referring you letter to the director of our work in Mississippi.

Sincerely yours,

Clora Coleman
Administrative Assistant

CC/ap
cc: Richard Haley

Ans.

Mrs. Gordon Webber
Kirby Lane North
Rye, New York

[1965, April]

Dear Debbie -

Thanks for letter. Hope to quote from it in next RHRC bulletin. Here is check from me and $10 in cash from another RHRC member, Mr. Irving Fox, 3 Ann Lane, Rye. He has promised $10 a month for the summer.

I hear from your mother you may be with us before long. In time for our fund raising affair in June (no date set yet) I hope. Be nice to see you. Write if you can.

Best -
Jeanne Webber

J 2 69 ~~Kri~~

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

May 1, 1965

Mrs. Gordon Webber
Kirby Lane North
Rye, New York

Dear Mrs. Webber:

Both your letter and your contribution are most welcome.

It is difficult to write a proper letter to a contributor. One can't run through a matter-of-fact routin; no more can such a latter blossom out into great effusiveness. Let's put it like this. The money you send helps CORE, and CORE needs help. Sending the money is a help to you--not the warm, self-satisfied glow of the "contributor to a worthy charity," but a sense of participation in a movement dedicated to make each of us look at himself honestly. The civil rights movement is really a mutual aid society; let's thank each other.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

Karin Berg
CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
#*

CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

May 21, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

We have been given $1,300 from an organization on the West Coast for our Adopt a Civil Rights Worker program. The worker has to be in Mississippi.

As you know, it entails sending copies of field reports to the group, keeping in touch with them by letter, etc. How about Pat Packard? I understand she would be a good choice.

I have to know very soon--I am sending copies of the past correspondence with the group. But please let me know before she contacts them, as I am writing them from here.

I hope things are fine with you...it looks as tho Dave Borden, who is the director of the project uptown that Jo Adler is working with, will come South for some workshops during the three-day conference, if everything can be arranged.

Good luck.

Sincerely,

Karin

Karin Berg

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

SEATTLE CORE
P.O. BOX 299
SEATTLE 11 WASHINGTON
EA 5 - 5496

7 June 1965

Richard Haley, Southern Director
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

I hope that you are now receiving our monthly CORE Newsletter on a regular basis. If not, please let me know. We enjoy receiving communications from your region and we spread this information among the membership.

We are concerned however, that we have heard nothing from Miss Elizabeth Fusco, who is supposed to be on your staff. We had a campaign and contributed $1,300.00 in the "support or adopt a Civil Rights Worker" campaign, and the worker we adopted was Miss Fusco, since she was from this chapter. We would appreciate knowing whether or not National forwarded these funds to you in our name and designating Liz as the person adopted.

Thank you again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Walter R. Hundley

WRH:mn

Walter R. Hundley, Chairman
Seattle CORE

Nov. 15, 1965

Mrs. R. F Acheson
Ollie, Iowa
52576

Dear Mrs. Acheson

CORE is very thankful to you and your son for your recent contribution. As you know we are in need of money very badly and certainly all contributions help. Again Our thanks to you.

Sincerely Yours,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

Nov. 15, 1965

Mr. Richard Sachs
23 Garden Place
Brooklyn Heights 1, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Sach

CORE Thank you and Mrs. Sachs for the box of Clothing sent for Victims of the hurricane. ~~CORE and the~~ Your actions are greatly appreceated by all Concerned.

The stampted, addressed card was misplaced, however we are ~~hop~~ hopeing this note of thanks will serve the purpose.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Haley,
Southern Director,

[1965]

Richard,

George Raymond gave me some money. Said send it to the southern office. From an outside donor.

Dick

P.S. It was originally $40. I used $5 on telegraph fees here —

Recd. No.
49-199-31
D65-3-05-431

[illegible] OFFICE

BUSINESS-
Fund Raising

1964, Dec-
1965, May

December 21, 1964

Mr. William Kahn
Carlyn H. Wohl Building
11001 Schuetz Road 63141
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Kahn,

CORE hopes that its program in the South will be even more significant this year than last. To that end we would like all the information we can get about all the people we can hope to enlist as active participants in the CORE summer program. Our hope to set up more Community Centers, among other things, points to the possibility that people with your training will be of real value to that program. We will be working not only in Mississippi, but also in Louisiana, Florida and hopefully even some other states, perhaps South Carolina. With these facts in mind, perhaps you could let us know how many people would be available and when the period of their availability would begin and end.

Meanwhile, the Southern program is in an extremely serious financial situation. We stand in actual danger of loosing a part of a very good staff because there simply is not money enough presently to support those people. I suggest, then, that interested people in your area can fulfill a very vital function by soliciting public support for a major fund raising drive. If we can be of assistance to you in setting up such a project, don't hesitate to let us know. We have on hand some publicity material, including speakers, that might assist you in setting up such prooject.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE SOUTHERN DIRECTOR

RH/vjr

file
with
any
fund-raising

December 14, 1964

Mr. William Kahn
Jewish Community Centers Association
Carlyn H. Wohl Building
11001 Schuetz Road 63141
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Kahn:

Thank you for your letter of December 11 addressed to Mr. Farmer

Mr. Farmer is out of town and will not return to the office for several days. In the meantime, I am referring a copy of your letter to Mr. Richard Haley, Director Southern Regional Office, 2209 Dryades St. New Orleans, Louisiana, since it is he who is in charge of coordinating Mississippi volunteers.

As soon as Mr. Farmer returns to the office I will draw your letter to his attention.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Mutarelli
Staff Associate

NM/m

CC: Richard Haley

Jewish Community Centers
Association

Carlyn H. Wohl Building
11001 Schuetz Rd. 63141
St. Louis, Missouri

PLEASE
REPLY
TO

December 11, 1964

Mr. James Farmer, Director
Congress on Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

First of all let me express, on behalf of everyone, appreciation for an excellent presentation at our recent Liberal Forum. The community is still buzzing about your talk, the papers gave fairly full coverage and the TV material was well received.

You may recall that over supper I mentioned to you that some of our group work staff and I would be interested in being of some help this coming summer in Mississippi. Some of us would like to give up to two weeks vacation if there was a constructive use for us. As you know, we are trained group workers and possibly you could see a helpful function we could fulfill.

I would appreciate your guidance and council on this.

Sincerely yours

William Kahn

Early Dec. 1964

MEMO

TO: 4th District Staff

RE: Economy & Fund-raising

In order to run CORE nationally, we must maintain an income of about $4,000 per day--$20,000 a week. Income is not maintaining that level, and has not done so consistently for several months. As a result CORE has fallen seriously behind in its obligations to projects, to business firms, and has barely been able to pay salaries and subsistence.

The situation calls for drastic steps right now.

1. Operating economy: Some suggestions:
   Reduce project phone bills.
   Collect calls only in emergency.
   Plan auto trips carefully for economical mileage and fuel consumption.
   Use of supplies.

2. Fund-raising in local communities (project areas):
   for office rent, utilities, supplies, etc.
   (while not practical in every community, it can be done some places.)
   Fund-raising in home-towns.
   by letter-by personal solicitation during holidays
   Fund-raising by chapters
   (There should be some correspondence between projects and southern office on this points---suggestions and proposals.)

3. Staff reduction---Each project leader must consider whether he can maintain present program with less staff---with how much less staff. Staff members who plan to leave soon, notify project leaders so the work can be absorbed by remaining personnel.

Persons returning home are asked to seriously consider fund-raising as a interim activity. This may be developed as follows:

1. A project member should draw up a letter of not more than two pages, describing the project and project-area (Detailed suggestions below.) This may be sent to home town civil rights organizations, churches, newspaper (s), unions, school groups, etc. Or it may be sent to one capable person for distribution.

2. Fund-raising efforts may be of various kinds. The immediacy of our need calls for programs that need not be preceded by long publicity buildup. Speaking at meetings, persuading already--scheduled entertainments to give CORE a percentage, sponsoring "Sure-fire" deals like teen-age dances, etc.

Through discussion, and suggestions from persons experienced in fundraising, we should develop a procedure that is practical for our use.

Information to be included in project description

1. Location, state, county, city.
2. Statistics on racial breakdown in area population.
3. Employment (kind of) and income of Negro population.
4. Voters registration--actual and potential.
5. Reaction from white community, including significant incidents.
6. Present program of movement; immediate goals.
7. Minimum needs (itemize) in order to continue program.
8. Participation of local citizens in CORE program.
9. Names and hometowns of staff people; their jobs.

Fund-raising

Debbie Bernstein
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

January 18, 1965

Mr. Abe Weisburd
300 West 49th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Weisburd:

Mr. Archer Ames, an old friend of my family's, suggested that I write to you, as you have been a tremendous influence in raising funds for civil rights work for many months.

I have been working in Mississippi for four months, then was recently transferred to Louisiana to work with Dave Dennis in setting up programs for the entire Southern region. Our primary obstacle, of course, is financial problems; we will be fortunate if CORE, in its present financial crisis, will be able to give minimum support to the present projects we have operating in the South, let alone any type of expanded program--and when sympathetic people donate time, money or materials to the Movement in the South, they do it towards Mississippi.

Our primary concern, at the moment, is with Louisiana. It is obvious that no progress is going to be made unless a full-scale attack is made upon the roots of the race/poverty problems of the state. There will be a Louisiana Summer Project in 1965, and its success will depend greatly upon whether or not those involved in it have the basic tools to work with; this means we must somehow find the financial resources that will provide these tools.

Access to the ballot, public facilities and accomodations, ASCS representation and "equal protedtion under the law" have been denied the black people of Louisiana. They are not only victims of dual citizenship, but criminal injustice. We deal with segregationists like Leander Perez, brilliant Constitutional lawyer who is responsible for most of the cases against civil rights legislation in Congress, who has systematically kept the Negroes of Plaquemines Parish in subjugation and closed all doors to their seeking aid--or even leaving the vicinity! "White Only" signs are still prominant on restaurants, gas stations, hotels, etc.

CORE without compromise intends to use direct action, rural organization, political action, litigation and community mobilization to overcome the reign of terror being carried on by Klansmen and white supremists, and perpetuated by a power structure which teaches hate in the public schools and encourages terrorism in "law enforcement" and "community protection" agencies. It is not only a war against discrimination, to give everyone a "fair shake", but against ignorance, apathy, illiteracy and poverty.

There are currently projects in Monroe, Alexandria, Plaquemine, Jonesboro, Baton Rouge and Shreveport. They are struggling, to say the least. There are fifteen staff people in the state, who must not only cover their immediate project areas, but who work out of these cities to cover all the small towns and parishes around them. When they are paid, they receive $22 a week, most of which goes into the project, itself. They have the barest necessities to work with, and often not even those.

Working in COFO's state office in Jackson, Mississippi, I was fortunate in being able to see the effects of the 1964 Summer Project on the state, the Movement, and on the people both directly and indirectly connected with it. I was able to see what was accomplished and what mistakes were made. It had been an experiment--a necessary experiment--and many results were a surprise to everyone involved. Many pleasing, and others downright disturbing.

It was a worthwhile experiment; we learned a lot of things. Now we are trying to apply what we have learned to the planning and organization of a similar program in Louisiana. It won't be a COFO and it won't import hundreds of volunteers from Northern campuses. It will include freedom schools, agricultural organization, voter registration campaigns, implementation of federal programs and many others. The volunteer staff will be primarily college students from Louisiana campuses at work in their own communities--the communities in which they will soon be the adult citizens.

We have learned that voter registration, itself, solves no problems--though it is essential. An uneducated vote can be as damaging as no vote at all. Improving a school system does no good when the children who are suffering most are those whose economic condition prevents them from going to school at all. Job opportunities and integrated labor unions aren't of much benefit to those who cannot fill out a job application and lack the skills needed to fill the positions. It is obvious that a program designed to solve any social, economic, political or educational problems, such as those we must deal with, must includea wide range of effort and emphasis. An effective program will be impossible without additional staff, materials, bases of operation and other equipment.

By no means are we limiting our view to Louisiana--we will continue projects in North and South Carolina, Mississippi and Florida and lay the groundwork for full-scale projects in Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama and Texas.

I would be very interested in speaking with you and others who might be interested in the project and, perhaps, willing to help. I'd like to go into real detail not only about the situation that has created the need for such a project (two churches were burned in Jonesboro at 2 AM this morning), but discuss all aspects of the proposed program.

I will be in New York the week of January 24-31, and would be happy to meet with you at any time convenient. I hope you will give this careful thought.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

cc: Richard Haley, Executive Director of CORE's Southern Region
Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director of National Office

400 East Franklin St.
Elsinore, Calif. 92330
April 28, 1965

APR 29 1965

C O R E
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Friends:

Your records will show that I have been a small, but consistent, supporter of your efforts. (I also contribute regularly to the other groups who do work similar to yours). Enclosed is a $5.00 contribution for now.

I need your help on a matter in which you are eminently qualified, and I must further identify myself to you. For the past 3¼ years I have been researching and investigating for a book that I hope to complete within the next 18 months, dealing with the Fascist conspiracy. Enclosed are some photocopies of newspaper clippings that will give you some inkling of my work.

A part of my book is being devoted to a smashing exposure of the use of lies, distortions of truth, and out-of-context quotations. In this connection, I ran into a vicious item in Councilor of 3-22-65. One of my research assistants, who has an Aryan name, wrote to the author of the item and received an illiterate reply, together with several copies of his vicious brochure, from which Councilor had quoted.

Enclosed is a copy of the hate brochure, entitled "Views of a Southern Negro." At your earliest convenience, please furnish me any information that you may have about this Robert Beal, alias Robert Beals, and his activities in Meridian, Mississippi and Delhi, La.

While my research files have plenty of documentation to refute the many lies contained in this hate sheet, any comment that you care to make about it will be welcome, because it may furnish me additional insights.

Thank you.

Faithfully yours,

Morris Kominsky

allace (seated) talked with Fi- Secretary Earl Morgan Tuesday, l integration problem. — UPI

'Round Town With The PROWLER

Front Page
2-4-65
Escondido-Times-Advocate

A MAN in search of data on what Senator Thomas H. Kuchel termed the "peddlers of fright" visited Escondido Monday. He is Morris Kominsky of Elsinore who said he is gathering material for a book on extremists of the right wing. Asked what he was doing about extremists of the left wing, Kominsky said, "Well, they've been pretty much in the doldrums recently." He is convinced that there's "much more" to the assassination of President Kennedy than has yet been disclosed.

AN ESCONDIDO newlywed called to tell us how we helped her make cornbread. At the time of her wedding, Janet Banion, then acting society editor of The Times-Advocate, explained to her that pictures had to be either two or four inches wide to fit into T-A columns, which are two inches wide. The bride didn't have a ruler in the house. The recipe called for an eight-inch pan. So, what did she do? She measured her pan with a T-A column, using one column for each two inches of pan.

HONDA — WORLD'S LARGEST SELLER
Proven Best by Performance
HONDA of ESCONDIDO
1638 Valley Blvd.
746-1961

WANTON WASTE

Editor, the Press and Enterprise:

Your editorial of Dec. 24 correctly pointed out that the situation in Viet Nam is intolerable and that it is time for an agonizing reappraisal . . .

We can easily stop this "dirty war" and put an end to the senseless slaughter of human beings and the wanton waste of two million dollars per day of our money, by getting out of Viet Nam. Simultaneously, we should request the United Nations to hold a plebiscite and let the people of Viet Nam decide what kind of government they want.

MORRIS KOMINSKY

Elsinore

1-19-65

VIEWS
# of a
SOUTHERN
NEGRO

* * *

MISSISSIPPI ENTERPRISES
ROBERT BEAL, Publisher
410 Kentucky St.
DELHI, LA.

MISSISSIPPI ENTERPRISES
ROBERT BEALS, Publisher
P. O. Box 668
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

olence" Exaggerated?

Y that fears of "mass violence"
e greatly exaggerated, and at
pe this will prove true of the
eftist college students bent on
eform."

s believe the "Louisiana Project"
to stage "freedom schools" has
ng bloodshed.

rticipants, however, deny any
ews dispatch has reported:

idents have never been in the
cede they are at least a little
night run into. No matter what
insist, they must remain non-

llen Thompson has spoken for
e believe, in his recent state-
vill be made to interfere with
n schools" as long as they are
eaking any laws or causing any

ate leadership generally sub-

Project," as described in news
ported by the National Council
us "civil rights" groups. Stated
oject is to help register colored
mmunity centers to "educate"
olent lines.

hat many of the invaders will
that the rank and file of Louisi-
ore intelligent than is common-
s from whence cometh the
aries for "civil rights."

bly come as a shock for them
Negroes who are registered

voters didn't bother to vote in recent elections which found a number of colored candidates seeking major offices.

QUITE A FEW of the student invaders in Mississippi had preconceived notions about Mississippi, most probably false — hound-dogs sleeping in the dust and under shade trees along Capitol Street . . . almost everybody illiterate, ragged, backward, living in hovels . . . eating sowbelly and cornpone three times daily . . . toting shotguns and plotting secession . . . etc., etc.

In turn, Southerners have preconceived notions about the invading students — smug, shrill, know-it-all extroverts with a saviour complex . . . problem brats defiant of parental restraint . . . sexually promiscuous, addicted to inter-racial lovemaking . . . brain-washed in Communist doctrines, with no clear idea of Americanism . . . more hostile to the White South than to Red Russia . . . etc., etc.

It is no preconception but established fact that many of the invading students are coming here from places where racial segregation is the custom, where human life is unsafe on the streets even in broad daylight, and where the local crime rate is among the nation's highest.

Mississippi, in case they don't know it, had the nation's third lowest rate of major crime in proportion to state population, according to official FBI figures.

OUR PARKS and streets are generally safe for peaceful, law-abiding people. One can patronize our public transportation facilities without being razored or raped by rat packs like those found in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago and other crime jungles which are furnishing volunteers for this "Project Louisiana" intrusion.

While professing to believe in "equality," these self-appointed reformers evidently regard themselves as mentally and morally superior to Louisianans.

WHAT THE STUDENTS think of us is not
important — as far as most of us are concerne
because the invaders couldn't possibly think
of us than the majority here thinks of them and
sponsors.

What is important is that unwelcome vi
honor the "no-violence" pledge of their lea
As long as they do, their insipid projects wi
largely unnoticed and unmolested. But if they
any trouble, it is likely to be finished to their
plete dissatisfaction, with prompt arrest and
purnishment for all offenders, regardless of
creed or color.

* * *

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNO
ABOUT COMMUNISM

Recently, newspapers carried the report
Communistic plot to unite all the Negro groups
a huge organization for the purpose of indoctrin
them into the virtues of Communism. Unfortuna
one of our CHURCH GROUPS spearheaded
drive.

It is deplorable to note that our churches
ministers are being hoodwinked to believe
Christianity and Communism can live in the
atmosphere together.

DON'T THEY REALIZE THAT COMMUNIS
AGAINST EVERYTHING THEY STAND FOR, a
is one of CHRISTIANITY'S GREATEST FOES.
Communist promises to OBLIVIATE THE CHU
and that will take from us the FREEDOM of V
SHIP. OUR MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL
BE ASSASSINATED and ATHEISM will be the
of the day. One does not have to have a co
education to understand THESE FACTS.

If Communism is the Utopia that its proponents would have us believe, why do freedom loving people imperil their lives to escape its clutches? Patrick Henry saw the evils of Communism when he spoke these words "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased with the price of chains and slavery?" Communism is the road back to slavery and the way is crowded with people who are looking for something for nothing.

Leo Kahn, the head of Communist party in Great Britain, said these words 52 years ago: "The Racial Question is the most potent weapon that the Communists have. If we can convince the Black People of the world that they are the oppressed and the white people are the oppressors, there is the great possibility of getting the Negro on our side."

We can see for 50 years this has been the aim of the Communist party to divide the races, incite revolts, and during the confusion, walk in and take over.

One of the most potent weapons used in their propaganda warfare is the problem of INTEGRATION, which will eventually lead to amalgamation and finally EXTINCTION.

One hundred years of progress perpetrated through Christianity, good will, and understanding are being threatened by pressure groups peddling HATE from the North. These are those who have been indoctrinated by the followers of MARX and LENIN, INC. They specialize in double talk and trying to pursuade us to hate people who have been our friends and neighbors down through the years.

Wake up southern Negro and weigh these facts: Nowhere in the world has the Negro made more progress than he has in the South. The State of Louisiana alone has 6,556 Negro teachers and the State of Connecticut has 17. There are more Negro home owners in Atlanta, Ga., than in the entire State of New York. There are more Negroes who own and operate businesses in the State of Mississippi than in the entire State of Michigan.

COULD THIS HAVE BEEN DONE BY PEOPLE WHO WERE OPPRESSED?

The South has produced such outstanding leaders as Booker T. Washington, Dr. George Washington Carver and Dr. Lawrence Jones of Piney Woods School. These men have taken their place in the archives of history. Their accomplishments proved that Negroes who have the initiative can advance themselves to positions of recognition and respect.

WE ADMONISH YOU TO THINK ON THESE THINGS. LET'S NOT RATIONALIZE OUR SHORTCOMINGS BY BLAMING SOMEONE ELSE, but let us try to improve our condition through education and by raising our moral status and preserving the PRIDE OF OUR RACE. DON'T BE MISLED BY COMMUNISM AND THEIR AGGRESSORS.

Louisiana has more Negroes owning and operating farms than any other state in the union.

MEANING OF FREEDOM

"Freedom means only that you have left the security of your place in society and are willing to work for a better place—or fall into a lower spot. It means simply that you are prepared to face the world and to accept the rewards brought and bought by the sweat of your brow and the ability of your thinking."

Negroes in many spots in Africa and largely throughout the world are generally on a rampage because they have not yet learned to handle their freedom and because, in predominantly white countries, they expect the governments to demand for them and give to them jobs and privileges for which they are not qualified.

In the African nations they are tearing each other asunder because they are unable to set up stable governments—and the United States government has no better sense than to sacrifice the lives of American servicemen by interfering in those "family quarrels."

In the United States, the Negroes are showing little better judgment, for they are demanding rewards before they merit them. And the United States government is showing no better judgment because it has enacted totally undemocratic laws in an effort to endow Negroes with qualities they have not yet achieved. Real freedom means the right to prove your worth, not to grab special privileges by law.

Fund Raising

May 5, 1965

Mr. Morris Kominsky
400 E. Franklin St.
Elsinore, California

Dear Mr. Kominsky:

We want first of all to thank you for your contributions to CORE and for your continued dedication and support.

We are glad that you are following up on the leaflet, "VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN NEGRO", but we have no information on Robert Beals. We will send a copy of your letter to our Southern Regional Office in Baton Rough and our Meridian, Mississippi Office. I hope they will be able to help you.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Mutarelli
Administrative Department

NM:bsr

[1965, May 31]

CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

REPORT OF THE CONVENTION FUND RAISING COMMITTEE

PROBLEM

The Activity and service of the Congress of Racial Equality for which money is needed, fall into the following categories:

NATIONAL ACTION PROJECTS
REGIONAL ACTION PROJECTS
NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OFFICE OPERATING COST
STAFF SALARIES
STAFF TRAINING
CHAPTER SERVICING
RESERVES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL FUND RAISING PROGRAM
EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOPS
NATIONAL CONVENTIONS
NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL AND STEERING COMMITTEE MEETINGS
LEGAL

Both the number of fund raising sources developed, as well as the amounts of funds raised to meet the above enumerated fiscal needs, are inadequate.

The number of sources for funds and the amount of funds raised must be significantly increased.

CORRECTIVE ASSUMPTIONS FOR CORE'S FUND RAISING EFFORTS.

CORE must broaden its base of fund raising efforts, to include other sources of potential funds. This will eleiminate CORE's relience on any particular community, and avoid having our funds reduced when various elements of the community becomes sensitive to some specific efforts that CORE is involved in.

In order for CORE to not have a built in sensitivity to white back-lash elements, it must develope its oun fund raising base with roots in the black community which has been referred to at this convention as an awakening giant.

(The following resolution was passed unanimously by the Convention)

Whereas the Congress of Racial Equality needs a consistently reliable annual source of revenue which would not only keep the organization viable, but which would endow the organization with that maximum degree of programatic mobility afforded only by adequate funds.

And whereas the achievement of programatic mobility is imperative to maintaining or enlarging CORE's present position of leadership in the movement.

And whereas there exists within CORE the intellectual and financial resources needed to develop an approach to a solution of CORE's monetary needs.

Whereas there also exists outside CORE, in the general community , an adequate number of sympathetic, and professional consultants in various fields related to fund raising, who would voluntarily assist CORE in the development of specific fund-raising programs.

And whereas CORE's internal resources, along with the external expertese it is able to enlist, when coupled with a concept of unified investigation and programming activity, can yield a comprehensive, contemporary, national fund-raising program.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT WE AS INDIVIDUAL ACTIVE CORE MEMBERS, AND WE AS CORE CHAPTERS, WE AS REGIONS OF CORE, WE AS A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION ALONG WITH ITS STAFF COMMIT OURSELVES TO THE IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION OF A TRULY COMPREHENSIVE, CONTEMPORARY, NATIONAL FUND RAISING PROGRAM.

This means that as an individual active CORE member, we can do the following:
(a) Each individual commit himself to sell as many associate memberships as possible.
(b) Each individual give a social affair.
(c) Person-to-person fund-raising among your friends, neighbors, and co-workers. Each person a one-man task force.
(d) Personal pledge to raise $200.00 in the next six weeks.
(e) Continuing periodical personal pledge to National CORE (preferably checks and money orders).
(f) Call on your local radio stations for fund-raising spots.
(g) Request to your local minister to take a special offering for CORE.
(h) Individuals who can call friends from the Convention stating the urgency of money for National CORE.
(i) Individuals could start a national nickel campaign for National CORE.
(j) Individuals could adopt a field worker.

This means that as chapters, we can do the following:
(a) Special mailings requesting a specific small amount of money for National CORE.
(b) Each chapter delegate at the convention give to Alan Gartner the names of any individuals who would give a gift of $1,000 or more to CORE. Or loan the organization a sum of $5,000 or more interest free.
(c) Chapters can sponsor immediate social events with all proceeds going to National CORE.
(d) Encourage people in the community to give affairs for CORE or donate funds. These groups could perhaps be sororities, fraternities, social and civic groups, churches, Masonic Temples, wealthy individuals...
(e) Send a contribution as a chapter to National CORE immediately.
(f) Send taxes in immediately.
(g) Sponsor a field worker from the South to aid in fund-raising efforts.
(h) Adopt a field worker.
(i) Enlist support of performers and performances to give one night's profits to National CORE.
(j) Have a crisis can collection, street and door-to-door, each weekend until the duration of this immediate emergency. (including bars, barber-shops, restaurants, etc.)
(k) Sponsor a theater group or musical group with all money going to National CORE.
(l) Sponsor or participate in radio and TV panels and end with an appeal.

This means that as a CORE region we can plan a Labor Day Weekend Regional Conference predominately concerned with fund raising, for the purpose of discussing specific methods of fund raising within the region and a rational determination of what allocations or division of funds between national, regional and local chapter levels of CORE.

This means that as a CORE staff person involved in community action projects, we will seek local financial support of such projects.

This means that as national office staff we can do the following:

(a) provide effective national support of individual, chapter and regional fund raising projects.
(b) Provide information to chapters as to when national officers are planning to be in their areas.
(c) Make contact with national Negro news media for coverage of CORE's new programatic thrust and the need of funds to carry it out.
(d) That Jim Farmer seeks appearance before Negro religious groups immediately.
(e) The full prestige and influence of the national office should be used in the recruiting of teams of fund raising consultants who would assist CORE in programming the abovementioned comprehensive contemporary national fund raising program in the following cities:

1. New York City, New York
2. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
3. Boston, Massachusetts
4. Washington, D.C.
5. Chicago, Illinois
6. Detroit, Michigan
7. Cleveland, Ohio
8. New Orleans, Louisiana
9. St. Louis, Missouri
10. Seattle, Washington
11. San Francisco, California
12. Los Angeles, California

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1965

Income:

General Contributions -- Individuals	$435,053.68
General Contributions -- Organizations	50,387.01
Income from Chapters	27,359.41
Miscellaneous Income	43,936.92
Grants	67,902.16
Other Fund Raising	60,927.48
Items for Sale	53,191.78
Income - Designated for Field or Raised in Field	63,514.35
TOTAL	$803,272.79

Expenditures:

Finance and Membership - Maintenance	$110,119.30
Finance and Membership - Recruitment	65,665.26
Other Fund Raising	64,725.46
Items for Sale	41,762.94
Administration	178,944.23
Public Information and Education	63,418.30
Legal Department	56,308.93
National Programs	70,325.88
National Projects	6,251.06
Training and Area Conferences	3,462.21
Northeast Region	33,297.64
Southern Region	262,950.49
Midwest Region	40,014.69
Western Region	26,085.75
TOTAL	$1,023,332.14

Excess of Expenditures over Income $ 220,059.35

file
So. ofc.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

January 28, 1965

Mr. Roland Cocreham
Collector of Revenue
Louisiana Department of Revenue
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Please send to this office the following forms:

L-1 Employer's Quarterly Return of Louisiana State Income Tax Withheld
L-3 Employer's Annual Reconciliation of Louisiana Income Tax Withheld
940A Employer's Withholding Questionnaire

I would appreciate your giving this your earliest attention.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

Department of Revenue
STATE OF LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge 70821

Ashton J. Mouton
Collector of Revenue

March 11, 1965

CORE Southern Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Louisiana Withholding Tax

Attention: Mr. Richard Haley

Gentlemen:

Please accept our apologies for the delay in replying to your letter of January 28, 1965. We are enclosing a Louisiana Withholding Tax Questionnaire and upon receiving the completed questionnaire, we will assign you a Louisiana Withholding Tax Registration Number. Also enclosed are the Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificates, Forms L-4, and the Louisiana Income Tax Withholding Tables and Instructions for Employers.

The Employer's Quarterly Returns, Forms L-1, are pre-addressed and automatically mailed from this office at the end of each quarter, and the Employer's Annual Reconciliation, Form L-3, is also pre-addressed and automatically mailed from this office at the end of the calendar year.

If we can be of further service to you, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Very truly yours,

William E. Tuttle, Director
Individual Income Tax Division

Sybil C. Pace

By: Mrs. Sybil C. Pace
Withholding Tax Section

SCP:lp
Enclosure

STATE OF LOUISIANA
OFFICE OF
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
BATON ROUGE, LA.

March 11, 1965

CORE Southern Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Louisiana Withholding Tax

Attention: Mr. Richard Haley

Gentlemen:

Please accept our apologies for the delay in replying to your letter of January 28, 1965. We are enclosing a Louisiana Withholding Tax Questionnaire and upon receiving the completed questionnaire, we will assign you a Louisiana Withholding Tax Registration Number. Also enclosed are the Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificates, Forms L-4, and the Louisiana Income Tax Withholding Tables and Instructions for Employers.

COPY

The Employer's Quarterly Returns, Forms L-1, are pre-addressed and automatically mailed from this office at the end of each quarter, and the Employer's Annual Reconciliation, Form L-3, is also pre-addressed and automatically mailed from this office at the end of the calendar year.

If we can be of further service to you, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Very truly yours,

William E. Tuttle, Director
Individual Income Tax Division

By: Mrs. Sybil C. Pace
Withholding Tax Section

SCP:lp
Enclosure

[illegible] OFFICE

Business-
Long Distance Telephone Calls

1944, Oct-
1945, May

(Beginning Mon. Oct. 19; to be sent to nat. ofc. Mon. following). Make folder for these forms; post this one at your desk; also post another at mine.)

Copy Sent in already

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE October 19, 1964

NAME: Southern Regional Office

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
10/19	MARVIN RICH	CO7-6270	NY, NY	GENL BUSINESS	PAID	✓ HOLLANDER
10/20	R. Haley	from Baton Rouge	→	car rentals	collect	✓ from R. Moore
10/21	ALAN SCHIFFMAN	656-9998	PHILA, MISS	CHECK INFO ON KIRKLAND	PAID	✓ HOLLANDER
10/23	RONNIE MOORE	NEW ORLEANS 523-7204	BATON ROUGE ~~[illegible]~~	ARRANGE VISIT TO BTN. RGE.	COLLECT	✓ (FROM R. MOORE) HOLLANDER
10/29	DORIS CASTLE	CO76270	NY. NY.	INFORMED OF TRIAL DATE	PAID	✓ IKE REYNOLDS
10/25	BRUCE BAINES	HA82312	DALLAS TEXAS	GEN. BUS		
10/27	BRUCE BAINES	HA82312	DALLAS TEXAS	GEN. BUS		
11/3	MARVIN RICH	CO72670	NY NY	GEN BUS WORKSHOP		
11/3	JIM FARMER	CO72620	NY NY	GEN. BUS WORKSHOP		✓ [illegible] Reynolds
11/3	BRUCE BAINES	HA82312	DALLAS TEX	WORKSHOP		"
11/5	BRUCE BAINES	"	"	"		✓ "
11/5	"	"	"	"	"	"
11/6	Carol Sherman	LU24641	TULSA OKL	WORK SHOP		✓ [illegible] Reynolds
11/10	Bruce Baines	523 7204	Dallas	workshop	collect	From Bruce Baines

1
12

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, N. Y. 10038
8 October 1964

TO: All National Office Personnel

FROM: James Farmer, National Director

Re: Telephone Calls

All staff personnel are instructed that they must keep a record of all long distance telephone calls made; include collect calls, calls made at the office and calls paid for by the office. The attached form for this purpose should be returned to Clora Coleman weekly.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE November 9, 1964

NAME: CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street - New Orleans, Louisiana

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COM.
JN-11-9-64	Joe Jackson	HO7-9123	Bay St. Louis, miss	Personal	Pd	✓ Judi
11-13-64	Station	KI 8-3122	N.Y.	Personal	Pd	✓ Judi
11-13-64	Station	KI 8-3122	N.Y.	Personal	Pd	✓ Judi
11-16-64	Bruce Baines	HA8-2312	Dallas Texas	Workshop	Pd	✓ Isaac
11-20-64	Preston Ponder	485-9286	Meridian miss		Pd	✓ Mr. Haley
11-19-64	Station	KI 8-3122	N.Y. N.Y.	Fund raising	Pd	Judi
11-22-64	Station	KI 8-3122	N.Y. N.Y.	Personal	Pd	Judi
11-24-64	medical committee on Human Rights		N.Y. N.Y.		Pd	Mr. Haley
11-24-64	Connie Moore	342-8388	Baton Rouge, La.		Pd	Mr. Haley
11-23-64	Bruce Baines	HA8-2312	From: Dallas To: New Orleans	Expense money	C.C.	accepted by Mr. Haley
11-25-64	Bruce Baines	HA8-2312	Dallas Texas	Workshop	Pd	Isaac

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE November 25, 1964

NAME: CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St. New Orleans, Louisiana

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COM.
11-25-64	Bruce Baines	HA8-2312	Dallas, Tex.	Workshop	✓	Isaac
11-26-64	Lois COFO Chaffee	352-9605	Jackson, Miss.	to locate missing persons	✓	Mr. Haley
11-26-64	COFO	352-9605	Jackson, Miss.	missing person locate	✓	Mr. Haley
11-29-64	D. Dennis	354-1548	Jackson, Miss.	Meeting news item	✓	Mr. Haley
11-29-64	M. Rich	AS4-8230	N.Y.C.	"	✓	Mr. Haley
11-29-64	" "	AS4-8231	N.Y.C.	Wrong No.		Mr. Haley

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE November 30, 1964

NAME: CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street - New Orleans, Louisiana

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD.,	C.C.	CHECK IF COM.
11-30-64	Houston Howard	COFO OFFICE 352-9605	Jackson	routine	✓		Mr. Haley
11-30-64	Houston Howard	COFO OFFICE 352-9605	Jackson			✓	Mr. Haley
11-30-64	Marvin Rich	AS4-8230	N.Y. N.Y.		✓		Mr. Haley
12-1-64	George Raymond	859-9944	Canton Miss.			✓	accepted by Mr. Haley
12-1-64	Marjorie Henderson		Meridian			✓	accepted by Mr. Haley
12-2-64	George Raymond	859-9944	Canton Miss.			✓	" " Mr. Haley
12-3-64	Oretha Castle	325-7610	Monroe La.		✓		Mr. Haley
12-3-64	Oretha Castle	325-7610	Monroe La.		✓		Mr. Haley
12-4-64	Ronnie Moore	757-4754	Baton Rouge			✓	Judi
	Oretha Castle	325-7610	Monroe, La.				Haley
12-6-64	Ronnie Moore	757-4754	Baton Rouge			✓	Judi
12-7-64	Jim Farmer	CO76220	information on arrival		✓	~~✓~~	[illegible]
12-7-64	Oretha Castle	325 7610	Films		✓		[illegible]

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE December 7,

NAME: CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street New Orleans, La.

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COM.
12-9-64	Isaac Reynolds	523-7204	From Dallas Texas	Routine	✓	accepted by Mr. Haley
12-9	Oretha Castle	325-7610	Monroe		✓	Judi
12-10	Jim Peck	CO7-6270	NYC	INFO. FOR PRESS RELEASES	PAID	Hollander
12-10	Isaac Reynolds		from Dallas		Collect	accepted by Mr. Haley

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE December 14, 1964

NAME: CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street New Orleans, Louisiana

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD.	C.C.	CHECK IF COM.
12-14	Oretha Castle	Ulh 32621	Monroe	Routine	✓		Mr. Haley
12-14	Hosea Williams	522-1420	Atlanta Georgia	Routine	✓		Mr. Haley
12-14	Ronnie Moore	342-8388	Baton Rouge	Routine		✓	accepted by Mr. Haley
12-14	Ronnie Moore	775-3872	Baton Rouge	ASC		✓	Judi
12-15	Ronnie Moore	562-3931	Clinton, La.	ASC		✓	Judi
12-15	Marion	342-8388	Baton Rouge	ASC		✓	Judi
12-15	Isaac Reynolds	523-7204	Montgomery Alabama	Routine		✓	accepted by Vonnie Rogers
12-15	Isaac Reynolds	523-7204	Montgomery Alabama	Routine		✓	Vonnie Rogers
12-16	~~Station~~ Station	352-9605	Jackson	Routine	✓		David Dennis
12-16	Dona Susan	378-2523	[illegible]	Post Office Visit	✓		Ike
12-16	~~[illegible]~~	688-0331	Atlanta	Conference	✓		David Dennis
12-17	Spiver Gordon	627-8458	Quincy Fla.	Report		✓	accepted by David Dennis
12-17	Jim Peck	CO7-6270	N/C	[illegible]	✓		[illegible]
12-17	Frank Wright	485-4286	Meridian	[illegible]		✓	[illegible]
12-17	Oretha Castle	325-2610	Monroe	Report	✓		David
12-17	Bill Yates	342-8388	Baton Rouge	Report	✓		David
12-17	O O O	688-0331	Atlanta	Conference	✓		David
12-17	O O O	354-1548	Jackson	Personnel	✓		David ([illegible])

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE December 18, 1964

NAME: CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades ~~Street~~ New Orleans, Louisiana

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COM.
12-18	Dave Kramer	357-8507	Baton Rouge			Judi
12-18	" "	357-8507	" "	missing person	✓	Judi
12-18	Charles Fenton	7311	Jonesboro	"	✓	Judi
12-18	Cathe Thompson	757-4907	Ferriday	"	✓	Judi
12-18	—	357-8507	Baton Rouge	found person	✓	Judi
12-18	Bo Curtis	656-7978	Phila. Miss.	HIS GOING HOME	Pd	✓ Hollander
12-18	J Anne Quinan	859-9944	Canton, Miss.	FIND OUT IF [illegible]	Pd	✓ Hollander
12-19	Marvin Rich	AS4-8230	N.Y.	Return call	✓	Haley
12-19	Spiver Gordon	627-8458	Quincy, Fla.	~~Fundraising~~ Ideal	✓	Haley
12-19	Rhodes A. [illegible]	354-4474	Jackson, Miss.	PEOPLE'S FUND RAISING CONV. BUSINESS	Pd	✓ Hollander, Haley
12-22	Ronnie Moore		Plaquemine	Business	✓	accepted by Ronnie Pigee
12-23	[illegible]	AS 82-312				[illegible]

CREDIT CARD CALLS CHARGED TO NATIONAL CORE

Oct.- Nov.-Dec.

Baines, Bruce	$ 28.65
Carey, Gordon	117.47
Coleman, Val	1191.46
Cox, B. Elton	7.90
Dennis, Dave	352.21
Duncan, Chet	130.60
Farmer, James	162.20
Gore, Robert	179.56
Gordon, Spiver	1095.66
Haley, Richard	57.55
Hollander, Ed	315.39
Lesser, Mike	80.20
Lockett, Winston	126.15
McCain, Jim	12.65
McKissick, Floyd	188.76
Moore, Ronnie	
Rachlin, Carl	243.20
Reynolds, Ike	100.16
Rich, Marvin	54.12
Robinson, Frank	9.40
Smith, Jerome	334.15
Tournour, Eugene	47.60

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

NAME CORE Southern Office

week of ~~DATE~~ Jan 19 1965

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
1-14-65	[illegible]	354-1414	Jackson	[illegible]		
1-14-65	Charles Fenton	9316	Jonesboro	[illegible]	✓	~~Haley~~
1-14-65	Oretha Castle	859-9949	Monroe	Research	✓	Haley
1-14-65	Ronnie Moore	349-2388	Monroe	Shipment on clothing	✓	Haley
					✓	Accepted by Mr. Haley

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE 1- 4-14-65

NAME

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
1/4/65	R. Moore	342-8388	Baton Rouge	Program Development	✓	✓ DD
1/5/65	M. [illegible]	688-0831	Atlanta		✓	✓ DD
1/5/65		CO7-6270	NYC		Pd	Haley
1-5-65		627-8458	Quincy		Pd	Haley
1-5-65	[illegible]		Jackson		Pd	Suarez
1-6-65		325-7610	Monroe		Pd	Haley
1-6-65	?	627-8458	Quincy	Details on shooting	Pd	Hollander
1/7/65	Dick Jewett	354-4174	Jackson	Meeting in [illegible]	✓	Dennis
1/7/65	O. [illegible]		[illegible]	Program	✓	Dennis
1/7						
1/8/65		342-8388	Baton Rouge	Trip of [illegible]	✓	Dennis
1/9/65	R. Moore	342-8388	Baton Rouge	Trip to B.R.	✓	Dottie for Dennis
1-10-65	B. Yates	342-8388	Baton Rouge	[illegible] to BR	✓	Hollander
1-11-65	Natl. Office	CO7-6270	N.Y. N.Y.	[illegible] matters concerning trip	✓	
1-11-65	Ronnie Moore		Baton Rouge		✓	accepted by R. Haley
1-12	Chas Fenton		Jonesboro	research	Pd	✓ Judi
1-13-65	Isaac Reynolds		Miami Fla	return trip	✓	Haley
1-13-65	Ronnie Moore	342-8388	Baton Rouge	research	✓	Judi
1-13	Bill Yates		Clinton	[illegible]	Collect	Judi
1-14	Chas Fenton		Jonesboro	research	✓	Judi & Haley
1-14-65	Dick Jewett	354-4174	Jackson	Clothing being sent	✓	Haley

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE Jan 17, 1965

NAME CORE Southern Office

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
1-17	Connie Moor	342-8388	Baton Rouge	Rent	✓	Hollander
1-17	Castle & Fenton	9316	Jonesboro	Church Burning	✓	Haley
1-17	" "	"	"	"	✓ "	"
1-17	" "	"	"	"	✓ "	"
1-17	N.Y. Times	LA41000	N.Y.C.	" Telegram	✓ "	"
1-17	Justice Dept.		W. D.	" Telegram	✓	"

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

DATE Jan. 18-26, 1965

NAME CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
1-18	Ronnie Moore	342-8388	Baton Rouge		✓	Haley
1-18	Mr. Spencer		Alexandria	FHA	✓	Judi
1-19	F.D.P.		Washington	Staff Conf.	✓	Dave
1-19	Mrs. Devine		Wash	Staff conf.	✓	Dave
1-19	Dept. of Ag.		Wash.	FHA		Judi
1-20	FDP		Wash.	Annie Devine		Deb
1-25	Ronnie Moore	342-8388	Baton Rouge		✓	Haley
1-26	Marv Rich		New York	Talk	✓	Hollander
1-26	R. Moore	342-8388	Baton Rouge	Find Jerome	✓	Dennis
1-26	L. C. Dason	735-6024	Bogalusa, La.	Testing	✓	Haley
1-26	R. Moore.	735-6024	Bogalusa.	Testing	✓	Haley
1-26	R. Moore		Bogalusa	Voter Reg.	✓	Dennis
1-26	Jerome Smith	343-8388	Baton Rouge	College conf.	✓	Dennis

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE Jan 27-29-1965

NAME CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Duplicate

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD.	COLLECT C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
1-27	Connie Moore	342 8388	Baton Rouge	Voters Reg. Testing		✓	Dave
1-27	Jac Wasserman	525-6468					
1-29	Connie Moore					✓	Haley
1-29	Jim McCain		New York	Trip to San Francisco	✓		Reynolds

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE 2-1 through 4-65

NAME CORE
Duplicate

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
2-1-65	N.Y. C Richard Haley		N. Y.	Money	✓	Dennis
2-1-65	Joe Smith	775-6300	Baton Rouge		✓	~~Hollander~~ & Smith
2/1/65	D. Jewell	352-9105	Jackson	Program	✓	Dennis
2/2/65	B. Yates	EL 7-8507	B. Rouge	Reports	✓	Dennis
2/2/65	R. Moore	775-4754	B. Rouge	—	✓	Dennis
2/2	R. Moore	775-4754	"	Program	Collect	Hollander
2-2	Dick Jewell	352-9788	Jackson	Watts Check	✓	Jones
2-2	Staff to staff.	"	Jackson	"	✓	Jones
2-2	Sharon ~~[illegible]~~	325-7610	Monroe	Car	✓	Dennis
2-2	Oretha		Jonesboro	Potts	✓	Dennis
~~2-2~~	~~[illegible]~~		~~Sumter, S.C.~~	~~Program~~	~~✓~~	~~Dennis~~
2-3	Oretha Castle	J	Jonesboro	Information on car	✓	Jones
2-3	Bennie Moore		Baton Rouge	Vacation	✓	Jones
2-3	Bennie Moore		Baton Rouge	Vacation	✓	Dennis
2-3	Bennie Moore		Baton Rouge	Steve & Bill Beaten in Bog.	✓	Jones
2-4	Bill Yates	732-7449	Bogalusa	Information		Joe Reynolds
2-1	J. Johnson	342-8388	Baton Rouge	Information	✓	Bonnie Siegel

38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE 2-5 – 2-13

NAME CORE

Duplicate

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
2/5			Canton, Miss.	Fed. Pro.		✓ Judi
2/5	Jesse Morris	352-9788	Jackson, Miss.	fed pro.		✓ Judi
2/10	Cathy Culpepper		MONROE	abeather check	Collect	Hollander
2/9	Liz Fusco	352-9605	JACKSON	HALEY'S REPORT	Pd.	Hollander
2/10	Ronnie Sigal	342-8388	B.R.	"	"	"
2/10	Spiwes Gordon	627-8458	QUINCY	"	"	"
2/10	Sondra Fairmon	ALG-6840	AMHERST, MASS.	DAVE CAN'T COME TO CONF.	Pd.	"
2/10	Jerome-Rudy	474-3467	Syracuse	JEROME'S PHOTOS RUDY'S CONF.	Pd.	"
2/11	Jetonia Smith	775-6302	Baton Rouge	College Conference	✓	D. Dennis
2/12	Frank Robinson	773-6362	Sumter, S.C.	Visit to S.C.	✓	D. Dennis
2/13	Frank Robinson	773-6382	Sumter, S.C.	time of arrival	✓	D. Dennis
2/13						

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE Feb. 11, 1965

NAME CORE
Duplicate

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
2-11	Castle	AC318 325-7610	Monroe, La.	Interview NY Times reporter	Pd	✓
	Moore	342-8388	Baton R.	"	Pd	✓
	Haley	523-7204	New Orl.	Bogalusa meeting	coll.	✓
	Haley	523-7204	New Orl.	Canton report	coll.	✓
2-12	Castle	325-7610	Monroe	Clothing shipment	Pd	✓
2-13	Haley	523-7204	New Orl.	Book order	coll	✓

COPY

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE 2-16 - 2-20 - 1965

NAME CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St. N.O. La. Richard Haley

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
2-16	Nat. Ofc. (Rich)	CO 7 6270	NYC	Collier INCIDENT	Pd	✓
	SCHIFFMAN	656- 9998	NESHOBA CO	"	Pd	✓
	Collier	656- 4494	"	"	Pd	✓
	Haley	523- 7204	NEW ORLEANS	Arrest IN Meridian	Coll	✓
2-17	Moore	348 8388	BATON ROUGE	Bills + VACATION	Pd	✓
2-19	Haley	523- 7204	NEW ORLEANS	Arrest IN BOGALUSA	Coll	✓
	Hicks	732 7449	BOGALUSA LA.	"	Pd	✓
	"	"	"	"	"	✓
	Mundy	RE 2 9162	"	"	"	✓
	Fenton	7316	Jonesboro	Arrest in Ruston	"	✓
2-20	Haley	523- 7204	NEW Orleans	Collier credit card	Coll	✓

COPY

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

DATE February 15, 1965

NAME CORE Southern Office
1309 Dryades Street - New Orleans, La.

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
2/15	Eric Weinberger		Meridian Miss	Press Release	collect	Ike Reynolds
2/16	"		"	"	"	Ed Hollander.
2/16	Ronny Johnson	687-4473	Plaquemine La.	fed. pro.	pd.	Judi ✓
2-16	George Smith	485-9286	Meridian	Collier	Pd	Judi
2-17	Eric Weinberger	485-9286	Meridian	news of 15 out of jail	collect	Hollander

Cop

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE February 22 through 26, 1965

NAME CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street - New Orleans, La.

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD.,C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
2-21	Jonesboro		Shreveport La	Check Fenton Case	Pd	✓
	Personal	—	—	—	781 to Chk. acc	✓
2-22	Haley	523 7704	from Raymond in Canton	Collier	Call	✓
	Mrs. Collier	601 656-4494	Neshoba Co.	Collier	Pd	✓
2-23	Carl Rachlin	CO 7 6270	NYC	Edwards & Brown Arrest	Pd	✓
	"	"	"	"	"	✓
2-22	M. Lovelace		Jackson Miss.	Personal	"	to M. Suarez Charge
2-23	J. Stone	434 0290	Shreveport	Edwards & Brown Arrest	"	✓
	Haley		From J. Stone	" "	Call	✓
	"	"	"	"	"	✓
	J. Stone	434 0290	Shreveport	"	Pd	✓
	Lois Logas	JO 73430	San Francisco	Annual Hire	✓	Ike Reynolds
2-24	Claudia Edwards	Pub Phone	Shreveport	out of Jail	Call	Hollander
2-24	Jerome Smith	CO 7-6270	NYC	Jonesboro	Pd	Hollander
2-24	R. Haley	533 9904	Shreveport	Routine Report	Call	✓
2-25	Eric Weinberger	485-9286	Meridian	Demonstration	Pd	Hollander
	Dave Dennis	354-1548	Jackson	"	"	Hollander
2-26	R. Haley	Bachard	from Canton	Suspicious death	Call	✓
	Young Steel	485 9132	Meridian	Check on Weinbergs	Pd	✓
	"	"	"	"	"	✓
=	Monroe	325 7610	Monroe	Auto Repairs	Call	✓

Copy

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

DATE March 9, 1965

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

NAME CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street New Orleans La.

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
3-9-65	Fenton	9989	Jonesboro	Check on Call	✓	V. Jones
3-9-65	Mr. Haley	354 4474	Jackson Miss.	Telegram sent from farmer	Pd	V. Jones
3-9-65	Mr. Haley	352 0582	Jackson Miss.	" "	Pd	V. Jones
3-9	Dick Jewett	354-4474	Jackson	Mrs. Harvey	(?)	deb
3-8	Barbara Chaney	485-9286	MERIDIAN	Selma Trip	Pd	Hollander
3-10	Dave Dennis	3210	Jonesboro	cancel flight	Pd	Jones
3-11	Al Culpepper	325-7610	MONROE	Jerome Coming	Pd.	Hollander
3-11	Monroe	375-7610	Monroe	Jerome trip to Jonesboro	Pd	Jones
3-12	Jerome Smith	523 7204	Jackson Miss	flight to Monroe	Call	Jones
3/15	Jerome Smith		Jonesboro	Program	C.C.	Dennes
3/15	" "		"	"	"	"
3/15	"		"	"	"	"
3/15	"		"	"	"	"
3/15	R. Moore		B. Rouge	Program	Pd	"
3/15	"		"	"	"	"
3/16	B. Yates	342-4388	B. Rouge ~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~	✓	Dennis ~~Deb~~
~~3/17~~	Ed Hollander ~~[illegible]~~	7316	Jonesboro	Names of States	✓	Debbie
3/18	Bill Yates	732-2449		Jackson checks	✓	deb
3/18	National	CO-7-6270	New York	"	✓	deb
3/18	Dick Jewett	354-4474	Jackson	"	✓	deb
3/18	National	CO-7-6270	N.Y.			

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE ____________________

NAME COPC ____________________

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
3/12	ORETHA CASTLE ~~Dave Dennis~~	9989	Jonesboro	SCHOOL BOYCOTT	Pd.	[illegible]
3/12	"	"	"	"	"	"

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

DATE

NAME COPY

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
3/23	Bill Yates	EL7-8507	Baton Rouge, La	returning film	Pd	Judi ✓
3/23	Bruce Baines		Dallas Tex	research	Pd	Judi ✓
3/25	Richard Jewett	354-4479	Jackson	Checks	Pd	Jones
3/25	Richard Jewett	354-4479	Jackson	Checks	Pd	Jones
3/28	Joel Robenstein	732-7449	Bogalusa	BOY POSSIBLY BEATEN IN JAIL	Pd.	Hollander
3/30	Joel Rubenstein	RE 2-9162	"	Mr. Burris	Pd	Jones
3/30	Joel Rubenstein	RE2-9162	"	Dr. Rapoport trip here	Pd	Jones
3/30	Bill Yates	342-8388	Baton Rouge	Dr. Rapoport trip here	Pd	Jones
3/31	Mrs. Hicks	732-7449	Bogalusa	Trip to San Francisco	Pd	Jones
3/31	Gottstein	SE 1-6932	San Francisco	Trip of Mrs Hicks	Pd	Jones
3/31	Geo Raymond	859-9944	Canton	New release of 4/3 Testing	Collect	Hollander
3/31	Gottstein	431-3621	San Francisco	Trip ~~of~~ Mrs. Hicks	Pd	Jones
4-1-65	Judith Rollins	442-7642	Alexandria	Check	Pd	Jones
4-1-65	Geo. Raymond	859-9944	Canton	testing	collect	deb
4-2-65	Joel Rubenstein	RE 2-9162	Bogalusa.	Dr. in Jail	Pd	Jones
"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Copy

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE Apr. 4, 1965

NAME Richard Haley

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
4/4	Rubenstein	732-7447	Bogalusa	Routine contact	Pd	✓
	Castle	7316	Jonesboro	"	Pd	✓
	McCain	773 2353	Sumter	My visit to Sumter		incompl.
4/18	Vol.	CO-7-6270	NY	Farmer	Pd	✓

Copy

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE 4-2-65

NAME debbie bernstein (& dave)

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
4-2	mccain	773-2353	sumter	S.C. summer	pd.	✓
4/7	Spiver	627-8455	Jersey	Program	Pd.	✓
4/6	R. Moore	342-4388	Baton Rouge	Plaquemine	Pd	✓
4/6	O. Castle	3635	Jonesboro		Pd	✓
4/7.	B. Yates	732-7449	Bogalusa	demonstration	Pd	✓
4/7	O. Castle	7316	Jonesboro	to find Ed + Ronnie	Pd	✓
4/7	Ed Holland	7316	Jonesboro	Farmer's arrival	Pd	✓
4/7.	Nancy	CO7-6270	New York	Farmer's arrival	Pd	✓
4/7	Nancy	CO7-6270	New York	Farmer's arrival	Pd	✓
4/7	B. Yates	RE2-9162	Bogalusa	Press Conference + Farmer's	Pd	✓
4-7	Hicks	732-7449	Bogalusa	Klan	Pd	✓
~~4-7~~		~~VN-3-4218~~	~~San Francisco~~			
4-7	Hicks	732-7449	Bogalusa	Klan	Pd	✓
~~4-7~~		~~HI-5-9458~~	~~Boston~~			
4/7	M. Neil	AS48230	New York			
4/8	Oretha	3653	Jonesboro	Bogalusa	Pd	✓
4/8	Yates	732-7449	Bogalusa		Pd	✓
4/8	Yates	"	Bogalusa	—	Pd	✓
4/8	Yates	"	"	—	Pd	✓
4/9	at MRS. JACKSON'S	3635	Jonesboro	KU Studs. to ARRIVE 4/10 3 PM	Pd	KU Student
4/9	Yates	732-7449	Bogalusa	EVENTS OF THE EVENING	Pd	DENNIS

38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

Copy

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE ____________

NAME ____________

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
4/5	Joel Rubenstein	732-7149	Bogalusa	Students fr KU	Pd	Hollander

COPY

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE ____________

NAME: Dave Dennis

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COM.
4/13	Nancy Cooper	688-0331	Atlanta	F.D.P.	✓	✓
4/13	George Wiley	CO7-6270	N.Y.		✓	
4/13	Elva Coleman	CO7-6270	N.Y.	Check	✓	✓
4/13	Rudy Lombard	474-3467	Syracuse	F.D.P.	✓	✓
4/13	Ronnie Moore	343-8388	B.R.	Program	✓	✓
4/13	Ronnie Moore	342-8388	B.R.	"	✓	✓
4/14	George Raymond	859-9949	Canton	Talk	✓	✓
4/14	Dona Richards		Washington	F.D.P.	✓	✓

Copy

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE 4/5

NAME Judi Nusbaum

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
✓ 4/5	Station	CO7-6270	N.Y.C.	Bus.		✓
✓ 4/5	Station	CO7-6270	NYC	Bus		✓
✓ 4/6	Bill Yates		Bogalusa	Bus		✓
✓ 4/15	Eva Levy	CO7-6270	NYC	Bus		✓
✓ 4/29	Bill Yates		Baton Rouge	Bus		✓

F.D.P.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

DATE ______________

NAME Dave Den-

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TELEPHONE NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
4/21	Dretha	7316	Jonesboro	FDP meeting	✓	D.D.
4/21	Ed -	732-7449	Bogalusa		✓	D.D.
4/21	Jan Goodman	332-7732	Wash.	FDP	✓	D.D.
4/21	L. Waley	CD7-6270	N.Y.	FDP	✓	D.D.
4/22	R. Moore	342-9388	B.R.		✓	D.D.
4/23	R. Moore	342-9388	B.R.	trip	✓ c.c.	D.D.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

DATE April 20—

NAME

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TELEPHONE NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
✓ 4/20/65	Ed. Hollander	523-7204.	Bogalusa	Report on Demonstration	Collect ~~C.C.~~	accepted by Jones
✓ 4/22/65	W. [illegible]	752-3673	Chicago	Summer Prog. Collier	✓	✓
✓ 4/21/65	M. Rich	WO4-8310	N.Y.C.	Routine	Pd	Jones for Haley
✓ 4/22/65	M. Rich	WO4-8310	N.Y.C.		Pd	incomplete
✓ 4/22/65	Jerome Smith			State troopers in Bogalusa	Collect ~~C.C.~~	Jones
✓ 4/22/65	Lochett	427-8240	Chicago Ill.		Pd	Haley
✓ 4/22/65	R. Moore	342-0724	Baton Rouge	Trip to Wash.	Pd	Haley
✓ 4/22/65	Christine Wright	683-8232	Clinton La.	concerning mailing of check	Pd	Jones
✓ 4/24	Charles Hicks	832-7449	Bogalusa	Robt coming to town	Pd	Hollander

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE ____________

NAME ____________

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TELEPHONE NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
✓ 4/21	Willie Ellis	732-7449	Bogalusa	Gov. Collins telegram	Pd	✓ Hollander
✓ 4/26	VAL COLEMAN DAVE DENNIS	607-6270	NYC	many matters	Pd	Haley Hollander
✓ 4/26	Sears Buckley	342-F388	Baton Rouge	his check	Collect	Hollander
✓ 4/30	Val Coleman	607-6270	NYC	GREGORY ARRANGEMENTS.	Pd	Hollander
✓ 5/1	Robt. Hicks	732-7449	Bogalusa	GREGORY TRANSPORTATION	Pd	Hollander

38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE ____________

NAME Copy

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
4/15	Will Ussery	732-7449	Bogalusa	their plans	Pd.	Dennis
4/15	Helg & Val	CO76270	New York		Pd	Dennis Ed —
4/15	R. Moore	342-8388	B. Rouge		.Cc	Dennis —
4/16	Val Coleman	CO76270	NYC.		Pd	Hollander
4/16	Joel Rabenstein	732-7449	Bogalusa		Pd.	Hollander
	R. Moore	342-8388	Baton R	Routine	Pd	Haley
4/17	S. Burger	342-8388	Baton R	Sears Buckley	Pd	〃
	R. Haley	From	R. Moore Bogalusa	Farmers appearance	Col.	✓
	〃	〃	W. Ussery Bogalusa	〃	〃	✓
4/19	Haley	325-7410	Monroe	Genl discussion	Pd.	Hollander
4/19	Gordon	3257204	Plaq.	Routine	Col	✓

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE

NAME: COPY

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COM.
4/16	For Geo. Raymond	857-9944	CANTON, MISS	RETURN HIS CALL	Pd	✓ Hollander
4/16	RONNIE MOORE	342-8388	Baton Rouge	Stickney, etc	Pd	✓ Hollander
4/16	PAUL STICKNEY	AD4-8700 EXT 236	WASH DC	HIS COMING DOWN	Pd	✓ Hollander
4/16	WILL USSERY	RE2-2719	Bogalusa		Collect	✓ Hollander
4/16	Chas. Williams	732-7447	Bogalusa	HOODED MEN AT JAIL	Pd	✓ Hollander
4/16	Geo. Raymond	857-9944	CANTON, MISS		Collect	✓ Hollander
4/17	Sharon Burger	342-8388	Baton R	FDP Conf.	Pd	✓ Deb
4/17	Val Coleman		NY	Bogalusa	Pd	✓ Deb

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE____________

NAME Copy

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
4/17	Willie Ellis	732-7449	Bogalusa		Pd.	Ussery, Hollander
4/18	Wm. Yates	342-0724	BATON ROUGE FREEDOM HOUSE	TRANSC	Pd.	Hollander
4/18	—	892-4893	Covington, La.		Pd.	Mr. Simms

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row

New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE ____________

NAME Copy

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TEL. NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
4/15	Val Coleman	CO7-6270	NYC	Summer brochure	Pd.	Hollander
4/15	State Desk MORNING ADVOCATE	DI2-6121	BR	Checking Richard Adams in Bogalusa	Pd.	Hollander

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

DATE

1-318-555 1212

NAME

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TELEPHONE NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED	BY
✓ 5/10/65	Chicgo CORE	427-8240	CH To date KACC Date	mini Court Am Early	Pd	✓	EARLY
✓ 5/11	A.B. CRAFT	436-3631	Lake Charles	SEE ABOUT ANSWER PEREZ	Pd.		Hollander
✓ 5/11	James Brown	BARBER SHOP	Bogalusa	TROUBLE PICKETING	Collect		Hollander
✓ 5/11	Willy Ellis	927-3876	Homer	operation Head Start	Pd		Early
✓ 5/11	Fred Mack	938-7119	La. Greenwood	" "	Pd		Early
✓ 5/11	Ronnie Moore		Baton Rouge	Various	Collect		Hollander
✓ 5/12	Fred Mack	938-7119	Greenwood	Op. Hdstrt.	Collect		Early
✓ 5/12	Charles Currier		Bogalusa	Genl	Collect		Hollander
✓ 5/12	Mr. Wilkerson	247-6151	Grambling	Op. Hdstrt	Pd		Early
✓ 5/12	Mr. Dodd	927-3874	Homer	Op Hdstrt	Pd		Early
✓ 5/12	Mr. Mack	938-7119	Shreveport	Op Hd Start	Pd		Early
✓ 5/13	Val Coleman	CO 7-6270	NYC	KDCC	Pd.		Hollander
✓ 5/13	"	"	"	"	"		"
✓ 5/13	A.B. Craft	436-3631	Lake Charles	"	"		"
✓ 5/14	Personal	212-577-2345	NYC	Personal	Pd [illegible] .75		Currier
✓ 5/14	Dr. Parham	582-1661	NYC	O.H	Pd		Early
✓ 5/14	Willy Ellis	927-3874	Homer	O. Hedstrt	Pd		Early
✓ 5/14	Al Culpepper	325-7610	Monroe	O "	Pd		Early
✓ 5/14	Personal		NYC	PERSONAL	$1.00		Early
✓ 5/14	Sprowal	425-1695	Shreveport	O Hdstrt			Early
5/14	~~Bob Fletcher~~		Waveland	SNCC Photo CORE Photo	Pd	✓	Currier
✓ 5/15	Joe Morse	485-9286	Meridian	HOSPITAL FOR FROLEE NARRIS	Collect		Hollander
✓ 5/17	M. Rich	212-961-8210	NYC	Money for trip	Pd		Currier

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

DATE 5/10

NAME Judi

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TELEPHONE NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
✓ 5/10	Eve Levy	507-6270	NY	bus		✓
✓ 5/17	Judy Willis			bus	Collect	✓
✓ 5/21	Vac Wasserman		Atlanta	Conference		✓

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

DATE May

NAME Mike Lesser

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TELEPHONE NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
5/10/65	Tom Lobe	984924	Richmond Indiana	Recruiting	P.D.	✓
5/14/65	James Brown	RE 2-9162	Bogalusa	Leon Rafod in Franklin Jail	Collect	V. Jones
~~5/15~~	~~Val Coleman~~	~~212-MO 3-5209~~	~~NYC~~	~~New~~	~~Pd~~	~~not completed~~ Currier
✓5/15	Arthur Evans		Cleveland Ohio	money for Hospital for Ira Lee Davis	Pd	Hollander
✓5/17	James Brown		Bogalusa	Report on Negotiation	Collect	Hollander
✓5/17	Geo. Raymond	859-9944	Canton, Miss	Brandon March	Pd	Hollander
✓5/18	Alan Gartner	617-EL4-7067	Cambridge Boston, Mass	CORE photo	Pd	not completed Currier
✓5/18	Tony Ferranti	617-KI 7-8600	Boston	CORE photo	Pd	✓ Currier
✓5/18	Alan Gartner	617-EL4-7067	Cambridge Boston	CORE Photo	Station Pd after 7:00PM	not completed Currier
✓5/18	"	Boston CORE 617-445-9458	Roxbury Boston	CORE photo	Person Pd	not completed Currier
✓5/18	"	617-EL4-7067	Cambridge (Boston)	CORE photo	Station after 9:00PM Pd	✓ Currier
✓5/19	Wiley		NYC	Bogalusa	~~Person~~	✓ Currier
✓5/20	Dan Wiley	212-CO7-6271	NYC	"	Station	✓ Currier
✓5/21	Geo. Raymond	859-9944	Canton	Ronkin March	Collect	✓ Hollander
✓5/22	Roy Ann Burris	RE 2-9162	Bogalusa	situation of pickets	Station	✓ Currier
✓5/22	Val Coleman	416-924-6631-ext 339	Toronto	Farmer	Person	✓ Currier
✓5/23	Hicks	1-732-7449	Bogalusa	Check on Arrival	Station	✓ Currier
✓5/23	Moore Ronnie(?)	342-8388	Baton Rouge	re collect about fundraising in Phila.	Pd. Collect	✓ Currier
✓5/23	Val Coleman	416-924-6631 x 339	Toronto	Bogalusa	from us collect to Val-	no cost to southern office ✓ Currier
✓5/23	"	"	"	for SLF	Pd Person	Currier

38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE May

NAME CORE Southern Office

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TELEPHONE NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
✓ 5-5.65	Ronnie Moore	342-8388	Baton Rouge		Collect	V.J. Ed Hollander
✓ 5-6-65	Station neg Brown	342-8388	Baton Rouge	Sears Buckley check		Vonnie Jones
✓ 5-6-65	Rich Nannas	RE 2-9162	Bogalusa	testing of public fac.	collect	V. Jones
✓ 5-6-65	Joel Rubenstein	RE 2-9162	Bogalusa	Rita Marsh & testing	Pd.	V. Jones
✓ 5-7-65	Ronnie Moore	342-0724	Baton Rouge		Pd	D. Dennis
✓ ''	''	''	''	''	Collect	''
✓ 5-9-65	Station	325-7610	Monroe	Chris [illegible] check	Pd	V. Jones

COPY

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

DATE 5-24- 5-26-65

NAME CORE

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TELEPHONE NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
5/24/65	Tony Ferranti	617-KI7-8600	~~Station~~ Cambridge	Photo	Pd station	✓ Currier
"	"	"	"	"	"	✓ Currier
"	Dawson Ed	1-732-7449	Bogalusa	News	Pd person	✓ Currier
"	Station	1-732-7449	"	"	Pd	~~not~~ ✓ Currier
~~5/25~~	~~Val Coleman~~	[redacted]	"	"	Pd	not comp Currier
~~5/25~~	~~Val Coleman~~	~~416-924-1131 x 35"~~		"	Pd	
5/25	Val	212-254-3517	"	News	Pd	✓ Currier
5-25	Dick Jewett	354-4474	Jackson	Checks	Pd	Jones
5-25	Ronnie Moore	342-8388	B.R.	Checks	Pd	Jones
5-25	Ronnie	342-0724	B.R.	Checks	Pd	Jones
5-26	Vira Mae Hargrave	235-0567	Lafayette	Op. Hdstrt	Pd	Early
5-26	Station	617-KI7-8600	Cambridge	Photo	Pd	✓ Currier
"	"	"	"	"	"	✓ Currier
~~5-26~~	~~Bill Rubenstein~~	~~732-7449~~	~~Bogalusa~~	~~Incident~~	~~Pd~~	~~not completed~~ Currier
5-26	Geo Raymond	859-9944	Canton	RANKIN MARCH	Collect	Hollander
5-26	Val Coleman	PL 2-8060	NYC	"	Pd	Hollander
5-26	Gary Craven	1634	Tallulah	Testing	Pd	Hollander
5-26	"	"	"	"	"	"
5-26	Mike Jones	732-7449	Bogalusa	EVENTS	Pd	Hollander
~~5/26~~	~~Joel Dinkenstein~~	~~504-342-8388~~				
5/1	Bob Fletcher	601-366-9721	Tougaloo	Rankin march photo	Pd	not completed Currier

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

RECORD OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS DATE 5-26-65

NAME Dennis

DATE	PERSON CALLED	TELEPHONE NO.	PLACE	PURPOSE	COLLECT PD., C.C.	CHECK IF COMPLETED
5-26	Art Thomas	?	Greenville Miss.	Staff Conf.	Paid	✓
5-26	Tom Peterson	CO7-6220	NC	Bus	Pd	Judi

[1964]

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS			AMOUNT
170 2743	9-24	DONALDSNVL	LA	FR PLAQUMNDLA	175
	9-24	DONALDSNVL	LA	FR PLAQUMNDLA	35
	9-24	BATONROUGE	LA	FR DONLDVLDLA	40
	9-24	SYRACUSE	NY	FR JNSBORO LA	915
	9-24	CLINTON	LA	FR BATONRULAA	165
	9-25	JONESBORO	LA	FR MONROE LA	85
	9-25	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR MONROE LA	500
	9-25	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR JNSBORO LA	339
	9-25	BATONROUGE	LA	FR JNSBORO LA	420
	9-25	BATONROUGE	LA	FR PLAQUMNDLA	25
	9-25	DONALDSNVL	LA	FR PLAQUMNDLA	55
	9-25	MONROE	LA	FR BATONRUDLA	150
	9-25	MONROE	LA	FR BATONRUDLA	178
	9-25	MONROE	LA	FR BATONRUDLA	50
	9-25	MONROE	LA	FR DONLDVLDLA	206

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	63			

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS			AMOUNT
170 2743	9-26	JONESBORO	LA	FR PLAQUMNDLA	320
	9-26	BATONROUGE	LA	FR PLAQUMNDLA	40
	9-26	BATONROUGE	LA	FR PLAQUMNDLA	40
	9-26	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR BATONRUDLA	258
	9-26	BATONROUGE	LA	FR CLINTONDLA	45
	9-26	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR BATONRUDLA	75
	9-26	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR BATONRUDLA	80
	9-26	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR BATONRUDLA	53
	9-27	BATONROUGE	LA	FR CLINTONDLA	45
	9-27	BATONROUGE	LA	FR CLINTONDLA	285
	9-27	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR BATONRUDLA	778
	9-27	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR BATONRUDLA	40
	9-27	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR BATONRUDLA	40
	9-27	ZACHARY	LA	FR NORLNS DLA	120
	9-27	JONESBORO	LA	FR MONROE LA	50

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	64			

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS			AMOUNT
170 2743	9-27	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR BATONRUDLA	110
	9-27	BATONROUGE	LA	FR PLAQUMNDLA	25
	9-27	BATONROUGE	LA	FR PLAQUMNDLA	79
	9-28	ALEXANDRIA	LA	FR BATONRUDLA	141
	9-28	MONROE	LA	FR BATONRUDLA	150
	9-28	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR BATONRUDLA	166
	9-28	BATONROUGE	LA	FR CLINTONDLA	35
	9-28	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR BATONRUDLA	75
	9-28	BATONROUGE	LA	FR JNSBORO LA	200
	9-28	MONROE	LA	FR JNSBORO LA	85
	9-28	MONROE	LA	FR JNSBORO LA	50
	9-28	DONALDSNVL	LA	FR PLAQUMNDLA	164
	9-28	DONALDSNVL	LA	FR PLAQUMNDLA	73
	9-28	DONALDSNVL	LA	FR PLAQUMN LA	91
	9-29	JONESBORO	LA	FR SYRACSE NY	180

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	65			

[1964]

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	AMOUNT
170 2743	9-19	BATONROUGE LA FR NORLNS DLA	238
	9-19	NEWORLEANS LA FR BATONRUDLA	110
	9-19	MONROE LA FR BATONRUDLA	90
	9-19	MONROE LA FR BATONRUDLA	445
	9-19	BATONROUGE LA FR DONLDVLDLA	40
	9-19	DONALDSNVL LA FR PLAQUMNDLA	73
	9-19	DONALDSNVL LA FR PLAQUMNDLA	68
	9-19	BATONROUGE LA FR LEESVLE LA	180
	9-19	CLINTON LA FR MONROE LA	450
	9-20	MONROE LA FR NORLNS DLA	[illegible]
	9-20	MONROE LA FR BATONRUDLA	135
	9-20	BATONROUGE LA FR NORLNS DLA	110
	9-20	DONALDSNVL LA FR MONROE LA	353
	9-20	[illegible] LA FR LEESVLE LA	225
	9-20	BATONROUGE LA FR JNSBORO LA	[illegible]

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	60			

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	AMOUNT
170 2743	9-20	BATONROUGE LA FR PLAQUMNDLA	25
	9-21	MONROE LA FR BATONRUDLA	295
	9-21	DONALDSNVL LA FR BATONRUDLA	128
	9-21	DONALDSNVL LA FR BATONRUDLA	141
	9-21	NEWORLEANS LA FR BATONRUDLA	125
	9-21	MONROE LA FR BATONRUDLA	470
	9-21	BATONROUGE LA FR CLINTONDLA	645
	9-21	INNIS LA FR BATONRUDLA	85
	9-21	CLINTON LA FR BATONRUDLA	45
	9-21	CLINTON LA FR BATONRUDLA	75
	9-21	MONROE LA FR JNSBORO LA	50
	9-21	BATONROUGE LA FR JNSBORO LA	250
	9-21	NEWORLEANS LA FR MONROE LA	432
	9-21	PLAQUEMINE LA FR BATONRU LA	159
	9-22	BATONROUGE LA FR PLAQUMNDLA	95

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	61			

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	AMOUNT
170 2743	9-22	MONROE LA FR BATONRUDLA	50
	9-23	DONALDSNVL LA FR ZACHARYDLA	50
	9-23	CLINTON LA FR BATONRUDLA	45
	9-23	MONROE LA FR BATONRUDLA	300
	9-23	MONROE LA FR BATONRUDLA	360
	9-23	NEW YORK NY FR CLINTONDLA	160
	9-23	JONESBORO LA FR MONROE LA	361
	9-23	BATONROUGE LA FR MONROE LA	200
	9-24	MONROE LA FR JNSBORO LA	85
	9-24	MONROE LA FR JNSBORO LA	82
	9-24	MONROE LA FR JNSBORO LA	217
	9-24	JONESBORO LA FR GRAMBLG LA	284
	9-24	RUSTON LA FR JNSBORO LA	55
	9-24	GRMNGSIMBO LA FR JNSBORO LA	131
	9-24	CLINTON LA FR BATONRULAA	45

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	62			

[1944]

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	AMOUNT
170 2716	9-21	JACKSON MISS FR NORLNS DLA	185
Jerome	10- 6	BROOKLINE MASS FR QUEENS NY	140
170 2719	10-13	NEWTON MASS FR QUEENS NY	140
	8-23	CANTON MISS FR NEWORLNSLA	95
	9-18	NEW YORK NY FR JACKSN MIS	250
	9-19	JACKSON MISS FR KENNER DLA	55
	9-27	NEWORLEANS LA FR SYRACSE NY	505
	9-28	JACKSON MISS FR NEW YORK	365
	9-28	JACKSON MISS FR NEW YORK	160
	9-28	NEWORLEANS LA FR NEW YORK	215
	9-29	NEWORLEANS LA FR NEW YORK	280
	9-30	NEWORLEANS LA FR JACKSN MIS	110
	10- 2	NEW YORK NY FR ATLANTA GA	145
	10- 3	NEWORLEANS LA FR QUEENS NY	1530
	10- 3	SYRACUSE NY FR QUEENS NY	70

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	31			

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	AMOUNT
170 2719	10- 3	SYRACUSE NY FR QUEENS NY	115
	10- 5	NEW YORK NY FR SYRACSE NY	130
	10- 6	NEWORLEANS LA FR SYRACSE NY	215
	10- 7	NEWORLEANS LA FR SYRACSE NY	2040
	10- 7	NEWORLEANS LA FR SYRACSE NY	1070
	10- 9	QUEENS NYC NY FR SYRACSE NY	85
	10- 9	NEW YORK NY FR SYRACSE NY	85
	10- 9	NEWORLEANS LA FR SYRACSE NY	1220
	10- 9	NEW YORK NY FR SYRACSE NY	85
	10-10	NEWORLEANS LA FR SYRACSE NY	1250
	10-10	NEWORLEANS LA FR SYRACSE NY	280
	10-10	NEWORLEANS LA FR SYRACSE NY	140
	10-11	NEWORLEANS LA FR SYRACSE NY	340
	10-11	NEWORLEANS LA FR SYRACSE NY	120
	10-12	SYRACUSE NY FR QUEENS NY	85

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	32			

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS	AMOUNT
170 2719	10-12	MIAMI FLA FR NEW YORK	160
	10-13	SYRACUSE NY FR NEW YORK	255
	10-13	NEWORLEANS LA FR NEW YORK	100
	10-13	NEWORLEANS LA FR NEW YORK	120
	10-13	ATLANTA GA FR NEW YORK	250
	10-14	NEWORLEANS LA FR NEW YORK	[illegible]
	10-15	NEWORLEANS LA FR NEW YORK	[illegible]
170 2720	9-22	NEW YORK NY FR OAKLND CAL	195
	9-26	SAN FRAN CAL FR JACKSN MIS	165
	9-27	NEW YORK NY FR OAKLND CAL	195
	9-29	QUEENS NYC NY FR OAKLND CAL	695
	9-29	EUGENE ORE FR OAKLND CAL	165
	9-30	PHOENIX ARIZ FR OAKLND CAL	175
	10- 6	NEW YORK NY FR OAKLND CAL	175
			175

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
263 6270	34			

[1964]

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER
170 2742

SPIRVER
170 2743

DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS			AMOUNT
10- 7	NEWORLEANS LA	FR	DALLAS TEX	300
10- 9	NEWORLEANS LA	FR	DALLAS TEX	175
10-10	SANANTONIO	FR	DALLAS TEX	220
9- 8	CLINTON LA	FR	BATONR LA	45
9-11	MONROE LA	FR	BATONRU LA	150
9-12	NEWORLEANS LA	FR	BATONRUDLA	200
9-13	BATONROUGE LA	FR	CLINTON LA	75
9-14	NEW YORK NY	FR	CLINTON LA	410
9-14	PLAQUEMINE LA	FR	MONROE LA	250
9-14	MONROE LA	FR	NEWRDS LA	135
9-14	INNIS LA	FR	NEWRDS LA	46
9-14	CLINTON LA	FR	NEWRDS LA	170
9-15	BATONROUGE LA	FR	PLAQUMN LA	40
9-15	DONALDSNVL LA	FR	PLAQUMN LA	73
9-15	STFRANCSVL LA	FR	CLINTON LA	35

BILLING NUMBER [illegible]
PAGE 57
LOCAL TAX
U.S. TAX
TOTAL

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER
170 2743

DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS			AMOUNT
9-15	PLAQUEMINE LA	FR	CLINTON LA	113
9-15	PLAQUEMINE LA	FR	DONLDVL LA	55
9-15	PLAQUEMINE LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	150
9-15	JONESBORO LA	FR	MONROE LA	85
9-15	GRMNGSIMBO LA	FR	MONROE LA	75
9-16	GRMNGSIMBO LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	55
9-16	CLINTON LA	FR	MONROE LA	295
9-16	CLINTON LA	FR	MONROE LA	150
9-16	CLINTON LA	FR	MONROE LA	150
9-16	BATONROUGE LA	FR	MONROE LA	250
9-16	DONALDSNVL LA	FR	BATONRU LA	65
9-16	PLAQUEMINE LA	FR	BATONRU LA	25
9-16	MONROE LA	FR	CLINTON LA	320
9-16	BATONROUGE LA	FR	CLINTONDLA	375
9-16	BATONROUGE LA	FR	CLINTON LA	150

BILLING NUMBER 267 6270
PAGE 58
LOCAL TAX
U.S. TAX
TOTAL

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER
170 2743

DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS			AMOUNT
9-17	PLAQUEMINE LA	FR	MONROE LA	295
9-17	MONROE LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	113
9-17	NEWORLEANS LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	219
9-17	NEWORLEANS LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	257
9-17	MONROE LA	FR	BATONRUDLA	290
9-17	DONALDSNVL LA	FR	BATONRUDLA	128
9-18	DONALDSNVL LA	FR	PLAQUMNDLA	55
9-18	DONALDSNVL LA	FR	PLAQUMNDLA	35
9-18	CLINTON LA	FR	BATONRUDLA	75
9-18	MONROE LA	FR	CLINTONDLA	125
9-18	NEWORLEANS LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	467
9-18	NEWORLEANS LA	FR	MONROE LA	450
9-19	CHICAGO ILL	FR	BATONRUDLA	545
9-19	NEW YORK NY	FR	BATONRUDLA	330
9-19	PLAQUEMINE LA	FR	BATONRUDLA	40

BILLING NUMBER 267 6270
PAGE 59
LOCAL TAX
U.S. TAX
TOTAL

[1944]

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER
170 2743

DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS				AMOUNT
9-29	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	WOODVL MIS	40
9-29	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	PLAQUMNDLA	40
9-29	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	PLAQUMNDLA	53
9-29	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	CLINTONDLA	975
9-29	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	BATONRUDLA	166
9-29	DONALDSNVL	LA	FR	BATONRUDLA	65
9-29	CLINTON	LA	FR	BATONRUDLA	75
9-30	NEW YORK	NY	FR	JNSBORO LA	330
9-30	MONROE	LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	185
9-30	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	175
9-30	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	135
9-30	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	155
9-30	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	303
9-30	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	278
9-30	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	75

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	66			[illegible]

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER
170 2743

DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS				AMOUNT
9-30	SPRING VLY	NY	FR	JNSBORO LA	250
9-30	OSKALOOSA	IOWA	FR	JNSBORO LA	505
9-30	NEW YORK	NY	FR	JNSBORO LA	250
9-30	NEW YORK	NY	FR	RUSTON LA	410
9-30	JACKSON	MISS	FR	BATONRUDLA	265
9-30	CINCINNATI	OHIO	FR	BATONRUDLA	460
10- 1	CLINTON	LA	FR	BATONRUDLA	105
10- 1	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	PLAQUMNDLA	40
10- 1	DONALDSNVL	LA	FR	PLAQUMNDLA	55
10- 1	MONROE	LA	FR	BATONRUDLA	194
10- 1	SPRING VLY	NY	FR	JNSBORO LA	225
10- 1	MONROE	LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	201
10- 1	MONROE	LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	85
10- 1	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	618
10- 1	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	90

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	67			

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER
170 2743

DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS				AMOUNT
10- 1	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	90
10- 1	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	135
10- 1	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	MONROE LA	200
10- 1	NEW YORK	NY	FR	JNSBORO LA	730
10- 1	NEW YORK	NY	FR	JNSBORO LA	80
10- 1	NEW YORK	NY	FR	JNSBORO LA	450
10- 1	NEW YORK	NY	FR	JNSBORO LA	450
10- 1	PONTIAC	MICH	FR	LEESVLE LA	560
10- 1	PONTIAC	MICH	FR	LEESVLE LA	355
10- 2	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR	BATONRU LA	183
10- 2	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	CLINTONDLA	120
10- 2	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	CLINTONDLA	75
10- 2	NEW YORK	NY	FR	PHILA PA	40
10- 2	SPRING VLY	NY	FR	PHILA PA	80
10- 2	MONROE	LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	50

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	68			

[1964]

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS					AMOUNT
170 2743	10- 2	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR	MONROE	LA	1 50
	10- 2	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR	L6ESVLE	LA	1 35
	10- 2	NEW YORK	NY	FR	KENNER	DLA	1 60
	10- 3	JACKSON	MISS	FR	BATONRU	LA	1 60
	10- 3	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	CLINTON	LA	1 50
	10- 3	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	PLAQUMN	LA	87
	10- 3	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	CLINTON	LA	60
	10- 3	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	PLAQUMN	LA	25
	10- 3	DONALDSNVL	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	[illegible]
	10- 3	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	
	10- 3	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	40
	10- 3	JONESBORO	LA	FR	PLAQUMN	LA	1 35
	10- 3	JONESBORO	LA	FR	PLAQUMN	LA	75
	10- 3	DONALDSNVL	LA	FR	WHTCAST	LA	40
	10- 3	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR	LEESVLE	LA	1 50

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	69			

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS					AMOUNT
170 2743	10- 4	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	4 95
	10- 4	JONESBORO	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	1 15
	10- 4	MONROE	LA	FR	NEW YORK		1 95
	10- 5	SAN DIEGO	CAL	FR	JNSBORO	LA	3 15
	10- 5	JACKSON	MISS	FR	MONROE	LA	95
	10- 5	DETROIT	MICH	FR	JNSBORO	LA	4 95
	10- 5	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	MONROE	LA	5 78
	10- 5	CINCINNATI	OHIO	FR	BATONRU	LA	3 40
	10- 5	MONROE	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	4 25
	10- 5	MONROE	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	1 55
	10- 6	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	JNSBORO	LA	3 19
	10- 6	MONROE	LA	FR	JNSBORO	LA	2 17
	10- 6	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR	JNSBORO	LA	1 20
	10- 6	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR	JNSBORO	LA	[illegible]
	10- 6	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	5 78

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	70			

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS					AMOUNT
170 2743	10- 6	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	STFRNVL	LA	65
	10- 6	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	2 78
	10- 7	MONROE	LA	FR	JACKSN	MIS	1 25
	10- 7	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR	JNSBORO	LA	4 00
	10- 7	JACKSON	LA	FR	JNSBORO	LA	1 80
	10- 7	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	JNSBORO	LA	2 50
	10- 7	MONROE	LA	FR	JNSBORO	LA	85
	10- 7	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	MONROE	LA	90
	10- 7	JONESBORO	LA	FR	MONROE	LA	65
	10- 7	JONESBORO	LA	FR	MONROE	LA	65
	10- 7	JONESBORO	LA	FR	MONROE	LA	35
	10- 7	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	JNSBORO	LA	[illegible]
	10- 7	JONESBORO	LA	FR	NORLNS	LA	[illegible]
	10- 7	CHICAGO	ILL	FR	MONROE	LA	[illegible]
	10- 7	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	1 25

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	71			

[1964]

New York Telephone Company
STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS					AMOUNT
170 2743	10- 7	MONROE	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	1 80
	10- 7	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	PLAQUMN	LA	25
	10- 7	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	1 00
	10- 7	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	2 98
	10- 8	JACKSON	MISS	FR	TURTLCR	PA	3 75
	10- 8	MONROE	LA	FR	JNSBORO	LA	50
	10- 8	MONROE	LA	FR	JNSBORO	LA	50
	10- 8	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	JNSBORO	LA	90
	10- 8	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	JNSBORO	LA	1 50
	10- 8	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	LEESVLE	LA	90
	10- 8	JONESBORO	LA	FR	MONROE	LA	85
	10- 8	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	MONROE	LA	4 94
	10- 8	GREENSBURG	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	1 41
	10- 8	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	1 50
	10- 8	NEW ROADS	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	35

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	72			

New York Telephone Company
STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS					AMOUNT
170 2743	10- 8	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	1 25
	10- 8	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	1 25
	10- 8	STFRANCSVL	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	40
	10- 8	CLINTON	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	75
	10- 9	MONROE	LA	FR	JACKSN	MIS	80
	10- 9	JONESBORO	LA	FR	MONROE	LA	1 13
	10- 9	MONROE	LA	FR	JNSBORO	LA	50
	10- 9	JONESBORO	LA	FR	SYRACSE	NY	5 15
	10- 9	JACKSON	MISS	FR	MONROE	LA	95
	10- 9	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	PLAQUMN	LA	1 75
	10- 9	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	NEWRDS	LA	55
	10- 9	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	1 25
	10- 9	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	2 07
	10- 9	MONROE	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	3 50
	10-10	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	PLAQUMN	LA	25

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	73			

New York Telephone Company
STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS					AMOUNT
170 2743	10-10	JACKSON	MISS	FR	BATONRU	LA	1 75
	10-10	JACKSON	MISS	FR	BATONRU	LA	1 45
	10-10	HAMMOND	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	85
	10-10	PONCHATOLA	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	85
	10-10	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	2 25
	10-10	NEW ROADS	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	1 86
	10-10	NEW ROADS	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	73
	10-10	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR	NORLNS	LA	1 15
	10-10	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR	NORLNS	LA	1 15
	10-10	PLAQUEMINE	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	40
	10-10	MONROE	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	3 60
	10-11	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	PLAQUMN	LA	25
	10-11	DONALDSNVL	LA	FR	PLAQUMN	LA	1 09
	10-11	JONESBORO	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	2 25
	10-11	MONROE	LA	FR	BATONRU	LA	5 45

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	74			

[1964]

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS				AMOUNT
170 2743	10-11	MONROE	LA	FR	BATONRU LA	6 45
	10-11	MONROE	LA	FR	PLAQUMN LA	1 80
	10-12	SAN FRAN	CAL	FR	BATONRU LA	4 10
	10-12	NEW YORK	NY	FR	PLAQUMN LA	2 50
	10-12	MONROE	LA	FR	PLAQUMN LA	1 50
	10-12	LEESVILLE	LA	FR	BATONRU LA	1 50
	10-12	GREENSBURG	LA	FR	BATONRU LA	85
	10-12	BATONROUGE	LA	FR	NEWRDS LA	3 98
	10-12	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	BATONRU LA	1 25
	10-12	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	BATONRU LA	1 25
	10-12	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	PLAQUMN LA	1 15
	10-12	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	BATONRU LA	1 25
	10-12	STFRANCSVL	LA	FR	BATONRU LA	40
	10-12	NEW ROADS	LA	FR	BATONRU LA	55
	10-12	SYRACUSE	NY	FR	JNSBORO LA	4 55

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	75			

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

CALLING NUMBER	DATE	DETAILS OF CALLS				AMOUNT
170 2743	10-12	NEWORLEANS	LA	FR	JNSBORO LA	4 03
	10-12	GRMNGSIMBO	LA	FR	MONROE LA	75
	10-12	JONESBORO	LA	FR	ALEXAND LA	2 00
	10-12	JONESVILLE	LA	FR	ALEXAND LA	50
	10-13	MONROE	LA	FR	JACKSN MIS	80
	10-13	JACKSON	MISS	FR	JNSBORO LA	1 00

BILLING NUMBER	PAGE	LOCAL TAX	U.S. TAX	TOTAL
267 6270	76	01	247 66	2726 45

4/1/64

CORE Southern Office 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

OFFICE INVENTORY

Item	Number	Size or description
Desks	1	6 x 3 ft., 7 drawers
	1	5 x 3 ft., 6 drawers
Chairs	2	upholstered (one in need of repair)
	2	swivel desk chairs with armrests,
	1	straight-back chair
File Cabinets	1	3 file drawers, 40" high, 18" deep, 15" wide. (New).
Typewriter table	1	metal, with 1 drop-leaf.
Shelf Units	1	4 unfinished board shelves, 74" long, on adjustable wall brackets.
Wastebaskets	2	(one of them new)
Desk card files	1	6"x4", 4" deep.
	1	8"x5", 4½" deep.
Desk file baskets	1	4-basket unit
	1	3 basket unit
Book-ends	3 sets	
Bulletin Board	1	2 ft. x 3 ft.
Blackboard	1	3 ft. x 4 ft.
Pencil Sharpener	1	
Desk Sorter Tray	1	
Gas Heater	1	small unit
Staplers	1	Swingline 99
	1	Bostich
Staple remover	1	
Scotch Tape Holder	1	(New)
Scissors	1 pair	
Desk Calendar	1	
Wall Calendar	1	Large Reference Calendar
Coffee Pot	1	Electric

membership drive

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
(523-7204)

May 12, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Marvin,

The New Orleans chapter plans an associate membership drive---in fact, have been planning one for some months. However, the beginning of this drive appears to be peeping over the horizon. So........ they will need more material yet, even though I already have heckled you, and you have sent the materials, and I have been satisfied and you have been relieved. Now let's do it all over again. I'd suggest:

1000 membership envelopes
500 Eleven Questions and Answers about CORE
Is there any other standard material that is usually included? (Send that, tpp)

Since I have never run a membership campaign the above may not be practical. Modify it as seems necessary.

I also think it would be a good idea to place the Southern Office on the mailing list for the CORE-lator.

Good night, Sweet Prince

Richard Haley

The enclosed little vignette is youthful, unstudied, fresh, sincere. Couldn't you use it or place it?

kits

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

May 18, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dick:

I am sending 50 kits. This should be enough to secure 1,000 associate members. Each kit includes one copy of 11 Questions About CORE and approximately 25 copies of Where Is Democracy? and twenty white envelopes. This may be shipped out in bulk and you have to break them down.

I think you are right. The Southern office should be placed on the CORElator mailing list. I will ask Mr. Brown to do this. I do not believe that I got the youthful, unstudied, fresh, sincere vignette. Try again.

We are having a book problem. We have sent 10,000 books to Meridian but there are 10,000 more books here which we have received. They don't need any more. Do any of the Louisiana chapters need any? We continue to collect them (God alone knows why).

You could let us know what materials the various chapters and offices need in the area. We are beginning to get all kinds of equipment.

Cordially,

Marv

Marv

MR/jj

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

Supplies

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

June 22, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley, Associate Director
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Please send us the following materials and supplies as soon as possible. Our present supply is completely exhausted;

Songbooks	1,000
Tee Shirts	700
Freedom Now Buttons	2,000
✓ I Am Registered	1,000
CORE Stationery:	
Envelopes	
Letterhead Paper	

Please let me know when you would like to have the film LOUISIANA DIARY back, or what you want me to do with it.

Thanks in advance for your prompt attention to the above matters.

Yours for "FREEDOM NOW"

"Mitch"

Lawrence A. Mitchell, Jr.
Task Force Worker

Camera
S.R.O.
file

New Orleans, La.

July 29, 1964

Gordon Carey
CORE

Dear Gordon:

Beofre I go off to the hinter lands I wanted to write you to give you the information on the camera I purchased (with CORE money,,so it belongs to CORE) for insurance purposes.

Date of purchase: July 27, 1964
Dealer: The Fox Co. 218 Baronne St. New Orleans, La.
Type of Camera: Yashica Lynx 5000
Price w/o tax: $89.25
Body serial no. : L II 4024029
Lens serial no. : 6117354

The camera comes with a case and shoulder strap included in the camera price. I also bought a Honeywell XXXXXXXXXX Tilt-A-Mite flash unit, price w/o tax $11.95. The receipts, if you should need them for insurance purposes, will be attached to my expense report.

Should I report to you purchases of relatively durable but also relatively inexpensive purchases? For instance, I have bought a gadget bag in connection with the camera. I would have just included it here but I may return it if it proves to be an inconvenient size. It cost only $9.22 incl. tax however.

Regards,

Edward S. Hollander

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
J. James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Ans

September 25, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

I am enclosing a memo and a copy of the Holiday card brochure which I have sent out to the chapters and field secretaries. Also enclosed are samples of the two close-out cards that are to be distributed.

If you feel that there would be an advantage to it, I will forward to the Southern office samples of the new brochure so that you will have it on hand should someone ask you for order blanks.

Take care and I'll see you the next time around.

Sincerely,

Mimi

Mimi Hernandez

Information

2525 Forest Avenue
Dallas, Texas
September 21, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Please send me the following material:

✓ Copy of national constitution
✓ CORE Tee-Shirts
CORE buttons
✓ Copies of latest Corelator
✓ Copies of "This is CORE"
✓ Copies of "CORE Rules for Action"
Copies of "All about CORE"
✓ Expense blanks
Film of Louisiana Diary
✓ CORE caps
Song books
Copies of "Cracking the Color Line"

We need these items as soon as possible. If these could be sent immediately, it would be greatly appreciated.

Yours for freedom,

Bruce Baines

Bruce Baines
Field Secretary

BB/si

Christmas Cards

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

October 5, 1964

Miss Mimi Hernandez
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mimi,

Thanks for the memo. I agree with you . It will probably help for this office to have some copies of the Christmas cards brochure. Please send them at your earliest convenience.

Take care and I'll see you the next time around.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

Literature

Hold until pkg arrives

Nat. Office

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator, editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

October 22, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

Under separate cover I am sending you, as requested, the following literature:

50 COREIators (Containing new literature list)
50 CIVIL RIGHTS LAW
500 CALENDAR OF COERCION
100 HOLIDAY CARD BROCHURES

We have no copies of ALL ABOUT CORE in stock at this time, but they will be forwarded to you as soon as we can fill the order.

Very truly yours,

Bobbie Knable

Bobbie Knable,
Community Relations

/b

November 20, 1964

Mr. Gordon R. Carey
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Carey,

Enclosed is the inventory that you requested.

Sincerely,

Richard

RH/vjr

Look - up inventory equipment

[1964]

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

TO: LOUIS Smith, Frank Robinson, Richard Haley,
Ronnie Moore, Chet Duncan, Eric Weinberger

FROM: Gordon R. Carey, Assistant to the National Director

RE: Office furntture, fixtures and equipment

Our insurance company has asked for the following information concerning all our office equipment, fixtures, furniture, supplies, etc. (except fine arts);

1) Exact street address, with floor, of office.

2) Approximate total value, calculated on a basis of approximate replace-replacement cost at current prices, less actual physical depreciation.

3) Approximate date our property was first put into these premises.

Will you please send us the above information as soon as possible?

-ooOoo-

rm

[1964]

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

OFFICE INVENTORY

ITEM	NUMBER	SIZE OR DESCRIPTION
Desks	1	6 x 3 ft., 7 drawers
	1	5 x 3 ft., 6 drawers
Chairs	2	upholstered (one in need of repair,
	2	swivel desk chairs with armrests,
	1	straight-back chair
File Cabinets	1	3 file drawers, 40" high, 18" deep, 15" wide. (New)
	1	4 file drawers, 52" high, 18" deep, 15"wide. (New)
Waste baskets	3	(One of then new)
Desk file baskets	1	4-basket unit
	1	3-basket unit
Bulletin Board	1	2 ft. x 3 ft.
Blackboard	1	3 ft. x 4 ft.
Pencil Sharpener	1	
Staplers	1	Swingline 99
	1	Bostich
Smith-Corona Model No. 6A 3124856-15 Typewriter 15" Carriage FSS 54-T-5298 (33-600) 52-4741 S/N 8600-925314 (Sept. 9, 1964)	1	
Transferred to Claudia J. Edwards in Monroe, Louisiana		
Royal	1	
Smith Corona	1	
Norelco Dictaphone	1	

literature

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 15, 1965

Miss Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine,

There are some ods and ends that I would like to get straight. Our office needs the following literature:

1.	Sit-in songs	500
2.	Freedom now buttons	several bags
3.	All about CORE	1000
4.	Freedom school leaflets (new)	1000
5.	CORE-lator	500
6.	T-shirts	100
7.	Associate membership envelopes	1000
8.	CORE membership cards	200

I would also like to have an up-to-date list of chapters. I remember, too, that you mentioned some Task Force application blanks and form letters that have already been drawn up in your office. I'd certainly like to have copies of these to facilitate our work here. Yes, I did find the packet of inquries and applications of which you spoke.

The copy of the letter to Cox is self explanatory. Can't think of any thing else at the moment. Take care.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

Stationary

April 26, [1965]

Hi.

We are completely out of CORE envelopes and almost out of CORE stationary. If you have any extra could you get it up to us; if not, let me know and I'll write New York for some.

Thanks,

Meg Brown

6

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 28, 1965

Meg Brown
1501½ East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Meg,

In response to your request for CORE envelopes and stationary, all I can say is that we don't use either here at the Southern Office. I am sorry.

Sincerely,

Geraldine Maddocks

MSS CORE: La. Office Federal Agencies & Legislation – Civil Rights Bill 1963, July – 1965, May
85 SOUTHERN
124 REGIONAL

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING ADMINISTRATION'S CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

AS BACKGROUND FOR MEETING

HOTEL ROOSEVELT, JULY 2, 1963

This memorandum is intended to be of assistance to the groups meeting on July 2nd in considering what techniques to utilize and how best to work together to bring about the passage of the Administration's civil rights bill. The memorandum outlines the significant provisions of the bill and makes clear that what the President is asking from Congress is as moderate and restrained as it is necessary to the future of our country; it also sets forth some of the legislative problems in both the House of Representatives and the Senate and some of the immediate target areas for mobilization of opinion.

A.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT'S CIVIL RIGHTS BILL CONTAINS

The President's civil rights program has been introduced in the House by Congressman Celler as H. R. 7152 and in the Senate by Senator Mansfield and 45 others as S. 1731. It is the most comprehensive civil rights bill ever to receive serious consideration from the Congress of the United States.

The "Civil Rights Act of 1963" contains eight titles relating to voting rights, public accommodations, school desegregation, Community Relations Service, Civil Rights Commission, non-discrimination in Federal programs, Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and miscellaneous provisions.

TITLE I -- Voting Rights

The first title relates to voting rights. It repeats, without substantial change, the Administration's voting bill sent to Congress in February of this year. It would:

(1) Prohibit the application of any standard, practice or procedure in determining qualifications to vote in any Federal election different from those applied to individuals similarly situated who have been found qualified to vote by State officials.

(2) Prohibit denial of the right to vote in Federal elections because of immaterial errors or omissions in registration applications or other acts requisite to voting.

(3) Require literacy tests given in connection with registration to vote in Federal elections to be in writing or transcribed.

(4) Establish sixth-grade education as a presumption of literacy in connection with any test given to qualify to vote in a Federal election.

(5) Amend the 1960 Civil Rights Act to provide that, when less than 15 per cent of potential colored voters are registered in the area, the court shall issue orders entitling qualified Negro applicants to vote and may appoint temporary referees to take applications for registration pursuant to its order.

(6) Provide for expeditious handling of voting cases in which the United States is plaintiff.

These voting provisions constitute improvements in the operations of the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts. But it is readily apparent that they are both moderate and limited and wholly within the spirit of the 1957 and 1960 Acts. Indeed, the first four provisions noted above apply only to Federal elections, although there would appear to be constitutional authority to apply them to state elections as well.

The first two provisions, although primarily declaratory of existing constitutional and statutory requirements, will help persuade some reluctant judges by making the constitutional requirements clear.

The requirement that literacy tests be in writing or transcribed would make proof of discrimination simpler in many instances.

The provisions relating to a presumption of literacy based on a sixth grade education would make arbitrary denials by state officials more difficult and, when any arbitrary denials are challenged in court, this provision would take effect and create a presumption of literacy in favor of the person applying to register.

The provision for court orders entitling qualified Negro applicants to vote when the complaint alleges that fewer than 15 per cent of the Negroes of voting age in the area involved are registered to vote, makes possible meaningful interim relief during the customary lengthy litigation period. And the provision for temporary voting referees, despite the failure to date of the referee provisions of existing law, may nevertheless help persuade some judges to move ahead on this front.

The provision for expediting voting cases brought by the United States cannot make hostile judges act quickly, but it can be useful in some situations and will expose those judges who deliberately slow down judicial proceedings in voting cases.

There are stronger proposals in the voting field than those contained in the Administration bill. One of these, for example, is the Federal registrar system proposed by the Civil Rights Commission in 1959 and rejected by the Congress in the 1960 legislative battle. Administrative action of this character can provide mass enfranchisement which the court-centered programs never can accomplish. Yet every legislative advance cannot be obtained at once and the Administration proposals outlined herein will reenforce the 1957 and 1960 laws and give the Department of Justice additional tools in this important area.

TITLE II -- Public Accommodations

This is the most important title in the Administration bill. It would establish the right to service free from discrimination in places of public accommodation and business establishments. Included would be (i) any hotel, motel, or other public place furnishing lodging to transient guests from other states or traveling in interstate commerce, (ii) any motion picture house, theater, sports arena, stadium, exhibition hall or other public place of amusement customarily presenting entertainment which moves in interstate commerce, (iii) any retail shop, department store, market, drugstore, gasoline station, restaurant, lunchroom, lunch counter, soda fountain, or other public eating places, if goods and services are provided substantially to interstate travelers, or goods held out to the public have moved in interstate commerce, or the activities or operations substantially affect interstate commerce.

Those refused service would have the right to sue for preventive relief. In addition, the Attorney General could enter suit on receipt of a written complaint, if the complainant is unable to bring suit because of financial reasons or fear of reprisals. If successful, a complainant would be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees.

Before filing suit, the Attorney General would be required to refer the complaint to the Community Relations Service provided under Title IV of the bill and to any appropriate state agency with authority to prohibit the discriminatory practice.

The bill relies on both the Fourteenth Amendment and the interstate commerce clause for its constitutional base, although the Attorney General in his June 26th testimony before the House Judiciary Committee relied almost exclusively on the interstate commerce power. Some Republicans prefer the Fourteenth Amendment route and it would probably be well to urge that the bill continue to be predicated on both constitutional bases. Added emphasis on the Fourteenth Amendment would also obviate the necessity of drawing lines between interstate and local facilities as does the Administration bill.

The President has acted decisively in meeting the problem of discrimination in places of public accommodation and this provision is certainly the most significant provision of the Administration's civil rights package. By the same token, it will inevitably engender the most opposition in Congress and the most efforts to compromise it.

One such compromise proposal is already being discussed -- namely, a limitation on the size of the establishment covered by the provision. It is true that a small rooming house in which the owner resides, the so-called "Mrs. Murphy rooming-house", retains many of the characteristics of a home and there may there be some reason for protecting the right of privacy of the home-owner. But there is no privacy in a store or restaurant or entertainment facility open to the public and, all such facilities, large or small, should be covered by the bill.

Even more dangerous - far more dangerous - is the compromise being suggested in some quarters to take the enforcement provisions out of the

the complaint to the Community Relations Service provided under Title IV of the bill and to any appropriate state agency with authority to prohibit the discriminatory practice.

The bill relies on both the Fourteenth Amendment and the interstate commerce clause for its constitutional base, although the Attorney General in his June 26th testimony before the House Judiciary Committee relied almost exclusively on the interstate commerce power. Some Republicans prefer the Fourteenth Amendment route and it would probably be well to urge that the bill continue to be predicated on both constitutional bases. Added emphasis on the Fourteenth Amendment would also obviate the necessity of drawing lines between interstate and local facilities as does the Administration bill.

The President has acted decisively in meeting the problem of discrimination in places of public accommodation and this provision is certainly the most significant provision of the Administration's civil rights package. By the same token, it will inevitably engender the most opposition in Congress and the most efforts to compromise it.

One such compromise proposal is already being discussed -- namely, a limitation on the size of the establishment covered by the provision. It is true that a small rooming house in which the owner resides, the so-called "Mrs. Murphy rooming-house", retains many of the characteristics of a home and there may there be some reason for protecting the right of privacy of the home-owner. But there is no privacy in a store or restaurant or entertainment facility open to the public and, all such facilities, large or small, should be covered by the bill.

Even more dangerous - far more dangerous - is the compromise being suggested in some quarters to take the enforcement provisions out of the bill and leave it as entirely voluntary through conciliation. But conciliation is only valuable if there is ultimate enforcement behind it and anything that deprives the Administration package of an enforceable public accommodations title would be a tragic defeat for civil rights. What happens on the effort to take the enforcement provisions out of the public accommodations title will be a measure of success or failure for the Administration's bill.

TITLE III -- School Desegregation

Under this title, technical assistance, grants and loans would be made available to school boards to meet problems arising out of school desegregation or the adjustment of racial imbalance in schools.

The more important part of this title authorizes the Attorney General to institute civil actions for school desegregation upon receipt of complaints and a determination that the complainants are unable to institute legal proceedings.

As the Attorney General made clear in his testimony on June 26th, this title "would thus combine a program of aid to segregated school systems, which are attempting in good faith to meet the demands of the Constitution, with a program of effective legal action by the federal government . . . these programs would smooth the path upon which the Nation was set by the Brown decision. The school desegregation title is second only to the public accommodations title in furthering civil rights in America.

As in connection with the voting provisions of Title I, the moderate and limited nature of the President's proposals on school desegregation should be noted. The school desegregation provisions contain no requirement that school districts begin compliance with the Supreme Court's decision in 1963 as was promised by the Democratic Platform and as is contained in S. 772 and H.R. 1766, the so-called Clark-Celler bills. Furthermore, the Attorney General is limited in the Administration's bill to bringing suits only where complainants are unable to institute legal proceedings, a restriction on his freedom in school desegregation cases which was not included in the 1957 grant of authority to act in voting cases. Finally, it should be noted that there is no provision in this title or elsewhere in the bill for an across-the-board Part III authorizing the Attorney General to bring suit, not only in school cases, but in all situations where persons are denied their constitutional rights because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Such a provision (which could be offered as an amendment to the President's bill) would not only reach hospitals, libraries, parks and other recreational facilities, public buildings, etc., not covered by the Administration's bill, but would also give the Attorney General power to enjoin state interference with peaceful protests as in Birmingham and elsewhere. But moderate and limited as Title III is, it is a major step in the direction of integrated schooling and a vital and necessary part of any civil rights package.

TITLE IV -- Community Relations Service

A new agency, Community Relations Service, would be established under this title of the bill. Its purpose would be to help resolve problems arising from discriminatory practices by bringing together the people of influence in both races.

Such an agency would serve a useful function if the bill is finally enacted provides strong protection for the constitutional rights of minority group citizens. It could in no way be considered as a substitute for enforcement authority. As a complement to enforcement authority, it should have real value.

TITLE V -- Civil Rights Commission

Title V would extend the life of the Commission on Civil Rights for four years and authorize it to serve as a national clearing house to provide information, advice, and technical assistance to private and public agencies.

Because of its find record, the Commission is deserving of support for extension and additional grant of authority. It could be hoped, however, that the agency could be made permanent in order to free it of the necessity of constantly revising its plans and to give it the stability it needs to conduct a continuing operation.

TITLE VI -- Withholding of Federal Funds

This title would authorize withholding of Federal funds from any program or activity that receives Federal assistance, directly or indirectly, by way of grant, contract, loan, insurance, guaranty, or otherwise, when discrimination is found in such a program or activity.

Again the moderate nature of the President's civil rights bill is evidenced by this provision. Many persons believe that the President is already has the authority to withhold federal funds from any program or activity in which unconstitutional discrimination is found. Nevertheless the President has asked for this authority from Congress, apparently to buttress with Congressional approval what he desires to do in this area. While the President would probably be in a position to act on his own initiative, this provision would add Congressional support for his action and should have the full support of all the groups. Federal funds contributed by all the people should never be utilized in a way that discriminates against some of the people who contribute those funds.

TITLE VII -- Equal Employment Opportunity

Under this title, the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity would be reestablished as a Commission and given statutory authority under which to operate.

The authority proposed should be granted. The present Committee is handicapped by limited funds and manpower. It is also apparent that it is reluctant to exercise its full authority because of fear of Congressional reprisals. A Congressional grant of authority with subsequent financial support could considerably strengthen the agency in fulfilling its mission.

The enactment of this provision is not, however, a substitute for national FEPC. Such a law with strong enforcement procedures, as promised in the 1960 Democratic platform, is one of the most necessary legislative requirements. Several bills establishing an FEPC are pending in Congress. The adoption of one of these as an amendment to the Administration's civil rights bill should be strongly supported and the President's message to Congress gives his stamp of approval to this effort.

TITLE VIII -- Miscellaneous

The last title authorizes necessary appropriations and provides a separability clause in the event any provision of the bill is held invalid.

* * * * *

As we have seen, the President's bill is wholly necessary if freedom and equality are to win out in America. It is a strong and a good bill. Yet, as we have also seen, it is far from an extreme or all-encompassing measure. There is no room for compromise or weakening. The task of the groups who are meeting and mobilizing is to see that neither the House of Representatives nor the Senate weaken this vital measure.

B.

OBTAINING PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ADMINISTRATION BILL, H.R. 7152

The object of the pro-civil-rights organizations should be to obtain the passage through the House of Representatives of a bill at least as strong as H.R. 7152, and, if at all possible, a stronger bill. The stronger the bill that comes out of the House, the less the damage from any dilution by the Senate. Certainly every effort must be made to safeguard against any weakening of the Administration's bill in the House.

This will not be easy. Most of the public attention has been focused on the Senate because of the drama involved in a filibuster in that body. But there are many pitfalls in the House as well.

H.R. 7152 is presently before the House Judiciary Committee. The Attorney General testified in support of the Administration bill on June 26th and hearings will likely go on through July. Consideration should be given to having the strongest possible testimony presented to the House Judiciary Committee without unduly delaying the Committee's action reporting out the bill. Possibly some of the organizations will want to combine their testimony. Thus, for example, if the three religious faiths were to present joint testimony (for the administration's bill and possibly for strengthening amendments) this would have a real impact upon the Committee.

The first focal point of pressure must be upon the members of the House Judiciary Committee:

Democrats

Emanuel Celler, New York
Michael A. Feighan, Ohio
Frank Chelf, Kentucky
Edwin E. Willis, Louisiana
Peter W. Rodino, Jr., New Jersey
E. L. Forrester, Georgia
Byron G. Rogers, Colorado
Harold D. Donohue, Massachusetts
Jack Brooks, Texas
William M. Tuck, Virginia
Robert T. Ashmore, South Carolina
John Dowdy, Texas
Basil L. Whitener, North Carolina
Roland V. Libonati, Illinois
Herman Toll, Pennsylvania
Robert W. Kastenmeier, Wisconsin
Jacob H. Gilbert, New York
James C. Corman, California
William L. St. Onge, Connecticut
George F. Senner, Jr., Arizona

Republicans

William M. McCulloch, Ohio
William E. Miller, New York
Richard H. Poff, Virginia
William C. Cramer, Florida
Arch A. Moore, Jr., West Virginia
George Meader, Michigan
John V. Lindsay, New York
William T. Cahill, New Jersey
Garner E. Shriver, Kansas
Clark MacGregor, Minnesota
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Maryland
James E. Bromwell, Iowa
Carleton J. King, New York
Pat Minor Martin, California

Concentration should be had on the Republicans (other than Lindsay who is extremely pro-civil-rights), as most of the non-Southern-Democrats will probably support the Administration's bill. All should be urged to support H.R. 7152 in full and to substitute an across-the-board Part III for the limited school-desegregation Part III in the bill.

Assuming that the Administration bill, as is or as strengthened, comes out of the House Judiciary Committee, the next major problem will be the Rules Committee. It is likely that Chairman Howard Smith will try to avoid Committee meetings and thereby stall a rule on the bill. There is, however, a procedure for forcing a Committee meeting which requires the support of 8 members of the 15-member Rules Committee. There are only 5 certain supporters for such action (Madden, Delaney, Bolling, O'Neill and Sisk, all Northern Democrats). The other 5 Democrats are Southerners and it will therefore be necessary to get the support of 3 of the 5 Republicans on the Rules Committee for this maneuver. The 5 Republicans on the Rules Committee are Brown of Ohio, St. George of New York, Smith of California, Hoffman of Illinois and Avery of Kansas. Although this matter will not be before the Rules Committee until August, efforts to build support for H.R. 7152 and for a rule to bring it to the floor in the Districts of those five Congressmen should be undertaken immediately. Obtaining the support of the Republicans on the Rules Committee will not only make it impossible for Chairman Smith to stall interminably by avoiding meetings, but will also assure the necessary votes for the rule once the meeting is held.

Of course, there are alternative ways around the Rules Committee. One is a discharge petition of 218 signatures. The other is what is known as calendar Wednesday. But both of these procedures are difficult and time-consuming and a real mobilization of sentiment upon the 5 Republican members of the Rules Committee can render them unnecessary.

Sometime in late August or more likely in September, the bill should reach the floor of the House. If the bill at that time is as strong as we hope it will be, the job will be one of defeating weakening amendments. If the bill is weaker than the present Administration bill, the job will be one of strengthening it. Unfortunately, strengthening amendments are subject to a strict germaneness rule, but this is a bridge which need not be crossed at this time.

The job of the organizations when the bill reaches the floor of the House will be to bring maximum pressure on 50 or 60 possible but not certain votes. There are about 150 Democratic votes from outside the South that can be counted on for the Administration's bill. There are some 10 to 20 Republican votes that can be counted on. The winning votes will have to come from approximately 10 questionable non-Southern Democrats and 40 or 50 Republican moderates. At an early date, these possible but uncertain votes must be identified and mobilization of opinion pinpointed upon their Congressional districts.

C.

OBTAINING PASSAGE BY THE SENATE OF THE ADMINISTRATION BILL, S. 1731

It can be estimated that the House bill will most likely come to the Senate in September. But that by no means indicates that there is nothing that should be done in relation to the Senate at this time.

Only 46 Senators (37 Democrats and 9 Republicans) have signed the Administration bill, S. 1731. An immediate task is to get non-Southern Democrats and moderate Republicans to sign the bill, so that there is a very clear and definite majority committed to the President's package. The non-Southern Democrats (and liberal Southerners) who have not signed are Anderson, Bartlett, Bible, Cannon, Edmondson, Gore, Hayden, Kefauver, Lausche, Monroney and Yarborough. The moderate Republicans who have not signed are Aiken, Allott, Boggs, Carlson, Miller, Morton, Prouty, Saltonstall and Smith. By immediate concentration on these Senators, it should be possible to get a majority of the total Senate in support of the bill at once. (On the technical question of how a Senator puts his name on a bill which has already been introduced, it is suggested that he ask Senator Mansfield to request unanimous consent that such Senator's name appear as a sponsor on the next printing of the bill).

The hearing situation in the Senate is more complicated than in the

House where the Administration bill will undoubtedly be reported out in some form or other by the House Judiciary Committee. In the Senate, the normal Committee to handle this bill is also the Judiciary Committee, but because of its Chairman and its composition, the Senate Judiciary Committee is unlikely to report out a bill. Despite the unlikelihood of reporting out a bill, it is probable that the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee will hold hearings on the Administration bill. A strong record should be built by the organizations in support of the Administration's bill and strengthening amendments, as Senator Ervin, Chairman of the Subcommittee, will be using his remarkable talents to build a negative record.

Since the Senate Judiciary Committee has always been a roadblock to civil rights legislation, the Senate Commerce Committee, which has the public accommodations provisions of the Administration package before it, is holding hearings on those provisions (S. 1732). Certainly the pro-civil rights groups will want to testify and build a strong record in support of the public accommodations bill. It is important that as strong and favorable a report on this bill be made to the Senate as early as possible. The Senate Commerce Committee consists of the following:

Democrats	Republicans
Warren G. Magnuson, Washington	Norris Cotton, New Hampshire
John O. Pastore, Rhode Island	Thruston B. Morton, Kentucky
A.S. Mike Monroney, Oklahoma	Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania
Strom Thurmond, South Carolina	Winston L. Prouty, Vermont
Frank J. Lausche, Ohio	J. Glenn Beall, Maryland
Ralph W. Yarborough, Texas	
Clair Engle, California	
E. L. Bartlett, Alaska	
Vance Hartke, Indiana	
Gale W. McGee, Wyoming	
Philip A. Hart, Michigan	
Howard W. Cannon, Nevada	

Of these, Magnuson, Pastore, Engle, Hartke, McGee, Hart, Scott and Beall have already supported public accommodations by sponsoring S. 1731 and S. 1732. The remainder, other than Thurmond, should be urged to give S. 1732 their full support.

Senate hearings will also be held on FEPC legislation (S. 773) by Senator Clark, a subcommittee of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. The groups will want to support this legislation with testimony and demonstrate strong support for strengthening the Administration's package with an FEPC amendment.

It is not clear yet what the strategy will be when the Administration bill comes over from the House to the Senate. The normal procedure would be for the House bill to go to the Senate Judiciary Committee, but this would likely be sending it to almost certain death. One possible alternative would be to stop the bill at the desk, as was done in 1957, and not refer it to the Senate Judiciary Committee at all. Another alternative would be to refer the House bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it to the Senate within a week or two weeks. Still another possible alternative would be for the Senate to take up the bill on public accommodations from the Senate Commerce Committee (S. 1732) and amend it with the additional provisions of the House bill; by changing the number of the House bill, it could then go to conference with the House bill. There are undoubtedly other possibilities as well, but this bridge need not be crossed at this time.

What should be understood at this time is that in one form or another the Southerners will try to water down the bill. They can filibuster against taking up the bill and they can filibuster against the bill itself. The filibuster against taking up the bill will be more difficult for the Southerners because they can only speak twice on a bill or motion and their time will run out. The filibuster against the bill is easier because they can speak twice not only on the bill but on all amendments. The answer to this, of course, is to table the amendments as fast as they come up. It is, therefore, important that at some stage we obtain the pledge of 51 Senators to round-the-clock sessions of the Senate and to the tabling of all amendments.

This discussion of the Senate situation is based on the assumption that cloture (2/3rds of those present and voting) will not be obtained. It is hoped that this assumption is incorrect and that cloture may be obtained. Sometime in September or October, it will be the role of the organizations to seek to obtain the 10 or 15 doubtful votes needed for cloture. If this can be done, round-the-clock sessions will not be necessary. If it cannot, however, round-the-clock sessions will be necessary and 51 determined Senators can break the filibuster.

The Administration wants no compromise; it is in this fight for its own bill for all it is worth. If the groups do their job of mobilization, there can be a total victory for the Administration bill. This is the year it can be done -- and must be done.

[1963, Nov]

CIVIL RIGHTS

LEGISLATIVE AIMS

COMMUNITY SERVICES

EDUCATION

Excerpts from resolutions recommended and adopted at the Spring 1963 Leadership Conference sponsored by District Council 37 whose provisions have, in considerable part, been carried out during the past seven months.

* * * * *

Compiled and Issued by the ***EDUCATION*** *and* ***COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE***
DISTRICT COUNCIL 37, *American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees,* ***AFL-CIO***

November, 1963 *New York City*

[1]

CIVIL RIGHTS

District Council 37 (and its affiliated local unions) is proud of its record as a consistent fighter against any and all discriminatory practices. District Council 37 is proud of its union structure, which knows no color lines, or classes of union membership rights. District Council 37 is, in fact, a pioneer in observing the principle of equal rights and responsibilities in all of its union deliberations, and in devising organization techniques based on humanitarianism and justice. This has made our organization outstanding in the successful organization of government employees without regard to divisions of race, color, creed, or nationality.

We are fully aware, however, that the battle for civil rights is by no means over, even in parts of the labor movement, which have continued some of their dubious practices of the past. We know full well that despite the progress that has been made both inside and outside the labor movement, that 100 years after the Emancipation Proclamation, and nine years after the United States Supreme Court ruled that segregated education was in violation of the law of the land, the President of the United States declared in his special message on civil rights on February 28, 1963, that the Negro has half the chance of the white of completing high school, that "race discrimination hampers our economic growth," that Negroes are deprived of their right to vote in a number of Southern states, that violence was organized at the University of Mississippi and elsewhere to prevent Negro students from exercising their right to an equal education, that the Negro and other minorities in the North still suffer racial discrimination in housing, public accomodation, employment opportunities. NOW THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED: That District Council 37 reaffirms its conviction that the fight for civil rights must go on until every vestige of this hateful prejudice and caste system is wiped out of the fabric of American life; and be it further

RESOLVED: That District Council 37 reaffirms its determination to give support in whatever form appears most feasible and practicable to every legitimate and constructive effort in this great battle for civil rights to effectuate the laws of this country, and to realize the aspirations of the American Dream; and be it further

RESOLVED: That District Council 37 continually examine its internal structure and collective bargaining machinery so that its declared aims and positive affirmations are at all times realized in both its internal practices and in its grievance and collective bargaining procedures.

LEGISLATIVE AIMS

Our union has the duty not only of supporting general welfare legislation, like minimum wages, medical care, workmen's compensation, and the like; it has to maintain a close and continuous watch on city and state legislation budgets through all phases from the introduction of bills and proposals, through hearings, and the stages of final disposition. Through the initiative of the local unions and the district council committees and staff, numerous bills are prepared by our organization, and introduced by friendly legislators at each session of the state legislature, similarly, we make proposals to the Board of Estimate, City Council, and City Comptroller.

These activities of our union have already immeasurably enhanced the status of public employees in their relations with both city and state governments; not only because of the laws whose passage we have helped secure that have improved the rights and protective positions of city employees. Besides that, our very presence and militant posture have transformed the status of public employment.

In consideration of the fact that our ability to mobilize social strength on behalf of our legislative proposals and activities requires an alert and effective organization, with a membership that is cognizant of the legislative aims of the union, knowledgeable in the means of political action, and is prepared to mobilize public support for the realization of the union legislative program, NOW THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED:

1. That District Council 37 elaborate the necessary education projects to stress the distinct role and unusual importance of legislative and political action in the realization of the union's bread-and-butter program; that we better acquaint our members with some of the intricacies of the legislative process; that we train them in the techniques of getting community support for beneficial welfare legislation;

2. That District Council 37 mobilize more thoroughly rank and file support behind the union's legislative program not only through letter-writing campaigns, but also the organization of group visits and lobbying caravans to our city and state political representatives, both in New York and Albany.

EDUCATION

The union task does not end once a new member has signed his union application, or checkoff authorization card. The new member becomes a full unionist only when he has acquired basic labor knowledge, and has absorbed the underlying philosophy of solidarity that "In union there is strength."

We are mindful that our future depends on how effectively we organize our jurisdiction, and advance the economic interests of our members. We are also mindful that our ability to continue doing so in tune with the growing requirements of the times is inseparable with welding together our membership into a seasoned body of unionists. This means members (a) who have pride and confidence in their union; (b) who participate actively in the union's affairs, plans, campaigns, and decisions; (c) who understand what the labor movement is all about, believe in its mission and future, and are able to inspire others with the message of unionism; (d) who project collectively an organization image of professional competence, democratic participation, purposeful militancy, and institutional solidarity and strength; in the light of these considerations, NOW THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED: That District Council 37 undertakes a comprehensive education program that includes:

1. The organization of various classes in steward training, union leadership and practices, consumer matters, political action, problems of labor and society, community services, etc. The aim of these classes is to train our members in their responsibilities, to lift the intellectual level and to advance the operational capabilities of our entire organization;

2. The organization of a program of classes in technical and specialized training in cooperation with the local unions in order to assist our members in preparing for promotion examinations;

3. The setting up of a program of lectures, film presentations, and addresses by outside speakers in local union and chapter meetings to foster understanding and inspire interest in the broadest sections of the membership;

4. To continue with our annual fall conferences; to further explore the possibilities or organizing additional institutes, conferences, and training sessions for specific interested groups of our members;

5. To explore the possibility of a District Council recreation and sports program; if there is sufficient response, to begin with the organization of a bowling league for the Fall 1963 season.

6. To explore the possibility of organizing in 1964 a two-week institute at a summer camp or resort. The aim will be to make if possible for our local leaders to receive intensive training under the guidance of experts in specific fields and specialties combined with the conviviality, fellowship, and facilities that go with an enjoyable vacation;

7. That we seek to add to the current written materials issued by District Council 37, like the Stewards' Manual, New York City Employee Relations Program, Manual of Personnel Policies in the hospitals, etc., new pamphlets and brochures in keeping with the needs of the education program and the interests of our membership, to the purpose of enriching the work of our entire organization from top to bottom.

[3]

COMMUNITY SERVICES

RESOLVED: That District Council 37 set up the following programmatic goals, some of which it can achieve fairly early, some of which it can achieve at a later date:

1. That District Council 37 pay greater attention to health and medical problems, educate its members into labor's aims and activities in this field, elaborate a practical program of goals which the union will seek to achieve through appropriate legislative, educational, and union-sponsored activities;

2. That District Council 37 work to extend its consumer program. It will do this by conducting education activities in the many phases of consumer problems, issue appropriate literature, and make greater use of the PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PRESS, to inform and acquaint our members about consumer problems and possibilities. It will also explore the available avenues to the end of extending consumer buying and related services.

3. That District Council 37 issue an information manual, after the entire program has been reasonably perfected and carried into action, to educate our members about the services that the union is providing, as well as related pertinent materials about the activities and services of the New York labor movement in this field.

4. That District Council 37 extend our counselling services on pensions and retirement problems so that at some proximate point all of our retired members, or those anticipating early retirement, can set up their own retirees group within our union, carry on their own freely selected activities, and be in a position to continue to be active union members. The retirees can thus utilize their additional leisure time both for their own and the union's benefit.

407 N. Durland
Oklahoma City, Okla.
June 23, 1964

Norman Hill
Program Dept.
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Norm:

There appears to be every reason to belive that the civil rights bill will be signed in to law on the 4th of July.

I haven't read or recived any mail concerning any plan action in the south on the part of CORE on the day the bill is tobe signed.

If such plans have not been formulated, we would like to propose that the southern office be instructed to formulate plans to test the law in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Jackson, the captiols of North and South Carolina, Danville, Miami, Austin, Texas, Little Rock, Huntsville, Mobile, and any and all place in the south where we have CORE chapters.

The cities of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Jackson, and Austin, Texas are very inportant. As a organization, we are probably giving more support to the program in Mississippi than any other organization, but when you read the newspapers or listen to the news on radio or T. V. one would get the impression that SNICK is the only force behind the program in Mississippi. We have one person missing in Mississippi and that person is pictured in the papers on the news programs as a white person who has just arrived from the north and as a COFO worker. Mickey Schwerner, as you probably know is a core task force worker who along with is wife has been operating the center in Meridian but in the news it reported that he is a COFO worker. A test of eating places and hotels in Jackson could put CORE's name in the news from Mississippi.

I understand that the Leadership Council has had a meeting at which plans were made to test the law, however I am incline to have little hope in such plans because the NAACP has indicated that they will wait befor testing the law and SNICK's staff out side of Mississippi is to small to the a job. SCLC has all of its peoplexixxxxxxxxxxxx in Alabama and St. Augustine and SCLC has more un qualfied people than the other civil rights organiations

We can and should step into this breach. We have the people avilable in every state I have named in CORE chapters or staff and field workers The only state where it would mean sending people is Alabama and we have people in Mississippi and Lousiana that will probably be doing nothing on the 4th of July and the transportation cost by car would not be $15.

No more xxxxxx than two people would be needed to co ordniate the project and issue press release from the southern office even if would mean that some people would have to miss the convention.

cc: Jim McCain
Richard Haley
Marvin Rich

Isaac Reynolds

C.R. Act

CIVIL RIGHTS DIGEST

PUBLISHED BY THE U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20425

SPECIAL BULLETIN—AUGUST 1964

A SUMMARY OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

This summary of the 1964 Civil Rights Act was prepared in response to questions about the Act which have come to the Commission from citizens in every section of the country. It is designed to provide a clearer understanding of the major provisions of the new statute.

Some of the questions raised about any new law cannot be fully answered until the policies and programs necessary for carrying out the law have been developed by the appropriate Government agencies. Other questions will be further clarified as the courts deal with cases brought under the law.

This summary was prepared by the staff of the Commission and is available for distribution as a service under the national clearinghouse function assigned the Commission by the new Civil Rights Act.

Title I

VOTING

The purpose of this section is to provide more effective enforcement of the right to vote in Federal elections (for President, Vice President, presidential electors or members of Congress) without regard to race or color. It also speeds up the procedure by which voting rights suits may be decided.

The Act:

a. requires that the same standards be applied to all individuals seeking to register and vote;

b. forbids denial of the right to vote because of some minor mistake or omission;

c. requires that only literacy tests that are written may be used as a qualification for voting; and that the tests and answers be available on request;

d. establishes that in voting rights law suits the court must presume that anyone who completed the sixth grade is literate, unless the State can prove otherwise.

In any voting suit brought by the Government charging that there is a "pattern or practice" of voting discrimination, either the Attorney General or the defendant may ask that a three-judge Federal court be appointed to hear the case. Appeals from the decisions of such a court may be taken directly to the Supreme Court.

Title II

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

Discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin is specifically forbidden in the following places of public accommodation:

a. hotels and motels, restaurants, lunch counters, movie houses, gasoline stations, theaters and stadiums;

b. any other establishment which offers its services to patrons of the covered establishment; for example,

–a barbershop or tavern located in a hotel, or

–a department store in which there is a restaurant: *so long as* the covered facilities either affect interstate commerce in their operations, or are supported in their discriminatory practices by State action.

In addition, discrimination is forbidden in any other place of public accommodation that is required to segregate by State or local laws.

If there are no State or local laws requiring segregation, the Federal law does not cover:

a. barbershops, beauty parlors and other service establishments unless they are located in a hotel and offer these services to hotel guests;

b. retail stores that do not serve food, or places of recreation (except as listed above) which do not serve food;

c. lodging houses, hotels or similar places which take temporary guests if they have fewer than six rooms for rent in a building occupied by the owner.

Places that are actually owned and operated as private clubs are exempted from coverage of this title except to the extent that they offer their facilities to patrons of a covered establishment, such as a country club that customarily allows guests of a hotel to use its golf course.

No person may intimidate, threaten or coerce anyone for the purpose of interfering with the rights created by this title.

The provisions of this title may be enforced in two ways:

1. By *individual action* in a civil suit filed by the persons discriminated against, or

2. By *Government action* in a civil suit filed by the Attorney General.

In public accommodations suits filed by individuals:

—the court hearing the suit may appoint a lawyer for the person bringing the complaint and exempt the complainant from the payment of certain costs;

—the court may permit the Attorney General to enter the case;

—if there is a State law or local ordinance that prohibits discrimination, the complaint must first be taken to the State or local authorities, allowing them 30 days to begin a proceeding before suit can be filed in a Federal court;

—once the case is in court, the court can postpone action until the State or local proceeding is completed;

—if there are no State or local anti-discrimination provisions, the court may refer the matter to the Community Relations Service (see Title X) so that it may seek to secure voluntary compliance within no more than 120 days.

The Attorney General may file a public accommodations suit when he believes there is a pattern or practice of resistance. As in Title I voting suits, he may request a three-judge court for this action.

In public accommodations suits brought either by individuals or the Attorney General, the court may issue temporary or permanent injunctions or restraining orders against those found to be violating the law. A person or persons failing to obey such court decrees may be punished by contempt proceedings under the jury trials provision of the law (see Title XI).

Title III

PUBLIC FACILITIES

The Attorney General is authorized to bring a civil suit to compel desegregation of any publicly-owned or operated facility whenever he receives a written complaint of discrimination. He must believe that the complaint merits action and must certify that the individual or individuals making the complaint are themselves unable to take the necessary legal action. State or municipally owned or operated parks, libraries and hospitals are among the facilities covered.

Title IV

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Under this title the U.S. Office of Education is authorized to:

a. conduct a national survey to determine the availability of equal educational opportunity;

b. provide technical assistance, upon request, to help States, political subdivisions or school districts carry out school desegregation plans;

c. arrange training institutes to prepare teachers and other school personnel to deal with desegregation problems;

Title IX

INTERVENTION AND REMOVAL IN CIVIL RIGHTS CASES

The Attorney General is authorized to intervene in any Federal court action seeking relief from the denial of equal protection of the laws on account of race, color, religion or national origin. If a Federal court refuses to accept a civil rights case and sends it back to a State court, this action may be reviewed on appeal.

Title X

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

A Community Relations Service is established in the Department of Commerce to provide assistance to persons or communities requiring help with civil rights problems where discriminatory practices impair constitutional rights or affect interstate commerce. The Service is authorized to cooperate with both public and private agencies, either on its own initiative or upon request from local officials or interested persons in situations where disputes threaten peaceful relations among the citizens of a community.

In addition, the Service is authorized to seek a voluntary settlement of public accommodation complaints which may be referred to it by a Federal Court. The Act directs that all activities of the Service in providing conciliation assistance shall be conducted in confidence and without publicity.

Title XI

MISCELLANEOUS

This title gives a right to jury trial in criminal contempt cases arising out of Titles II, III, IV, V, VI and VII. Title I retains the more limited jury trial provisions of the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

Appropriations are authorized to carry out the Act, and a separability clause provides that the rest of the Act will be unaffected if any portion is invalidated. Another section preserves existing remedies under Federal law. This Title also preserves the rights of the States to legislate in the same areas covered by this Act, so long as such legislation is not inconsistent with the purposes of the Act.

U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

John A. Hannah, Chairman
Eugene Patterson, Vice Chairman
Frankie M. Freeman
Erwin N. Griswold
Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.
Robert S. Rankin

The United States Commission on Civil Rights is a temporary, independent, bipartisan agency established by the Congress in 1957 to:

- Investigate complaints alleging that citizens are being deprived of their right to vote by reason of their race, color, religion, or national origin;
- Study and collect information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution;
- Appraise Federal laws and policies with respect to equal protection of the laws;
- Serve as a national clearinghouse for civil rights information;
- Investigate allegations of vote fraud; and
- Submit interim reports and a final and comprehensive report of its activities, findings, and recommendations to the President and the Congress.

GSA WASH DC 65-1579

d. make grants enabling school boards to employ specialists for in-service training programs.

In addition, the Attorney General is authorized to file civil suits seeking to compel desegregation of public schools, including public colleges.

Before filing such a suit the Attorney General must have received a signed complaint from a pupil or parent and must have determined that the complainant, according to standards set forth in the Act, is unable to bring the action. The Attorney General is also required to notify the school board and give it a reasonable period of time to correct the alleged condition before filing suit.

Title V

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The life of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights is extended until January 31, 1968. Since 1957 the Commission's functions have included investigating denials of the right to vote, studying legal developments and appraising Federal policies relating to equal protection of the laws, and making recommendations for corrective action to the President and the Congress.

Title V gives the Commission added authority to:

a. serve as a national clearinghouse for civil rights information;

b. investigate allegations of vote fraud.

Commission hearing procedures are amended to further protect the rights of individuals who may be affected by Commission proceedings.

As a national clearinghouse, the Commission will provide civil rights information in such areas as voting, housing, education, employment and the use of public facilities to Federal, State and local government agencies and officials, organizations and businesses, and the general public.

Title VI

FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS

Under this title every Federal agency which provides financial assistance through grants, loans or contracts is required to eliminate discrimination on the grounds of race, color or national origin in these programs.

For example, this title would require the following:

a. hospitals constructed with Federal funds would have to serve all patients without regard to race, color or national origin;

b. elementary and secondary schools constructed, maintained and operated with Federal funds would have to admit children without regard to race, color or national origin;

c. State employment services financed by Federal funds would have to refer qualified job applicants for employment without discrimination;

d. schools for the deaf and the blind operated with Federal funds would have to serve the deaf and blind of any color;

e. colleges and universities receiving funds for their general operation or for the construction of special facilities, such as research centers, would have to admit students without discrimination;

f. construction contractors receiving funds under Federal public works programs would have to hire employees without discrimination.

Action by a Federal agency to carry out the requirements of this title may include the terminating of programs where discrimination is taking place or refusal to grant assistance to such a program.

Each agency is required to publish rules or regulations to carry out the purposes of the title. These rules and regulations are subject to the approval of the President.

Compliance actions are subject to the following conditions:

a. notice must be given of alleged failure to comply and an opportunity for a hearing must be provided;

b. in the event assistance is to be cut off, a written report must be submitted to Congress 30 days before the cut-off date;

c. compliance action may be appealed to the courts.

Social security and veteran's benefits, and other Federal benefits distributed directly to individuals are not affected by this law.

Federal assistance in the form of insurance or guaranty—for example, FHA insured loans—are not covered by this title (however, the President's Executive Order prohibiting discrimination in Federally aided housing remains in effect).

Title VII

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

This title establishes a Federal right to equal opportunity in employment. It creates an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to assist in implementing this right.

Employers, labor unions and employment agencies are required to treat all persons without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. This treatment must be given in all phases of employment, including hiring, promotion, firing, apprenticeship and other training programs, and job assignments.

When this title goes into full effect employers will be subject to its provisions if they have 25 or more regular employees in an industry that affects interstate commerce. Generally speaking, labor unions will be subject to the Act if they either operate a hiring hall for covered employers, or if they have 25 or more members who are employed by a covered employer. Employment agencies are also included if they regularly undertake to supply employees for a covered employer.

(Enforcement of the nondiscrimination requirements for employers and unions is postponed for one year. Employers and unions with 100 or more workers will be covered beginning July 2, 1965 and coverage will be extended each year until July 2, 1968 when employers and unions with 25 workers will be covered.)

Not covered by this title are (1) public employers, (2) bona fide private clubs, (3) educational institutions with regard to employees working in educational activities and all employment in religious educational institutions, (4) employers on or near an Indian reservation with regard to preferential treatment of Indians; and (5) religious corporations, institutions, etc., with regard to employees working in connection with religious activities.

When someone believes he has been discriminated against because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in any phase of job placement or employment, he may bring his complaint within 90 days to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or to the Attorney General.

The Commission will handle his complaint directly, unless the State or locality where the alleged discrimination occurred has fair employment laws. If so, the person complaining must allow the State or local officials no more than 120 days to resolve the matter. If there is no satisfactory conclusion within this time or if the State or locality rejects the complaint before the time is up, the complainant may then go to the Commission, which is authorized to settle valid complaints by conciliation and persuasion. Nothing said during the conciliation proceedings may be made public or used as evidence without the consent of the parties.

If the Commission fails to secure compliance within a period of no more than 60 days, the individual may take his case to a Federal court. This court may appoint an attorney and may exempt the complainant from payment of certain costs. The court, in its discretion, may allow the Attorney General to enter the case.

A worker who thinks he has been discriminated against may take his complaint directly to the Attorney General, who may bring the case before a three-judge court if he believes there is a pattern or practice of resistance to this title.

If the court in either action finds discrimination, it will order the employer, employment agency or union to take corrective action, which may include hiring or reinstating employees with or without back pay.

Title VIII

VOTING STATISTICS

The Secretary of Commerce is required to conduct a survey of persons of voting age by race, color, and national origin and to determine the extent to which such persons have registered and voted in such geographic areas as the Commission on Civil Rights recommends.

A similar survey must also be conducted on a nationwide basis in connection with the 1970 Census. No person questioned during such surveys may be compelled to disclose his race, color, religion or national origin and everyone must be advised of his right to refuse to give this information.

Title IX

INTERVENTION AND REMOVAL IN CIVIL RIGHTS CASES

The Attorney General is authorized to intervene in any Federal court action seeking relief from the denial of equal protection of the laws on account of race, color, religion or national origin. If a Federal court refuses to accept a civil rights case and sends it back to a State court, this action may be reviewed on appeal.

Title X

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

A Community Relations Service is established in the Department of Commerce to provide assistance to persons or communities requiring help with civil rights problems where discriminatory practices impair constitutional rights or affect interstate commerce. The Service is authorized to cooperate with both public and private agencies, either on its own initiative or upon request from local officials or interested persons in situations where disputes threaten peaceful relations among the citizens of a community.

In addition, the Service is authorized to seek a voluntary settlement of public accommodation complaints which may be referred to it by a Federal Court. The Act directs that all activities of the Service in providing conciliation assistance shall be conducted in confidence and without publicity.

Title XI

MISCELLANEOUS

This title gives a right to jury trial in criminal contempt cases arising out of Titles II, III, IV, V, VI and VII. Title I retains the more limited jury trial provisions of the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

Appropriations are authorized to carry out the Act, and a separability clause provides that the rest of the Act will be unaffected if any portion is invalidated. Another section preserves existing remedies under Federal law. This title also preserves the rights of the States to legislate in the same areas covered by this Act, so long as such legislation is not inconsistent with the purposes of the Act.

U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

John A. Hannah, Chairman
Eugene Patterson, Vice Chairman
Frankie M. Freeman
Erwin N. Griswold
Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.
Robert S. Rankin

The United States Commission on Civil Rights is a temporary, independent, bipartisan agency established by the Congress in 1957 to:

- Investigate complaints alleging that citizens are being deprived of their right to vote by reason of their race, color, religion, or national origin;
- Study and collect information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution;
- Appraise Federal laws and policies with respect to equal protection of the laws;
- Serve as a national clearinghouse for civil rights information;
- Investigate allegations of vote fraud; and
- Submit interim reports and a final and comprehensive report of its activities, findings, and recommendations to the President and the Congress.

GSA WASH DC 65-1579

[1964, August?]

TITLE IV: CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

This is a summary of the contents of that section of the Civil Rights Act which deals with public education. The material below is taken from a special bulletin of the Civil Rights Digest, issue of August, 1964. The bulletin explains the entire Act in simple language and should be in the library of every CORE chapter. You may secure it by writing to:

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Washington, D.C. 20425

Under Title IV the U.S. Office of Education is authorized to:

SECT. 402. conduct a national survey to determine the availability of equal educational opportunity;

SECT. 403. provide technical assistance, upon request, to help states, political subdivisions or school districts carry out school desegregation plans;

SECT. 404. arrange training institutes to prepare teachers and other school personnel to deal with desegregation problems;

SECT. 405. make grants enabling school boards to employ specialists for in-service training programs.

SECT. 407. In addition, the Attorney-General is authorized to file civil suits seeking to compel desegregation of public schools, including public colleges. Before filing such a suit the Attorney-General must have received a signed complaint from a pupil or parent and must have determined that the complainant, according to standards set forth in the Act, is unable to bring the action. These standards are: (1) that the person is unable to pay the expense of such action; (2) that the person would jeopardize his safety, employment or economic security by entering the suit as a private individual. The Attorney-General is also required to notify the school board and give it a reasonable period of time to correct the alleged condition before filing suit.

The purposes of public education as clearly and simply stated by the president of Teachers College, Columbia University, are:

The school is expected to give every student the opportunity and the means to devel dual potentiality he may have....The second purpose is...to induct the young person syste tically into the culture and society to which he is an heir and in which he should be a p ner. (p. 76)

There are basically two types of plans which have been consistently approved as dese gation plans: (1) geographical-zoning-of-attendance-areas plans, and (2) free-choice-of- schools plans. Geographical zoning plans must not be gerrymandered to contain Negro stud in the formerly all-Negro schools. (p.52)

Attendance areas on geographical plans are not irrevocable assignments of children. Most plans have some kind of transfer rule allowing a child to transfer from the school i his attendance zone to another school.....The rule in practice would preserve the racial position of the traditionally all-Negro schools, because all white children living in the attendance zone of a Negro school transferred out rather than attend the traditionally a Negro school. The Supreme Court held (such) provisions unconstitutional.

The other mechanism often submitted as a school desegregation plan is the open enrol ment policy. The main objection is that an apparent free choice may not be a free choic at all. More specifically, if a school system continues to operate its traditionally Neg andtraditionally white schools, staffed by the same faculties and personnel, white child may be dissuaded from attending the formaerly segregated Negro school and Negro may fe harassment or other pressures emanating from a choice of the formerly all-white school. (pp. 52-54)

Desegregation is also approached from another angle--the length of time required t complete total desegregation. The "Nashville Plan" of desegregation by a grade a year h been the most popular. In some cases it began at the first grade, in others it began at twelfth. Of the two, the latter represents a faster pace. However, federal courts take cognizance of the overall slow pace. The Court of Appeals for the 6th District commente "We do not think that the twelve-year plam of desegregation adopted at this late date me either the spirit or specific requirements of the decisions of the Supreme Court."

The issue of teacher desegregation has rarely been decided. The federal courts hav generally postponed the issue indefinitely....The strongest judicial order has been issu against the Oklahoma City Board of Education. The federal court in this case went beyon the general order not to discriminate by race in the employment and assignment of teache and supervisors. (pp. 56-57)

The condition of the slum or gray area school, and the underlying causes of this co tion, have re-emergedas an important facet of America's priority social and educational p blems--the integration of our low status minorities into the cultural and economic main-stream. The school that was the last has become the first. (p. 121)

Two states, New York and California, have adopted legislation providing state finan support for local school districts initiating and carrying out programs for culturally d prived children in their schools.......providing for an appropriation of $200,000 each y

Private groups have initiated "readiness" programs for pre-school children , tutori programs for teenagers with academic lag, job preparation classes for high-school dropou and freedom schools for participants in school boycotts.

Freedom Schools

/

In the summer of 1964 a larger and more determined assault was attempted on the racial pattern of Mississippi than had been even thought possible before that time. Not only was this campaign widespread and involving large numbers of people; it employed numerous subordinate programs within its total scope.

Each of these smaller programs pointed toward one of the principal problem areas of race relations-housing, schools, unemployment, etc.

This complex operation was in line with the growing trend in civil rights thinking; that racial discrimination must be attacked in its several problem areas at the same time; more, that discrimination is part of that equally pressing problem, mass poverty, deprivation and resultant hopelessness. Discrimination could not be removed by an all-out campaign in voter registration, even if it were 100 per cent successful; total desegregation of the schools in one stroke would not remove the social cancer, either.

However, such broad-scale thinking demands like planning and like action. So the Freedom Movement moved into Mississippi with proposals for programs in voter registration, food and welfare for the deprived, a Freedom Democratic Party, freedom schools, farmers' leagues and community centers. The concern of the following several paragraphs is the freedom schools.

The basic idea of the freedom school was to add as much of the necessary supplement to public education as could be accomplished with our resources. The essential supplements were these: remedial education in basic skills--mathematics and communications; the study of Negro History; race relations and the Freedom Movement; any electives for which there was available instruction.

The first problem was that of teachers. Within the volunteer forces, there were a number of teachers, but the question was raised as to the effectiveness of the freedom school curriculum if it should be administered according to present day public school methods. It was pointed out that a part of the lack of motivation of public schools students--particular Negro students---derives from the unimaginative, frequently repressive methods employed by teachers in public schools. It was determined that the emphasis in class organization should be on freedom of expression; a minimum of structured, scheduled lesson-planning; on group discussion rather than the lecture. It was found that the main prerequisite for becoming such a "group leader" was not a knowledge of standard educational practices but rather some specific knowledge, some general knowledge and an enthusiasm for group work. In fact, as the need for teachers grew more acute toward the end of the summer, some students were able to take over classes successfully.

Another problem was materials for the classes. Before the summer began and all through the summer, Mississippi COFO was soliciting books of all descriptions. They wrote not only to clubs and churches and CORE chapters, they wrote textbook publishers as well. They did not get all they needed but they got a great deal.

Another pressing problem was space for the schools. Most often they were given use of a local church. In one happy instance they used the classrooms of the Baptist Seminary in Meridian. In McComb, Mississippi they held outdoor classes because they could get no church, a situation that led to the writing of a striking piece of literature by a 15 year-old school girl, a poem called "House of Liberty".

The next problem was students. How enthusiastic could we expect children to be when invited to attend a makeshift school five days weekly in the Mississippi summer. The freedom volunteers who talked to the students did not simply talk of remedial education or free classes in typing. They talked about "the movement"; they talked about school as a means of learning the movement; they talked about how Mississippi politics made it impossible for a Negro youngster to get a good education. The students began to feel they themselves could be in the movement--not simply to demonstrate--but to begin work---right then---toward making Mississippi a decent place to live. It was through this kind of dialogue that the high school students in many of Mississippi's little towns went to school all through Mississippi's summer---gladly.

Your chapter is not in Mississippi, but there are certain similarities between the life of a Negro in any part of this country and the life of a Negro in Mississippi. In your city you have a high percentage of Negro dropouts, a high percentage of youthful unemployment; perhaps juvenile gangs, certainly juvenile delinquents. The Mississippi youngster used to think he could solve his problem of hopelessness by migrating to the North. Where does the northern child go? Obviously noplace, at least not in search of hope. The freedom schools could be a means of helping restore that hope--what the educators call "motivation".

This is a brief sketch of the Mississippi freedom schools. We have discussed it many times since the summer: how to expand, how to refine. We hope our discussion here will arrord a similar opportunity for those present, and will lead to the beginning of serious planning for developing freedom schools in your own community.

CR Comm

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20425

January 15, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Congress of Racial Equality
Southern Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

President Johnson recently approved regulations adopted by Federal agencies to implement Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This title requires nondiscrimination in programs receiving Federal assistance.

In response to requests for clarifying information, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has arranged a conference for representatives of selected organizations on the effect of Title VI regulations on Federal programs. Vice President-elect Hubert H. Humphrey will address the conference. Key departmental officials will report on their plans for the implementation of Federal civil rights policies. An opportunity for questions is included in the conference schedule.

You and representatives of your organization are cordially invited to attend this conference to be held on Thursday, January 28, 1965, at 9:00 a.m., at the Departmental Auditorium, Constitution Avenue, N.W., between 12th and 14th Streets, Washington, D.C. We believe the program will be of particular interest to members of your program development staff. Please return the enclosed registration form. A Commission analysis of Title VI will be sent to you shortly for background information.

I look forward to meeting with you at the conference.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Hannah

John A. Hannah
Chairman

Enclosures (3)

Title VI

NELSON AND NELSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 101
328 CHARTRES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

JOHN P. NELSON, JR.
J. THOMAS NELSON

TELEPHONE
523-5893

January 26, 1965

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS COMMITTEE

There will be a meeting of the Federally Assisted Programs Committee on Thursday, February 4, 1965 at 8:00 P.M. in my office, 701 Gravier Building, New Orleans. The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss ways and means of implementing Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and to draw up rules of procedure for our committee's use.

Sincerely,

Rich

John P. Nelson, Jr.
Committee Chairman

JPNjr/fh

NELSON AND NELSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 101
328 CHARTRES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

JOHN P. NELSON, JR.
J. THOMAS NELSON

TELEPHONE
523-5893

January 26, 1965

Mr. Louis Mitchell
United States Commission on Civil Rights
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Louis:

The following named persons have agreed to serve on the Federally Assisted Programs Committee of the Louisiana Advisory Committee:

Nils R. Douglas	2211 Dryades St. New Orleans, La.
Steven Rubin	7312 Maple Street New Orleans, La.
Richard Haley	2209 Dryades St. New Orleans, La.

On January 11th I asked you to send me whatever information you might have on Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. As a result of that letter I received from you the Rules and Regulations of various governmental agencies, for which I thank you very much. Would it be possible if you could keep me on the mailing list and forward to me whatever information may be current relative to the implementation, interpretation and/or commentaries of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act?

When you were in Lafayette you had a photostatic copy of all monies which the Federal Government paid for various functions being conducted in the several states. Could you send me a copy of this document.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

JPNjr/fh

NELSON AND NELSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 101
328 CHARTRES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

JOHN P. NELSON, JR.
J. THOMAS NELSON

TELEPHONE
523-5893

January 26, 1965

Senator J. D. DeBlieux
105 Courthouse Bldg.
233 St. Ferdinand Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear J. D.:

The following named persons have agreed to serve on the Federally Assisted Programs Committee of the Louisiana Advisory Committee for the Unites States Civil Rights Commission:

Nils R. Douglas	2211 Dryades St. New Orleans, La.
Steven Rubin	7312 Maple Street New Orleans, La.
Richard Haley	2209 Dryades St. New Orleans, La.

It is my intention to hold a meeting of the committee in New Orleans within the next few days to work out a program. We will keep you posted on our plans.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

John P. Nelson, Jr.

JPNjr/fh
cc: Mr. Douglas
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Haley

Title VI

NELSON AND NELSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 701, GRAVIER BUILDING
[redacted]
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

JOHN P. NELSON, JR.
J. THOMAS NELSON
VICTOR I. KOOCK
BARRY D. BROUSSARD

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 504
523-5893

January 25, 1965

Mr. Lolis E. Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Lolis:

Enclosed please find copy of an article which appeared in the Saturday morning Times-Picayune. I underlined the pertinent language. If there is any difference made in the apperation of governmental agencies, it will depend on how effective a community such as ours can operate. I am sure you see the need for some type of immediate action. Please let me have the names of prospective committee members as soon as possible.

Excuse

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

John P. Nelson, Jr.

JPNjr/fh
Encl.

The Times-Picayune

(AP), National News and ... and AP WIREPHOTO

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1965

Entered N. O. Post Off
Matter Under Act o

EDUCATION SEEN 'LAST HOLDOUT'

Other Agencies Get Okay on Compliance

By J. M. HARGRODER
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La.—Education, said Gov. John J. McKeithen in a Friday press conference, is the last holdout in Louisiana in complying with federal demands under the civil rights act.

McKeithen said that other state agencies, including welfare, highways and hospitals, have been told to sign the compliance orders of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He said department heads have told him such compliance will make little if any difference in their present [illegible]

As for education, he said he made the first move when he told education leaders it would sign anything necessary for local school boards to comply—if that's what they want.

The governor made it clear that he considers this to be a matter for decision on the local level by those elected for the purpose—and if he had to make the decision for them, the boards might as well be abolished and their duties transferred to him.

State Supt. of Education William J. Dodd, the state board of education and local school districts have [illegible] to sign compliance agreements asked by HEW at risk of loss of federal funds. So far school officials have held back, asking the governor to call the Legislature into special session. Again Friday Gov. McKeithen declared he would not do this.

NOTES STATUTE

McKeithen said he talked Friday morning with state attorney gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion and that Gremillion has not yet completed his research of contrary statutes. An unquoted

(Cont. in Sec. 1, Page 4, Col. 5)

C R act

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
CADILLAC TOWER
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226
WOodward 1-1705

January 5, 1965

PRESIDENT
ERNEST GOODMAN
DETROIT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JAMES T. LAFFERTY

VICE PRESIDENTS
GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.
DETROIT
THOMAS I. EMERSON
NEW HAVEN
OSMOND K. FRAENKEL
NEW YORK
ARTHUR KINOY
NEW YORK
NORMAN LEONARD
SAN FRANCISCO
JOHN T. McTERNAN
LOS ANGELES
VICTOR RABINOWITZ
NEW YORK
BENJAMIN SMITH
NEW ORLEANS
HERMAN WRIGHT
HOUSTON

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
DAVID Y. KLEIN
DETROIT

SECRETARY
HERMAN B. GERRINGER
NEW YORK

TREASURER
BERNARD J. FIEGER
DETROIT

ADVISORY BOARD
JOHN M. COE
PENSACOLA
EARL B. DICKERSON
CHICAGO
BENJAMIN DREYFUS
SAN FRANCISCO
ROBERT W. KENNY
LOS ANGELES
MALCOLM SHARP
CHICAGO

Dear Sir:

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 will have meaning and vitality only if it is read, understood and acted on. The enclosed booklet is designed to help accomplish this purpose by informing the citizen, in relatively uncomplicated language, how he can protect his rights under the Act.

The National Lawyers Guild recognizes the 1964 Act as a milestone on the road to equal justice under law, and has therefore published this booklet so that the provisions of the new law can be made accessible to the widest possible audience.

This booklet has been designed so that your organization's sponsorship, Forward and emblem, if desired, can be readily substituted in place of the Guild's. The price schedule provides an optional charge for imprinting your own Forward on the inside front cover and your organization's name, address and emblem on the outside back cover.

Price list: Up to 5,000 - 10¢ ea. From 5,000 to 9,999 - 7¢ ea.
From 10,000 up - 6.5¢ ea.

Forward and organizational imprimatur
$45.00 additional charge
(All shipments F.O.B. Detroit)

Write to the Guild office to order your copies or for additional information.

Very truly yours,

James Lafferty

James Lafferty,
Executive Secretary
JL/pm

P.S. If your organization wishes to support the effort to distribute these books to citizens in the south, but is unable to handle the mechanics of the distribution, the Guild will arrange for the distribution of the booklet, at the above rates (including your Forward, etc., if desired).

File
Title VI

January 26, 1965

Mr. Lolis E. Elie
Collins, Douglas and Elie
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
201 Douglas Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Mr. Elie:

I have a letter from Mr. Richard Haley, CORE Southern Regional Director, dated January 15, 1965 in which he complains about racial discrimination practiced by the New Orleans Housing Authority. Mr. Haley asked that any correspondence concerning his letter on behalf of CORE be directed to your office since you have been retained as Counsel in this matter.

This matter is being handled in accordance with established policy and procedure of the Agency as expeditiously as possible. You will hear from the Public Housing Administration again in due course. In the meantime we would appreciate being advised of any action that you may take in behalf of your client since such action may influence the nature of our investigation and subsequent action.

Sincerely yours,

T. H. CALLAHAM
Director
Fort Worth Regional Office

cc: Mr. Richard Haley (CORE)
Housing Authority of New Orleans
Servaites-2
Bullington
Parker

Copy

[ca 1965, Jan 17]

ST JAN 17 325P

36 PD 2EX

JOHN DOAR
CIVIL RIGHTS DIV US JUSTICE DEPT WASHDC 523-7204

J. EDGAR HOOVER
FBI WASHDC

DESTRUCTION OF TWO NEGRO CHURCHES IN JONESBORO LOUISIANA BY FIRE DEMANDS IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION. THOROUGH INVESTIGATION. CORE SEES THIS AS LATEST IN LONG SERIES OF MOVES TO TERRORIZE JACKSON PARISH NEGROES. PLEASE NOT ANOTHER MISSISSIPPI.

RICHARD HALEY
CORE SOUTHERN
DIRECTOR

CONGRESS OF RACIAL
EQUALITY 2209 DRYADES
ST NRLNS 2 CFM FURN

FOR THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF CONCERNED CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS

BEFORE: THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, SUBCOMMITTEE # 5, MARCH 25, 1965

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

I should like to speak on voting problems in the State of Louisiana. We are concerned about our State. Although 32% of the total population of Louisiana, over four times as many whites are registered to vote than Negroes.

The Negro citizens of our State want to vote. We are more poorly educated than whites generally, but this is because our schools have been segregated and kept run down. We are just as intelligent as whites, and just as aware of our local State, and national problems. If the 100,000 Negroes kept off the voter rolls in Louisiana by conniving registrars, white citizens councils and the Klu Klux Klan were allowed to register, the vast majority would vote.

If Negroes were allowed to vote, we would then be able to participate and help solve many of the problems which face us today such as bad education, unemployment, bad housing. We could then vote for men who would truly represent us. Free and honest elections in the South would mean more responsible representation of our State in the House of Representatives, by men who are representative of the real national as well as local interests and who do not have to submit on election day to an ignorant, inflamed misled and unhappy group of racists and bigots.

The bill the President has submitted is a good one. 100,000 people, black and white, representing all major civil rights organizations, religious groups and all institutes of higher learning endorsed this bill in a petition we sent to the Clerk of the House last week.

We only say that unless you want us back next year, and the year after that and the year after, to make this bill there must be meaningful provision for new elections to be held six to nine months after registrars enter an area should be made. Unless this is done we will not reap the effects of this statute and implementation will break down and drag on for years needing the annual weary attention of this House and the agony of a nation and people in turmoil.

This is an analysis of the voting bill which President Johnson intorduced into the House of Representatives last week. The bill is now before the Judiciary Committee of the House. There is little doubt that the Committee will change parts of the bill. And there is little doubt that, after the Committee reports the bill out to the House, there will be changes made during the debate. Too, whatever the bill looks like when it comes out of the House, it could be changed a great deal in the Senate, which it will go to next.

What we intend to do is provide an analysis of the bill at each of these critical stages: (1) as it was introduced into the House; (2) as it comes out of the House Judiciary Committee; (3) as it comes out of the House itself; (4) as it comes out of whatever Committee (if any) handles it in the Senate; (5) as it finally comes out of the Senate and is signed by the President.

We think this kind of stage-by-stage analysis will provide an indication of what we can expect when the bill finally becomes law.

AREAS AFFECTED BY THE BILL

Section 3A specifies that the terms of the bill will affect "any state, or any political subdivision of a state" in which any "test or device" was required for registration on November 1, 1964. This section also specifies that, to come under the bill, any state or political subdivision of a state must have had less than 50% of its persons of voting age (of all races) vote in the November 1964 election for President, or it must have had less than 50% of its persons of voting age (of all races) registered to vote on November 1, 1964.

Section 3B defines the phrase "test or device" as follows: any requirement that a person as a prerequisite for voting or registration for voting (1) demonstrate the ability to read, write, understand, or interpret any matter; (2) demonstrate any educational achievement or his knowledge of any particular subject; (3) possess good moral character; (4) prove his qualifications by voucher of registered voters or members of any other class.

Thus, the bill would prohibit the use of any of those measures defined as a test or device, in any state, county, or, presumably , any city which had registration separate from that of county or state, in which a requirement coming under the definition of test or device, was in effect on November 1, 1964, and in which less than 50% of those of voting age actually voted in the presidential election of 1964, or in which less than 50% of those of voting age were registered to vote on November 1, 1964 .

It should be noted here that the bill does not specify that an area must meet both of these quota requirements. It specifies that an area must meet only one of them. It is very clear that, without a census of registeeed voters conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the requirement conservatives who seem quite unlikely to cooprate with a serious attempt to enfranchise Negroes in the South.

The President, of course, could find funds for the census, if he cared to do so, but this would mean that he would have to break with some very powerful congressmen, and he has thus far showed no inclination to do so. Thus we can expect that the requirement of less than 50% of voting age population registered will never be put into effect.

This would not necessarily mean that the prohibition of tests would not go into effect, because the other requirement could be used. The other one, based on the actual number of people who voted last November, looks pretty safe. However, we can see one possibility of getting around it. The election referred to in the bill is that of 1964. The only census figures available are those from 1960. There have considerable changes in the population of some counties during that four-year period. If a particular county wanted to challenge this part of the bill, they might go into federal court and argue that this part of the bill could not be put into effect without a new census, because the county had lost population between 1960 and 1964 and, thus, if the number of people who voted in 1964 is compared to the 1964 population rather than to the 1960 population, it might be found that more than 50% of the 1964 population voted last November.

We are not saying that this would happen, but we do think it is a possibility because the bill does not specify whether the 50% is to be computed on the basis of the 1960 or the 1964 population. We should suppose that the Bureau of the Census could estimate, statistically, what the 1964 population of any state, county, or city is, but we're not sure that even this would prevent a long and drawn-out lawsuit.

In addition to those states, counties and cities which come under the requirements listed above, Section 4A also authorizes the U.S. Attorney General to certify that, in his judgement, the appointment of federal registrars is necessary anywhere, in order to enforce the guarantees of the 15th amendment.

Who Decides the Areas that are Affected

Section 3A says that the Attorney General of the U.S. must determine that the test or device was a requirement in a state, county, or city on November 1, 1964. This may seem automatic, and not worth commenting on. But it is important because the prohibitions of testing in the bill cannot go into effect unless and until the Attorney General makes this determination, and causes the determination to be published in the Federal Register (a publication of the U.S. Government in which orders and decrees of the President are published officially). In the event that the Attorney General choses not to make such determinations or to dlay making them, the prohibitions of the bill would not go into effect. Thus, one part of the requirement for bringing an area under the bill is solely dependent upon the Attorney General's making and publishing these determinations. The bill does not say that the Attorney General must do this, it only says that he if the experience with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is anything to judge by, it will be that long or longer.

The other requirement, the quota, is according to the bill, determined by the Director of the Census. The same thing applies to him as we mentioned above about the Attorney General. The Director of the Census could very well decide, himself, that he couldn't find out whether or not 50% of the voting age population of 1964 voted in the November 1964 election, without taking a new census. Also, the bill does not say that the Director of the Census must makes these determinations, it only says that he does so. The Director of the Census is appointed by the President, and he doubtless would do whatever the President wanted him to do about it. We doubt that the registration requirement would ever be effective because we doubt that the Census Bureau would ever be able to determine how many Negroes and how many whites are registered, short of interviewing every person listed by the county registrar as being registered. We doubt this will be done, be cause it would expose entirely too much about the registration of voters -- the "tombstone vote", for example -- and because we doubt that the Bureau of the Census could ever get the appropiation for doing so.

What Happens in Affected Areas, once they are Determined?

Section 4A says that after the Attorney General and the Director of the Census cause the above determinations to be published in the Federal Register, the Civil Service Commission of the U.S. "shall appoint as many examiners (registrars) in such subdivisions (city, or county) as it may deem appropriate to prepare and maintain lists of persons eligible to vote in Federal, State, and Local elections". But this section further specifies that the Civil Service Commission cannot make these appointments until the Attorney General certifies and publishes in the Federal Register "that he has received complaints in writing from 20 or more residents of a political subdivision with respect to which determinations have been made under Section 3 alleging that they have been denied the right to vote un der color of law by reason of race or color, and that he believes such complaints to be meritorious".

Thus, once the Attorney General and the Director of the Census have determined the areas affected by the bill, and have had these determinations published in the Federal Register, then 20 persons in each city or county must file complaints with the Attorney General stating that they have been denied the right to vote, "under color of law, by reason of race or color." This appears to mean that 20 persons must file a complaint that that they have been discriminated against by the local registrar, either through the application of a test, or in any other way. Then, the Attorney General would apparently have to investigate the complaints to see whether or not they are, as the bill says, " meritorious." Once this investigation had been completed, then, supposedly, the Attorney General would be in a position to certify the complaints, publish them in the Federal Register, and enable the Civil Service Commission to appoint federal registrars. The bill does not specify who will make the investigation upon which the Attorney General will determine whether or not the complaints are meritorious. The FBI has performed similar services respect. If they do not qualify, of course, the Attorney General could disregard them without even ordering an investigation to determine whether the complaints are "meritorious".

Once all these preliminary steps have been gone through, the Civil Service Commission may appoint the federal registrars for the city or county. Then persons who want to register under Section 5A must file an application with the Federal registrar. This application will be in a form yet to be devised by the Civil Service Commission. It "shall contain allegation that the applicant is not otherwise registered to vote, and that, within 90 days preceding his application, he has been denied under color of law the opportunity to register or to vote, or has been found not qualified to vote by a person acting under color of law." This last allegation can be dispensed with by the Attorney General if he choses to do so. Here again, "under color of law" occurs and will have to be dealt with by expert legal advice to the person filing the application. Also, no one can file such an application without first having tried to register with the local registrar, and having been turned down. In other words, anyone not presently registered will have to try to register, and then he will have to wait until the local registrar informs him whether or not he has been registered before he can file application with the federal registrar. If the local registrar can delay notifying him past the 90 days specified in the bill, then he, apparently, would have to try again with the local registrar before he could make application to the federal registrar. Here is one place in which the tactics which have been used in the past by local registrars could be used again to nullify the whole federal registrar provisions. Furthermore, there are a great many persons in Mississippi who have tried to register with the local registrar and who have never been notified whether or not they are registered. If they file an application with the federal registrar, and then the local registrar says they were registered all along, they could be prosecuted for perjury. Certainly the threat of this could be used to deter persons from applying to the Federal Registrar.

The bill does not specify what qualifications for registration will be imposed by the Federal Registrars. It states, in Section 5B that "any person whom the examiner (registrar) finds to have the qualifications prescribed by state law in accordance with instructions" prepared by the Civil Service Commission "shall promptly be placed on a list of eligible voters." The Civil Service Commission has not, of course, prepared these instructions yet, so it is impossible really to evaluate the adequacy of this whoe set of the bill's provisions. It appears, though it is not certain, that the federal registrars could not impose a literacy test. But the provision quoted above, "qualifications prescribed by state law", is, to say the least, disturbing. If the provisions as they are ultimately prepared by the Civil Service Commission were for any reason unsatisfactory, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get them altered. These provisions, though technically prepared by the Civil Service Commission, would obviously contain whatever the President wanted them to contain.

The areas ultimately brought under the terms of the bill, if any, remain under those terms until, according to Section 10, "the Attorney General notifies the whose applications have been accepted by the federal registrar, and who have been determined to be qualified under state law to vote have actually been put on the voting rolls of the city or county. Of course, the moment this has been accomplished, the Attorney General could determine that no further threat of disfranchisement exists and he could relieve the city or coutny or responsibility under the bill. This authority of the Attorney General, coupled with the deficiencies of the whole federal registrar provisions may make the bill of doubtful permanent value.

Section 3C provides that a city or county which has been brought under the terms of the bill by the Attorney General may seek a judgment in a three-judge court in the District of Columbia, stating that no person has been denied the right to vote in that city or county within the past ten years. If the three-judge court rules in favor of the City or County, then the terms of the bill would not apply. This section also provides that such a judgment cannot be had by any city or connty which, by the final action of any court of the U.S. has been found guilty of disfranchising Negroes, until at least 10 years after the date of that judgment. This writer cannot say just what a "final action" of the courts is, but a competent lawyer could probably give a pretty good idea. In any case, this provision does not apparently supercede Section 10, which leaves in the hands of the Attorney General how long the terms of the bill will be in effect in a given city or county.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE BILL

Section 9 of the bill provides that depriving or attmpting to deprive anyone of the rights secured by Sections 2 or three, or violation of Section 7 (which refers to the actual voting of persons registered by federal registrars) is a federal crime pumishable by 5 years imprisonment, $5,000 fine, or both. Since Section 2 is a very general prohibition against racial disfranchisement, the criminal jprovisions of the bill probably would not have much effect with respect to it.

Section 3 contains the prohibition against "tests or devices", as defined in the bill, in the quota areas. This would seem to mean that a registrar who attempted to give an applicant a literacy test after his county had been determined to fall under the provisions of the bill, would be committing this crime.

If this is true, and if the Attorney General would prosecute such persons, this would be one of the strongest sections of the bill. However, we know that the federal government has long had authority, though not as specific as this, to invoke criminal prosecution against such persons, and that it has been very reluctant to do so. Furtermore, if, as in the Schwerner-Chaney-Goodman case, the federal courts will not entertain prosecutions for depriving persons of life, it hardly seems likely that the criminal provisions of this act would be

On the other hand, Section 9D authorizes the Attorney General to seek injunctions against persons who violate the provisions of the bill. This has been the course almost universally followed by the federal-government heretofore and there is little reason to suppose they would begin criminal prosecutions when they have this "out" of seeking civil injunctions. And we know how ineffective the injunctive process has been. Never has a registrar, or any other official in the South, been punished as a result of an injunction secured by the Justice Department, although some have actually been found in contempt of such injunctions (for example, Theron Lynd, Forrest County, Miss., registrar.)

A great deal more could be said about the pitfalls of this bill, but we think the principal ones have been covered here. We urge all staff members to read the bill carefully, to discuss it, to compare it with this analysis, and to look for other inadequacies of the bill, and of this analysis.

We have little reason to think that the Preisdent is really determined to secure the right to vote for Negroes in the South, other than his own words, and it ill behooves us to permit him to give the American people and Southern Negroes yet another snow-job.

On the other hand, there is the theoretical possibility that the President, for whatever reasons, does want to enfranchise Southern Negroes. If this is actually as well as theoretically true, it seems very clear that he'll never be able to do it until he consults with those who know what is needed--Southern Negroes.

If he had done this before drafting his voting rights bill, it would doubtless have been quite different.

March
6 ~~February~~ 1965

Ward McCreedy
Director of Contract Compliance
President's Committee on Equal Employment Oppurtunity
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are fourteen statements made by Negroe employees of the St. Francisville Paper Company, St. Francisville, Louisiana. These statements point out numerous violations of the Federal Contracts sedtion of the Equal Employment Oppurtunity Act.

Although there are no signs, there is a tacit and very firm agreement by both races that no Negro uses the white bathrooms or the white time clock. A factory supervisor has warned the Negroes that there would be trouble if any of them used the white facilities. There is a cafeteria inside the plant, and although Negroes may buy their lunch there, they have to eat in the kitchen or in a seperate, cramped lunchroom. Whites have a coffee break because a coffee cart comes around from the cafeteria. This same cart will not serve Negroes; therefore Negroes have no coffee break.

There are two unions at the St. Francisville Paper Company, which employ 452 whites and 51 Negroes. They are the United Paper Makers and Paper Workers Union and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulfite and Paper Mill Workers. There are no Negroes at all in the former; the latter is divided into three locals, two white and one Negro. All Negroes are hired for the Yard Department, a classification of seven catagories of jobs, the highest paying $2.41 per hour. There are seventy-one jobs open to whites in eleven other classifications, the highest of which pays $4.62 per hour.

The lines of segregation, both overt and implicit, are carefully and strongly drawn. Segregation is both in the system by virtue of segregated locals which only represent certain jobs, and enforced by company officials and by the attitudes of the white workers. Once an unfounded rumor circulated to the effect that Negroes were planning to join the white locals. For several weeks afterwards the Negro workers were constantly intimidated and threatened. Because of the attitudes of the company and its workers, the Negro workers are powerless to do anything about the conditions without outside help.

The Negro workers of the paper company are requesting an investigation by your committee under section 60-1.24a of the Rules and Regulations of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Oppurtunity. They further request that this investigation be held as soon as possible, and that all necessary steps be taken to end the segregation in the St. Francisville Paper Company.

Sincerely,

Steven Miller
1501½ E. Boulevard
Louise St. P.O.
Baton Rouge, La.

cc: L.L. Mitchell

It prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin by employers, unions and employment agencies.

In addition, it beefs up the protection afforded minority groups in voting, using public facilities, attending public schools and seeking employment on projects involving Federal funds.

In the taking of statements, you will be primarily concerned with the gathering of facts which indicate a possible violation of the Act in regard to the aforementioned paragraphs. During the course of interrogating the complainant, be sure to determine whether or not he has in his possession any written evidence of discrimination. This would include documents. letters, etc., which he might have received in an effort to register to vote or to seek employment. This would also include circulars, phamplets and other written propoganda distributed by organizations who are attempting to perpetuate a segregated system. Any and all written evidence which is turned over to the investorgator should be referred to in the statement given by the complainant. It should be so identified that there will be no question as to ownership of the documents or relevency.

Relative to the statements, the following suggestions are submitted:

1) All statements should be written in ink or typewritten.

2) They should be written in the first person singular.

3) If time permits, a separate statement should be taken from each complainant. There is sometimes a tendancy to have one statement signed by a number of complainants. If this can be avoided, please do so. This determination, however, will depend on the circumstances found present at the time.

4) Each statement should contain as close as possible the language used by the complainant. In paraphasing statements there is sometimes a tendancy to use words that are not ordinarily used by the complainant. This procedure should be watched very closely.

5) Each statement should be dated and signed by the complainant. Also include in each statement the name of the city or town in which the statement was given.

6) Each statement sho ld begin as follows:

"
Any town, Louisiana
March 3, 1965

My name is Joseph Green. I am 35 years of age,
and live at 1789 Main St., Any Town, Louisiana.
My social security number is 324-50-6483. I can
also be reached at 4830 Second St., New Orleans,
Louisiana. This is the home of my brother, Peter. "

7) Notice in the opening statement that you have to identify the maker of the statement with his age and address. It is always advisable to get the social security number or another address where the complainant can be reached. Sometimes complainants will move and make it extremely difficult for the one using the evidence. During the course of a hearing or trial the statements are inadmissable in evidence, hence the great need for an up-to-date address on the complainant.

8) Each statement should end with the signature of the complainant. If the complainant signs with an "X", then use the following:

"Witnesses:

______________________ his
John (X) Green
mark

______________________ "

to a statement if they are available.

11) Insofar as the body of the statement is concerned, I submit for your consideration the following ideas. These ideas tract the various titles of the Civil Rights Acts. As you interview the complainant, constantly think in terms of what, when, where, why, how and who.

12) Title I - Voting Rights. The Act imposes three prohibitions upon election officials:

a) They may not apply to one applicant for any bollot, differebt standards, practices or procedures from those applied to other applicants in the same country or parish.

b) They may not deny an individual a ballot because of any immaterial error or omission in any record or paper relating to voter registration. The question of what is "immaterial" is left to the eventual decision, if necessary, in court.

c) They may not employ a literacy test as a qualification for voting unless the test is wholly in writing and is given to all would-be voters. Further, a certified copy of such a test and of its answers must be given to any individual who asks for it.

It must be remembered that a sixth grade education is presumed to indicate sufficient intelligence and literacy for voting in a Federal election. In the event statements are taken relative to voting discrimination, you should include in the statement the eduactional background of the complainant.

13) Insofar as the statement is concerned relative to discrimination of voting rights, you should include the date that the discrimination took place, the circumstances that were present at the time. In other words, who was present in the registars office (if known), how long was the person in the office, what was said by anyone else present, the name and address, (if known) of any and all people present, and any other facts which may be known to the complainant and are relevent to a violation of Title I.

14) Title II - Hotel, Restaurants, Gasoline Stateions, and Places of Amusement. Discrimination or segregation on the ground of race,color, religion or national origin is forbidden by the Act in the above mentioned locations. Be sure to include in the statement the exact name, address of the location of the discrimination. In addition to prohibiting discrimination by operators of the specigied types of establishments, the law forbids any person to attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any other person in exercising these rights of access to public accommodations, or to punish or attempt to punish anyone for exercising these rights. In these latter types of situations you are concerned with facts dealing with the most subtle types of discrimination. For example, the food may be served cold, there may be a long delay in bringing the food out, the food may be too salty, the prices may be out of line with the normal prices charged to other persons, etc.

15) Title III - Desegregation of Public Facilities. Title III of the Act deals with any public facility which is owned, operated or managed by or on behalf of any State,or Subdivision thereof, other than a public college. This will include Public Libraries, The State, City or Parish buildings, jails, public hospitals, etc. In this type of situation it is important to get the exact date, the circumstances under which the discrimination was exercised, the names (if known) of all persons involved, etc.

16) Title IV - Desegregation of Public Education. Under this Title you will be concerned with the segregated public school facilities. Pertinent fact here would include the names of all children of the complainant, the school they attend and the grade that they are in.

17) Title VI - Non-Discrimination in Federally Assisted Programs. I would suggest you follow the green phamplet published by the United States Civil Rights Commission entitled "An Analysis of Title VI".

18) Title VII - Equal Employment Opportunity. This provision does not become effective until July 4, 1965. Pertinent information will be forthcoming on this Section in the near future.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

APR 1 1965

Mr. William Yates
Congress of Racial Equality
150 1/2 East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Yates:

This is in reply to your letter of March 12, 1965, concerning the St. Francisville Paper Co., St. Francisville, Louisiana.

We are, at this time, trying to establish jurisdiction for purposes of an investigation. If this can be established, your letter will be forwarded to the investigating agency for information and appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

Ward McCreedy
Director of Contract Compliance

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La.

April 14, 1965

Ward McCreedy
Director of Contract Compliance
President's Committee on
Equal Employment Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir :

I have mailed a copy of your letter of April 1st to Mr Mitchell of the Civil Rights Commission.

A month later and you are still establishing jurisdiction ! You had only to ask and I would have told you. Both Time, Inc. and Crown-Zellerbach have federal contracts. Moody's Manual is sufficient resource for that.

I know the mills of justice grind slowly but - please - the workers of St Francisville need your Committee's help. They need it badly.

Sincerely

William Yates

cc: National CORE
    Richard Haley

CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ., CHAIRMAN
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
LISTER HILL, ALA.
JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, ARK.
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA.
WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH.
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, FLA.
JOHN STENNIS, MISS.
JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, OKLA.
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
GALE W. MC GEE, WYO.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.
E. L. BARTLETT, ALASKA
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
RALPH YARBOROUGH, TEX.
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
MARGARET CHASE SMITH, MAINE
THOMAS H. KUCHEL, CALIF.
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.
GORDON ALLOTT, COLO.
NORRIS COTTON, N.H.
CLIFFORD P. CASE, N.J.
EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK
THOMAS J. SCOTT, ASST. CLERK

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

May 18, 1965

Mr. Steven Miller
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Miller:

I am deeply disturbed at the Administration's failure to rapidly and comprehensively administer Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. As Mr. Merrick's letter suggests, the Commissioners have only recently been appointed by the President. This should have been done a year ago. The Commissioners are now left to develop and publicize their own approach.

Please do not hesitate to let me know if I can be of help to you.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Thomas H. Kuchel

THOMAS H. KUCHEL
United States Senator

K:Yx
Enc.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1965

Honorable Thomas H. Kuchel
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Kuchel:

I am replying to your recent letter of inquiry on the Department's plans for the administration of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

As signed by the President, Title VII contains no statutory assignment to the Department of Labor for the administration of equal employment opportunity. Section 705(a) creates what is to be known as the Equal Opportunity Commission to be composed of five members, no more than three of whom shall be members of the same political party. Commission members are to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. On May 11 President Johnson announced his intention to nominate Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. as Chairman of the Commission.

The powers of the Commission do not become effective until July 2, 1965, the first anniversary of President Johnson's signing into law of the Civil Rights Act.

Section 715 of the Act requires the Secretary of Labor to make a study of the factors which might tend to result in discrimination in employment because of age. The Secretary is directed to make a report to the Congress no later than June 30, 1965 containing the results of such study.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel V. Merrick
Special Assistant for
Legislative Affairs

[1965]

Complaints under Title VI should also be made to other agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture (Farmers Home Administration loans, County Extension Agents, etc.) and the Department of Labor (State Employment Services, etc.).

(B). Title VII of the Civil Rights Act: This title makes equal employment opportunity compulsory for all employers, labor unions and employment agencies with one-hundred or more employees. I have accumulated some lists of manufacturers by number of employees for Mississippi and Louisiana, and have informed all staff of how to obtain such information (see Information Letter No. 7). I plan to give them information for making complaints to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, before July 2nd when the title goes into effect. Here, I will encourage staff not only to make complaints, but to contact elegible employers and offer to assist them with compliance.

(C). Executive Order 10925: This order makes it illigal to discriminate in employment in any business which holds a government contract. Complaints on violations should be made to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, with demands for investigation and action. The problem here is finding out which businesses hold contracts. I will continue to give staff this information via my Federal Fund Reports, and will instruct them as to how to obtain the information themselves for specific businesses. Staff should be encouraged to communicate with these contractors, and to try to help them to comply by making Negro employees available to them. If there is a problem of "not enough skilled Negroes", perhaps staff can work with the employers to set up training programs.

(D). Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS): Once a year the farmers of each parish hold an election to choose a three-man ASCS County Committee, which plays an important role in the agricultural community. In order to be effective

(con't)

A PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

Respectfully addressed to: Hon. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney-General of the United States

Dear Sir:

Below are listed our grievances, and our recommendations for relief through the agency of your department. We present our case in the belief that you are deeply concerned with the correction of injustices. We believe that this concern, more than any other factor, will dictate that you grant a hearing to our petition.

Parishes Where Rejected Applicants Can Apply to The Courts (Wherever Judge has found a pattern of discrimination)

Applicants must apply to registrar first.

Red River
Webster
E. Carroll

We urge that the United States Justice Department:

1. Expedite the suits against the constitutionality of the application forms for voter registration, now pending before the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

2. File additional legal proceedings to prohibit the registrars in 21 parishes named in a recent Federal court decree, from using the affidavit form as a part of the test system.

3. File suit extending the 21-parish decree to include the other 43 parishes of the state.

4. File suit making it mandatory that the literacy test required of voter applicants in the state be administered wholly in writing and a certified copy of the test and answers be furnished to the applicant within 25 days. (According to Title I of 1964 Civil Rights Act).

6. File suit making it mandatory that the presumption of literacy of each applicants be based on the completion of a 6th grade education. (Title I of 1964 Civil Rights Act)

6. File suit asking Federal courts to appoint Federal referees to process rejected applications of voter applicants in East and West Feliciana, St. Helena, Pointe Coupee, Ibervill, Ouachita, particularly and in certain other parishes where registrars persistently discriminate against Negro applicants. (1957 Civil Rights Bill, federal referee section)

7. File suit to reduce the number of congressmen from the state of Louisiana based on a political conspiracy against Negro suffrage that exists in the state. A 1/5 reduction in the number of Congressmen is indicated based on 400,000 unregistered Negroes in Louisiana.

8. Initiate action on complaints already filed with the FBI and/or Justice Department, of economic reprisals against persons attempting to register to vote in East and West Feliciana parishes particularly and in other parishes where similar conditions exist. Below are listed several examples. In all cases complaints were filed with the FBI and/or Justice Department:

A. In East Feliciana Parish, Herbert Bell was fired from his job as a bus driver in January, 1964.

B. In East Feliciana Parish Hazel Mathews was fired from her job as a school teacher in June 1964.

C. In West Feliciana the Princeville Canning Company denied contracts to farmers who attempted to register.

D. In East Feliciana Laura Spears was fired from her job as a librarian.

E. On July 26, 1964, Novel Hamilton was fired and had his insurance cancelled by Patsy Castilaw after Mr. Hamilton attempted to register to vote.

9. Act on complaints already filed with the FBI and/or Justice Department, of intimidation by local officials and private citizens against voter registration workers and/or persons attempting to register to vote, in East and West Feliciana, Ouachita, Jackson, St. Helena, Madison, and Tangipahoa parishes and other parishes where similar incidents have occurred. Several incidents are listed below (in all cases complaints were filed with the FBI and/or Justice Department):

A. In Monroe, La. Jan. 1964, Mike Lesser was picked up by police and interrogated.

B. In Tallulah, La. Feb. 1964, Mike Lesser was arrested shortly after his arrival to survey the area for voter registration work. The other two CORE workers were escorted out of town and told never to return on penalty of death.

C. In West Monroe, La. June 1964, two CORE workers were stopped on a bridge and told that it was against the law to associate with Negroes. Applicants in W. Monroe were trailed by police and told that they were headed for trouble if they tried to register to vote.

D. On July 7, 1964: Ronnie Moore and Mike Lesser were chased by three carloads of whites near Jonesboro, La. The next day one of the white men, James O. Smith, filed a complaint against Ronnie Moore for reckless driving and hit-and-run and Mr. Moore was arrested. On July 23, 1964: Three voter registration workers driving near Independence, La. were shot at with two bullets hitting the tires. The bullets were fired from a passing carload of whites who chased the CORE voter registration workers after shooting at them. Other incidents of political intimidation are listed below.

10. Specifically enjoin the officials listed below because of their illegal activities under the 1957 Civil Rights Bill.

A. The Sheriff of East Feliciana parish (Doughty) and deputy

Manchester because they have harrassed voter registration efforts, by serving subpoenas on Negroes to appear before the East Feliciana Grand Jury merely because they engaged in voter registration activities. Mike Lesser was arrested while escorting Negroes to the registration office and Bill Brown, another CORE worker, was arrested for obstructing traffic while engaged in voter registration activities. They have also harrassed voter registration workers by interrogating any new voter registration worker who comes in East Feliciana, and they have also told voter registration workers that canvassing is illegal and they might be arrested if they continued to canvass.

B. The Sheriff of West Feliciana (William C. Percy) because in August 1963 he arrested Rev. Carter for attempting to register.

C. The ex-Sheriff of West Feliciana and present assistant warden of Angola (T. H. Martin, Sr.) because he shot at voter registration workers in front of the courthouse in St. Francisville in West Feliciana Parish. He also hit a carload of voter registration workers and applicants with a rock and hit Robert Hurwitt, CORE voter registration worker, with a stick, cutting him in the back.

D. The Sheriff of St. Helena Parish (R. D. Bridges) and Deputy Smith because Sheriff Bridges on June 30, 1964, after whites had threatened to kill Mr. Bryant, the Negro man housing CORE voter registration workers, the sheriff was called for protection against this threatened murder. When the sheriff arrived he said he would not protect the CORE workers but instead searched them in an excessively brutal manner and placed them under arrest. He then released them to Mr. Bryant. On July 10, 1964, Deputy Smith watched as a white man who had detained a carload of voter registration workers brutally beat David Howard while other white men held guns on David Howard while he was beaten. The sheriff did nothing about this except to ask the men to stop. He arrested Ronnie Sigal, the driver of the CORE car, for reckless driving.

E. Chief deputy George Simonton and Deputy Fallin of Lincoln Parish because they stopped and threatened a carload of voter registration workers. When Chief deputy Simonton was told by the CORE workers that they were canvassing for voter registration and were protected by federal laws he replied: "Tell that d......... Federal Dunbar--what do you think he will do?"

F. Sheriff Newt Lowe of Jackson Parish and Deputies James and deputy Van Beaseley drove his car along side of the CORE car where the CORE workers were standing. He hit one of the workers, Cathy Patterson. As he went by he told her, "Just stand there. I want to hit you!" When Beaseley was told that the voter registration workers were federally protected he replied: "Take my name, James Van Beaseley, the FBI already has it and they can have it all the g--d---times they want!"

G. State Trooper John B. Thompson, Jr. Badge No. A-80. Trooper Thompson also participated in the above intimidation and also charged two CORE workers with having "inadequate identification" and told Sheriff Lowe that he should bring the workers to the police station for interrogation.

[1965?]

Program--employment

Lacking specific knowledge of employment opportunities for the Negro in your community, the following outline may be used.

I. Investigate procedure and results in companies with good records for hiring and upgrading Negroes.

II. Survey Negro population for potential workers among

  a. unemployed
  b. unsatisfactorily employed
  c. high school seniors

III. Survey (at least a sample) local employers in

  a. local government and public utilities
  b. private business
  c. industry

IV. Concentrate efforts on most vulnerable target. Elements of vulnerability are:

  a. business depends on low prices
  b. business depends on variety of merchandise
  c. business attracts large Negro clientele
  d. business is tax-supported
  e. business is sensitive to votes
  f. business is large
  g. business is national chain

V. The open demonstration is a means of drawing public attention to the discrimination. It is also a means of involving the full CORE membership and of attracting action-minded persons. The private conference, while an essential part of the CORE approach, is no real substitute for the demonstration.

The business survey should be directed to retain merchants, suppliers of basic commodities such as milk, bread and canned goods, soft drinks and beer, large banks and offices, local government, bus, gas and electric firms, factories and plants. It might generally be limited to companies employing 20 or more persons, and should be scheduled so that personal visits would be made to those businesses considered most important.

A questionnaire for local business

1. How many persons are employed?
2. How many different occupational levels are there?
3. How many Negroes are employed?
4. How many have moved beyond the lowest level?
5. What is the approximate yearly turnover?
6. How many job levels require special pre-training?
7. May we return in two weeks to discuss specifics of additional integration of Negroes into work-force?

A proposal for employment integration

1. That the first year be a period of accelerated hiring of Negroes since their present numbers are few or nil. Most replacements during year will be Negroes.
2. That a substantial number be hired during first 90 days to set the pattern for the future.
3. That CORE and management meet periodically to discuss progress of the plan.
4. That the company be responsible for finding applicants, but CORE will assist where possible.
5. That CORE give due regard to approximate yearly turnover in formulating its proposals.
6. That advantage be taken of need for added help during rush seasons (Christmas) to break in new personnel.
7. That arrangement be made with schools to give students practical experience as part of a school-work curriculum.

Prospective employee survey

1. Name, age, address, telephone, education, sex, family
2. Occupational experience yrs., co., promotion, training, reason for leaving
3. Present occupation yrs, co., promotion, training
4. Desired occupation experience, training

[illegible] OFFICE

Federal Agencies + Legislation - 1961, Nov,
Justice Department 1963, Oct -

[1961, Nov 7]

Mp

1962

CORE - Congress of Racial Eqiality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

TO: U. S. Department of Justice
Interstate Commerce Commission

FROM: Congress of Racial Equality

DATE: November 7, 1961

PRELIMINARY REPORT: Compliance with I. C. C. regulations.

Bus terminal tests made and reported on between November 1 and 6, 1961.

Reports in most cases are based on only one survey. Where "No Complaint" is reported this is not neccessarily an indication that discrimination or segregation does not exist in the facility, but rather that none was encountered on the basis of one survey.

ICC regulations are posted as required unless otherwise indicated. No discriminatory signs are evident except where noted. In cases where police interferred with compliance this has been indicated. Documentation for all instances of illegal discrimination of interstate passengers or reports of other non-compliance with the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations is available from CORE.

STATE	CITY	COMPANY	RESULTS
Alabama	Anniston	Trailway	Served as lunch counter; ICC sings not posted.
	Birmingham	Trailway	Served at lunch counter; ICC signs not posted.
Arkansas	Forest City	Greyhound	OK
	Fort Smith	Greyhound	OK
	Little Rock	Greyhound	OK
	Eldorado	Trailway	Served at lunch counter; ICC signs not posted.
	Hamburg	Trailway	Served at lunch counter; ICC signs not posted.
	Waldo	Trailway	Served at lunch counter; ICC signs not posted; segregation signs up.
Florida	Tallahassee	Trailway	ICC signs not posted; 2 waiting rooms.
	Tallahassee	Greyhound	OK
	Jacksonville	Trailway	ICC signs not posted; 2 waiting rooms; served at lunch counter.
	Jacksonville	Greyhound	OK
Georgia	Thomasville	Trailway	OK

(continued)

STATE	CITY	COMPANY	RESULTS
	Valdosta	Trailway	OK
Kentucky	Richmond	Greyhound	OK
Louisiana	Alexandria	Trailway	Police enforced segregation at lunch counter; restrooms OK
	Baton Rouge	Trailway	OK
	Crowley	Greyhound	Waiting Room segregated; ICC signs not posted.
	Eunice	Trailway	OK
	Franklin	Greyhound	OK
	Genings	Greyhound	OK
	Hollingsworth	Trailway	Bus driver refused to let Negroes off bus; ICC signs not posted; segregation signs up.
	Houma	Greyhound	OK
	Kinder	Trailway	Now "private" restaurant refused service to Negroes; ICC sign posted only in previously "Negro" section.
	Kratz Springs	Trailway	Police enforced segregation at lunch counter.
	Lafayette	Greyhound	Police enforced segregation in all facilities; ICC sign posted only in previously "Negro" waiting room.
	Lake Charles	Greyhound	OK
	Monroe	Trailway	Refused entrance to Negroes.
	Morgan City	Greyhound	OK
	New Iberia	Greyhound	OK
	New Orleans	Greyhound-Trailway	OK
	Opelousas	Trailway	OK
	Raceland	Greyhound	OK
	Shreveport	Trailway	Police refused entrance to Negroes.
Mississippi	Greenville	Trailway	Served at lunch counter; ICC signs not posted.
	Natchez	Trailway	Police enforced segregation; segregation signs posted by police.
	Jackson	Trailway	Negroes arrested for failure to leave "White" waiting room. segregation signs erected by police.
	Vicksburg	Trailway	Police enforced segregation; segregation signs erected by police.
North Carolina			
	Charlotte	Union Terminal	OK
	Fayetteville	Trailway	OK
	Hamlet	Trailway	OK

(continued)

STATE	CITY	COMPANY	RESULTS
Oklahoma	McAlester	Trailway & Greyhound	Refused service at restaurant during rest stop.
	Oklahoma City	Trailway	OK
	Oklahoma City	Greyhound	OK
Tennessee	Jackson	Greyhound	OK
	Linden	Greyhound	Lunch counter and restrooms segregated; ICC signs not posted segregation signs up.
	Memphis	Greyhound	OK
	Nashville	Greyhound	OK
Texas	Beaumont	Greyhound	OK
	Beaumont	Trailway	OK
	Gainesville	Trailway	OK
	Orange	Greyhound	OK
	Texarkana	Trailway	OK
South Carolina			
	Camden	Greyhound	OK
	Charleston	Greyhound	OK
	Columbia	Greyhound	OK
	Columbia	Trailway	OK
	Florence	Greyhound	Refused entrance into restaurant
	Greenville	Trailway	OK
	Rock Hill	Trailway	OK
	Sumter	Greyhound	OK
	Winnsboro	Greyhound	Segregated; ICC signs not posted
West Virginia			
	Charleston	Trailway	OK
	Charleston	Greyhound	OK
	Huntington	Trailway	OK
	Huntington	Greyhound	OK

Submitted by:

James Farmer
National Director

Gordon R. Carey
Field Director

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

OCT 17 1963

Mr. Ronnie Moore
Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Moore:

I have your telegram of October 9, 1963, concerning Plaquemine, Louisiana.

This Department is investigating and carefully considering any specific complaints arising from Plaquemine or any other city. The disclosure of a violation of a federal criminal statute will result in appropriate action being taken.

Sincerely,

Burke Marshall
BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Ronnie - we
kept extra
copy -
Marcia

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	☐
DAY LETTER	☐
NIGHT LETTER	☐

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	☐
LETTER TELEGRAM	☐
SHORE-SHIP	☐

1963 DEC 10 PM 1 32

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			ROOSEVELT HENLEY 7751715 10185 AVE B BROUGE	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY
US DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHDC

NEGROES IN 21 PARISHES HAVE BEEN DENIED THE RIGHT TO REGISTER TO VOTE BECAUSE THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AUDIT THE [redacted] REGISTRARS INVOLVED TO HALT REGISTERATION PENDING A REQUEST FOR A STAY ORDER BEFORE THE 5 [redacted] CIRCUIT [redacted] COURT OF APPEALS BY THE STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL JACK P F GREMILLION. IF THE REGISTRARS OFFICE REMAIN CLOSED NEGROE REGISTERATION ACTIVITIES WILL BE HAMPERED INDEFINITELY. YOUR TRULY

RONNIE MOORE FIELD [redacted] SECTY FOR CORE LA

306 Ivy St Plaquemine La

PETITION TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY

1. Expedite the suits already filed against the validity and constitutionality offthe application forms now pending before the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

2. File additional legal proceedings to prohibit the registrars in the 21 parishes from using the affidavit form because it is a part of the test system and from requiring applicants to fill out a form which contains information required of the registrar by the Federal decree.

3. File suit extending the 21 parish decree to include the other 43 parishes of the state.

4. File suit making it mandatory that the literacy test required of voter applicants in the state by administered wholly in writing and a certified copy of the test and answers be furnished to the applicant within 25 days. (according to Title I of the 1964 Civil Rights Act).

5. File suit making it mandatory that the presumption of literacy of each applicant be based on the completion of a 6th grade education. (Title I of 1964 Civil Rights Act)

6. File suit asking Federal courts to appoint Federal referees to process rejected applications of voter applicants in East and West Feliciana, St. Helena, Pointe Coupee, Iberville, Ouachita, particularly and in other parishes where registrars presistently discriminate against Negro applicants. (1957 Civil Rights Bill, federal referee section)

7. File suit to reduce the number of congressmen from the state of Louisiana based on a political conspiracy against Negro suffrage that exists in the state. A 1/5 reduction in the number of Congressmen is indicated based on 400,000 unregistered Negroes in Louisiana.

8. To act on complaints already filed with the FBI and/or Justice Department of economic reprisals against persons attempting to register to vote in East and West Feliciana parishes particularly and in other parishes where similar conditions exists. Below are listed several incidents of economic reprisals. In all of these incidents complaints were filed with the FBI and/or Justice Department:

A. In East Feliciana Parish, Herbert Bell was fired from his job as a bus driver in January 1964.

B. Also in East Feliciana Parish Hazel Matthews was fired from her job as a school teacher in June 1964.

C. In West Feliciana the Princeville Canning Company denied contracts to farmers who attempted to register.

D. In East Feliciana Laura Spears was fired from her job as a librarian.

E. Recently on July 26, 1964, Novel Hamilton was fired and had his insurance cancelled by Patsy Castilaw after Mr. Hamilton attempted to register to vote.

9. To protect voter registration workers and act on complaints already filed with the FBI and/or Justice Department of political and private intimidation against voter registration workers and/or persons attempting to register to vote, in East and West Feliciana, Ouachita, Jackson, St. Helena, Madison, and Tangipahoa parishes and other parishes where similar incidents have occurred. Several incidents are listed below (in all cases complaints were filed with the FBI and/or Justice Department).

A. In Monroe, La. Jan. 1964, Mike Lesser was ~~arrested shortly~~ picked up by police and interrogated.

B. In Tallulah, La. Feb. 1964, Mike Lesser was arrested shortly after his arrival to survey the area for voter registration work. ~~After his arrival to survey the area for vo~~

The other two CORE workers were escorted out of town and told never to return on penalty of death.

C. In West Monroe, La. June 1964, two CORE workers were stopped on a bridge and told that it was against the law to associate with Negroes. Applicants in West Monroe were trailed by police and told that they were headed for trouble if they tried to register to vote.

D. On July 7, 1964, Ronnie Moore and Mike Lesser were chased by three carloads of whites near Jonesboro, La. The next day one of the white men, James O. Smith, filed a complaint against Ronnie Moore for reckless driving and hit-and-run and Mr. Moore was arrested. On July 23, 1964: Three voter registration workers driving near Independence, La. were shot at with two bullets hiting the tires. The bullets were fired from a passing carload of whites who chased the CORE voter registration workers after shooting at them. Other incidents of political intimidation are listed below.

Specifically enjoin and criminally prosecute the officials listed below because of their illegal activities under the 1957 Civil Rights Bill, amended 1960, 1964

COPY

1. The Sheriff of East Feliciana parish (Doughty) and deputy Manchester because they have harrassed voter registration efforts by serving subpoenas on Negroes to appear before the East Feliciana Grand Jury merely because they engaged in voter registration activities. Mike Lesser was arrested while escorting Negroes to the registration office and Bill Brown, another CORE worker, was arrested for obstructing traffic while engaged in voter registration activities. They have also harrassed voter registration workers by interrogating and new voter registration workers who come into East Feliciana, and they have also told voter registration workers that canvassing was illegal and they might be arrested if they continue to canvass.

2. The Sheriff of West Feliciana (William C. Percy) because in August 1963 he arrested Rev. Carter for attemptin to register. Rev. Carter was the first Negro registered in West Feliciana since 1902. He also arrested two CORE workers for canvassing on July 8, 1964.

3. The ex-Sheriff of West Feliciana and present assistant warder of Angola (T. H. Martin, Sr.) because he shot at voter registration workers in front of the courthouse in St. Francisville in W. Feliciana Parish. He also hit a carload of voter registration workers and applicants with a rock and hit Robert Hurwitt, a CORE voter registration worker, with a stick, cutting him in the back.

4. The Sheriff of St. Helena Parish (R. D. Bridges) and Deputy Smith because Sheriff Bridges on June 30, 1964, after whites had threatened to kill Mr. Bryant, the Negro man housing CORE voter registration workers, the shefiff was called for protection ~~in~~ against this threatened murder. When the sheriff arrived he said he would not protect the CORE workers but instead searched them in an excessively brutal manner and placed them under arrest. He then released them to Mr. Bry ant. On July 10, 1964, Deputy Smith watched as a white man who had detained a carload of voter registration workers brutally beat David Howard while other white men held guns on David Howard while he was beaten. The Sheriff did nothing about this except to ask the men to stop. He arrested Ronnie Siegal, the driver of the CORE car, for reckless driving.

5. Chief deputy George Simonton and Deputy Fullin of Lincoln Parish because they stopped and threatened a carload of voter registration workers. When Chief deputy Simonton was told by the CORE workers that they were canvassing for voter registration and were protected by Federal laws he replied: "Tell that d......Federal Dunbar---what do you think he will do?"

6. Sheriff Newt Lowe of Jackson Parish and Deputies James Van Beaseley, Atkins, Edmondson, and Deputy Drew because they also participated in the above intimidation of voter registration workers and deputy Van Beaseley drove his car along the side of the CORE car where CORE workers were standing. He hit one of the workers, Catherine Patterson. As he went by he told her, "Just Stand there, I want to hit you." When Beaseley was told that the boter registration workers were federally protected he replied: Take my name, James Van Beaseley, the FBI already has it and they can have it all the g..d.... times they want!"

9 7. State Trooper John B. Thompson, Jr. Badge No. A-30. Trooper Thompson also participated in the above intimidation and also charged two CORE workers with having "inadequate identification" and told Sheriff Lowe that he should bring the workers to the police station for interrogation.

10. Explain why the Justice Department has not acted as quickly as it should have in regard to the above mentioned matters.

COPY

Clinton, La.
July 25, 1964

Robert Kennedy, Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Urgently request federal protection CORE workers and local Negro citizens attempting to register to vote July 27, 28, 29 Clinton, St. Francisville, Greensberg, Monroe, Jonesboro, Louisiana.

These communities have long histories of violence and intimidations toward Negroes prevent them from exercising constitutional rights.

Impossible to rely on local authorities for protection. Your intervention is essential to prevent bloodshed and uphold basic rights of all citizens.

Ronnie Moore
CORE Field Secretary

Telegram released to press - 7/25/64

Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

July 29, 1964

U. S. Department of Justice
Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Complaints have been filed with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U. S. Department of Justice on the discriminatory application of Louisiana's voter registration laws and onpublic and private intimidation of voter registration workers and Negro citizens attempting to register to vote. Incidents of economic and physical reprisals against black Americans attempting to register to vote have also been reported to the above agencies.

Negro citizens in Louisiana are aggrieved at the slow progress of the Justice Department and the FBI in removing this system—frequently perpetrated under color of law—of exclusion of Negro suffrage in Louisiana. To emphasize our impatience for full, immediate access to the ballot, we enclose a petition of our grievances.

We humbly request immediate action on the petition and an audience with your U. S. Attorney of the Eastern District of Louisiana on August 5, 1964 at 9 A.M. to discuss the intentions of your department in regard to our petition. One hundred citizens have indicated their desire to be part of the requested audience. They represent eight parishes: East Feliciana, West Feliciana, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Pointe Coupee, Iberville, Ouachita and Jackson.

Respectfully,

Richard Haley
Associate National Director

RH/ds
cc U. S. Attorney Louis Lacour
Ronnie Moore
CORE National Office

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

August 31, 1964

Mr. Burke Marshall
Justice Department
Civil Rights Division
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The attached report is only the lastest of several I have received during the past eight weeks, all of which speak of violence, intimidation and harrassment directed against civil rights workers in the North Florida area. The fact that September is the last month for registering before the election, further disturbs me. The increasing interest and a chievement of the Negro population as shown in the growing number of registered Negro voters—that also is cause for concern. These indicate there will likely be a rising tempo of violent opposition to our program during September.

In the face of all this I am convinced there is a need for a severe, sustained crackdown by the Justice Department on the lawlessness that threatens to transform this area into a minature Mississippi. Moreover, I am at a loss to understand why North Florida has not long since received the attention from your Department which it obviously so richly deserves.

The emphasis of this letter is on urgency. September is here. Our workers are in the field daily. The Wecksler incident clearly indicates how closely we missed another Neshoba County tragedy. With your help the situation can be contained. But we do need your help, and we need it now.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Associate National Director

RH/ds
Enclosure

cc J. Edgar Hoover
FBI Agent-in-charge, Tallahassee, Florida

file Justice Dept

[1944, Aug?]

Haley

Picketing or Parading

Whoever, with the intent of interfering with, obstructing, or impeding the administration of justice, or with the intent of influencing any judge, juror, witness, or court officer, in the discharge of his duty, pickets or parades in or near a building housing a court of the United States, or in or near a building residence occupied or used by such judge, juror, witness, or court officer, or with such intent uses any sound-truck or similar divice or resorts to any other demonstration in or near any such building or residence, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Nothing in this section shall interfere with or prevent the exercise by any court of the United States of its power to punish for contempt. Added Sept. 23, 1950, c. 1024, § 31(a), 64 Stat.____.

1st Amendment......Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Haley
Aug 1964

A PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

Respectfully addressed to: Hon. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney-General of the United States

Dear Sir:

Below are listed our grievances, and our recommendations for relief through the agency of your department. We present our case in the belief that you are deeply concerned with the correction of injustices. We believe that this concern, more than any other factor, will dictate that you grant a hearing to our petition.

We urge that the United States Justice Department:

1. Expedite the suits against the constitutionality of the application forms for voter registration, now pending before the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

2. File additional legal proceedings to prohibit the registrars in 21 parishes named in a recent Federal court decree, from using the affidavit form as a part of the test system. evidence submitted

3. File suit extending the 21-parish decree to include the other 43 parishes of the state.

4. File suit making it mandatory that the literacy test required of voter applicants in the state be administered wholly in writing and a certified copy of the test and answers be furnished to the applicant within 25 days. (According to Title I of 1964 Civil Rights Act).

5. File suit making it mandatory that the presumption of liter of each applicants be based on the completion of a 6th grade education. (Title I of 1964 Civil Rights Act)

6. File suit asking Federal courts to appoint Federal referees to process rejected applications of voter applicants in East and West Feliciana, St. Helena, Pointe Coupee, Ibervill, Ouachita, particularly and in certain other parishes where registrars persistently discriminate against Negro applicants. (1957 Civil Rights Bill, federal referee section)

7. File suit to reduce the number of congressmen from the state of Louisiana based on a political conspiracy against Negro suffrage that exists in the state. A 1/5 reduction in the number of Congressmen is indicated based on 400,000 unregistered Negroes in Louisiana.

8. Initiate action on complaints already filed with the FBI and/or Justice Department, of economic reprisals against persons attempting to register to vote in East and West Feliciana parishes particularly and in other parishes where similar conditions exist. Below are listed several examples. In all cases complaints were filed with the FBI and/or Justice Department;

A. In East Feliciana Parish, Herbert Bell was fired from his job as a bus driver in January, 1964.

B. In East Feliciana Parish Hazel Mathews was fired from her job as a school teacher in June 1964.

C. In West Feliciana the Princeville Canning Company denied contracts to farmers who attempted to register.

D. In East Feliciana Laura Spears was fired from her job as a librarian.

E. On July 26, 1964, Novel Hamilton was fired and had his insurance cancelled by Patsy Castilaw after Mr. Hamilton attempted to register to vote.

9. Act on complaints already filed with the FBI and/or Justice Department, of intimidation by local officials and private citizens against voter registration workers and/or persons attempting to register to vote, in East and West Feliciana, Ouachita, Jackson, St. Helena, Madison, and Tangipahoa parishes and other parishes where similar incidents have occurred. Several incidents are listed below (in all cases complaints were filed with the FBI and/or Justice Department):

A. In Monroe, La. Jan. 1964, Mike Lesser was picked up by police and interrogated.

B. In Tallulah, La. Feb. 1964, Mike Lesser was arrested shortly after his arrival to survey the area for voter registration work. The other two CORE workers were escorted out of town and told never to return on penalty of death.

C. In West Monroe, La. June 1964, two CORE workers were stopped on a bridge and told that it was against the law to associate with Negroes. Applicants in W. Monroe were trailed by police and told that they were headed for trouble if they tried to register to vote.

D. On July 7, 1964: Ronnie Moore and Mike Lesser were chased by three carloads of whites near Jonesboro, La. The next day one of the white men, James O. Smith, filed a complaint against Ronnie Moore for reckless driving and hit-and-run and Mr. Moore was arrested. On July 23, 1964: Three voter registration workers driving near Independence, La. were shot at with two bullets hitting the tires. The bullets were fired from a passing carload of whites who chased the CORE voter registration workers after shooting at them. Other incidents of political intimidation are listed below.

10. Specifically enjoin the officials listed below because of their illegal activities under the 1957 Civil Rights Bill.

A. The Sheriff of East Feliciana parish (Doughty) and deputy

Manchester because they have harrassed voter registration efforts, by serving subpoenas on Negroes to appear before the East Feliciana Grand Jury merely because they engaged in voter registration activities. Mike Lesser was arrested while escorting Negroes to the registration office and Bill Brown, another CORE worker, was arrested for obstructing traffic while engaged in voter registration activities. They have also harrassed voter registration workers by interrogating any new voter registration worker who comes in East Feliciana, and they have also told voter registration workers that canvassing is illegal and they might be arrested if they continued to canvass.

B. The Sheriff of West Feliciana (William C. Percy) because in August 1963 he arrested Rev. Carter for attempting to register.

C. The ex-Sheriff of West Feliciana and present assistant warden of Angola (T. H. Martin, Sr.) because he shot at voter registration workers in front of the courthouse in St. Francisville in West Feliciana Parish. He also hit a carload of voter registration workers and applicants with a rock and hit Robert Hurwitt, CORE voter registration worker, with a stick, cutting him in the back.

D. The Sheriff of St. Helena Parish (R. D. Bridges) and Deputy Smith because Sheriff Bridges on June 30, 1964, after whites had threatened to kill Mr. Bryant, the Negro man housing CORE voter registration workers, the sheriff was called for protection against this threatened murder. When the sheriff arrived he said he would not protect the CORE workers but instead searched them in an excessively brutal manner and placed them under arrest. He then released them to Mr. Bryant. On July 10, 1964, Deputy Smith watched as a white man who had detained a carload of voter registration workers brutally beat David Howard while other white men held guns on David Howard while he was beaten. The sheriff did nothing about this except to ask the men to stop. He arrested Ronnie Sigal, the driver of the CORE car, for reckless driving.

E. Chief deputy George Simonton and Deputy Fallin of Lincoln Parish because they stopped and threatened a carload of voter registration workers. When Chief deputy Simonton was told by the CORE workers that they were canvassing for voter registration and were protected by federal laws he replied: "Tell that d......... Federal Dunbar--what do you think he will do?"

F. Sheriff Newt Lowe of Jackson Parish and Deputies James

Van Beaseley, Atkins, Edmondson, and Deputy Drew because they also participated in the above intimidation of voter registration workers and deputy Van Beaseley drove his car along side of the CORE car where the CORE workers were standing. He hit one of the workers, Cathy Patterson. As he went by he told her, "Just stand there. I want to hit you!" When Beaseley was told that the voter registration workers were federally protected he replied: "Take my name, James Van Beaseley, the FBI already has it and they can have it all the g--d---times they want!"

G. State Trooper John B. Thompson, Jr. Badge No. A-80. Trooper Thompson also participated in the above intimidation and also charged two CORE workers with having "inadequate identification" and told Sheriff Lowe that he should bring the workers to the police station for interrogation.

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

September 1, 1964

Mr. Frank Dunbaugh
Justice Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am at a loss for words. There are doubtless excellent reasons why you have been unable to meet representatives of Negro communities, as was originally agreed. The point of view remains unchanged. In this regard I can best quote from an early letter to you.

"You see, these people do not think of themselves as entering a routine discussion or conference. They really expect tangible results--speedy results." So, Mr. Dunbaugh, once again I am requesting that you set a date for a meeting with the representatives from these several parishes. We will do our best to cooperate with you. In what we hope is typical of CORE continuity. We represent ourselves as ready to discuss and compromise on time, place and method, but firmly insist on holding to whatever principle is symbolized to the ultimate aim of this or any other CORE activities.

I look forward to receiving some suggestions from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Associate National Director

RH/ds

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

File, Just. Dept.

Call Fla.
Talk to Ronnie
" Jackson

Ans

September 21, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2211 Dryades Street - Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

May I suggest that you write to the Department of Justice and ask that their representative be present to observe the voting on election day in northern Florida and northern Louisiana. Write a good letter and release it to the press about two days after you write it. The more facts in the letter about the difficulties in registration the better. Also, the letter should stress the importance of the use of citizen rights if you have a press conference about the letter. You might plant a question or two about the closeness of the election in Florida. Nixon carried the state in 1960 by only 47,000 votes.

Cordially,

Marv

Marv Rich

MR/jj

3705 Prytania Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 19, 1964

Chief of Police
Jackson Police Department
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Sir:

I wish to report an incident that occured in Jackson, Mississippi on Sunday, October 17, 1964 in front of the Greyhound Bus Station.

I had just arrived in Jackson on a bus with a Negro friend, Miss Dorotha Smith, and we were waiting for a ride in front of the bus station. I am white. The car we were expecting was delayed and we waited there about ten minutes or more. During that time a group of white cab drivers began to gather, and acted very hostile towards us. They called us names and shouted threats at us. As they began to approach us, a Negro cab driver saw what was happening and quickly got us into his cab and took us to the Trailway station where we were able to call friends.

The drivers who herrassed us were all driving the same kind of cab - I don't remember the name, but I believe they were yellow and black cars. There were five or six of them at least.

Such an incident is inexcusable, and certainly did not give us a good impression of the citizens of Jackson. I hope this sort of thing does not occur frequently, and that this matter will be looked into.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Nusbaum
(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

cc: Mr. Allen Thompson, Mayor of Jackson, Mississippi
✓ Mr. Richard Haley, Director of CORE Southern Regional Office
FBI, Jackson, Mississippi
Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Washington, D.C.

3705 Prytania Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 18, 1964

Interstate Commerce Commission
Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I wish to report a case of illegal racial discrimination that occured at the Greyhound Bus Station in Brookhaven, Mississippi, on October 17, 1964.

On that Sunday morning, a Negro friend, Miss Dorotha Smith, and I took a 7:15 AM bus from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to Jackson, Mississippi. We changed buses in Hammond, Louisiana. The first rest-stop was a 10-minute stop in Brookhaven. We entered the main waiting room, and Miss Smith attempted to purchase a 10-cent bag of potato chips. A man approached her and rudely told her that if she wanted to buy anything, she would have to go around to the "other" waiting room - for Negroes. The waitress behind the counter made no attempt to help or to wait on Miss Smith. Finally, I handed the waitress a quarter (I am white) and ask for the potato chips. She threw 4-cents change back at me. I told her she had not given me the correct change, and she threw another dime at me. Miss Smith and I then sat down in the waiting room for the remaining few minutes of our rest-stop, and several customers were very loud and rude to us - calling out obscenities that everyone could hear. At no time did any employee of the Greyhound station attempt to quiet them, or to help us in any way.

I hope that this matter will be looked into.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

cc: Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division
Mr. Richard Haley, CORE Southern Regional Director

File Justice Dept

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20425

In reply address
GC-4817

OCT 2 6 1964

Mr. Richard L. Haley
Congress of Racial Equality
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

In July, Daniel Mitchell sent to the Commission several statements concerned with the arrests in Jonesboro of persons testing the public library and alleged harassment of civil rights workers by public officials and other white people.

This material has been forwarded to the Department of Justice for its information and appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

William Taylor

William L. Taylor
General Counsel

[1964?]

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

TELEGRAM TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY

In Jonesboro, two CORE workers while engaged in voter registration were threatened and chased by 3 automobiles. Later the driver, Ronnie Moore was charged with hit and run and reckless driving.

We demand an investigation by your office.

Ronnie Moore

TELEGRAM TO:

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy

The negative and indifferent position of your office is partly responsible for the rise of terrorism in the South.

We urge you to act positively not only in the Mississippi incidents but also in the situation in East and West Feliciana parishes of Louisiana.

We request that your department investigate the attempted shooting of CORE workers and physical attack on Robert Hurwitt by West Feliciana's Ex-Sheriff T. H. Martin, Sr. who has been identified by present Deputy Sheriff H. W. Daniels of W. Feliciana parish as the attacker. We further demand an immediate investigation of the beating of Jim Van Matre by six white men at Clinton, Louisiana.

Both incidents occurred during attempts by Negroes to register to vote.

Unless you act now the murders in Mississippi will spread to Louisiana and other Southern states.

Respectfully yours,

Ronnie M. Moore
Field Secretary,
CORE

CC

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

January 13, 1965

M. Carl Holman
Information Office
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Washington, D.C. 20425

Dear Mr. Holman,

The CORE Southern Office co-ordinates CORE activities over most of the South, including some seventeen states. Since I have been in the Southern Office we have seldom been in communication with the Commission, except in connection with recent meetings and hearings in Louisiana.

It would certainly be to the benefit of CORE if we could be more regularly, frequently and fully informed on the activities and publications of the Commission and its field personnel. At the same time, we are certainly willing---anxious---to assist the Commission by serving as one of its sources of information or by any other practical means that might be suggested.

I am not actually familiar enough with the detailed procedures of the Commission to know if such a suggestion is of any value or not. At any rate, I am sure you can clarify the questions inferred by the above comments. May I hear from you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

JD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

JD:ACR:swh #17-049-8
DJ 166-33-8

JAN 29 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Congress of Racial Equality
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

In answer to your telegram of January 19, 1965, I assure you that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is now conducting ~~a full~~ an investigation of the two fires in Jonesboro, Louisiana. When the facts are in, appropriate action will be taken by this Department.

Sincerely,

JOHN DOAR
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By: Alexander C. Ross
ALEXANDER ROSS
Attorney

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

VD

JD:RFB:af

DJ: 169-33-0

FEB 1 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE, Southern Director
2211 Duyados Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

This will acknowledge your recent telegram to this Department.

Under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, this Department is not authorized to institute any proceedings involving desegregation of public schools unless the Attorney General receives a complaint in writing signed by a parent, or group of parents to the effect that his or their minor children, as members of a class of persons similarly situated, are being deprived by a school board of the equal protection of the laws.

Sincerely,

JOHN DOAR
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By Robert F. Berry
ROBERT F. BERRY
Attorney

Clip
Le Ann
story

February 9, 1963

David Norman, Esq.
Civil Rights Division
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Norman,

I enclose witnessed statement of Le Ann Faucette as to an incident resulting in the prevention of registration of a crippled voter as the result of police interference.

Once again we see the constant flow of interference with civil rights by officials in and near Quincy, Florida.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

Enc./

CR:bdl

✓

bcc: Richard Haley
Spiver [illegible]
John Due

Justice Dept. Answer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

March 8, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Mr. Haley:

Your letter of March 1, 1965, concerning a complaint registered against FBI Agent Frank A. Sass, Jr., has been received.

Investigation by this Bureau of the complaints made by Messrs. William Yates and Steven Miller of the CORE staff reveals no facts supporting the allegations made by them.

As you know, it is the responsibility of local law enforcement agencies to afford protection to individuals and this Bureau is without jurisdiction to provide such protection.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

March 1, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have received a copy of a complaint registered against FBI agent Frank Sass, resulting from an episode which occurred in Bogalusa, Louisiana. The complaint was made by CORE staff members William Yates and Steven Miller. This is the third complaint regarding our contact with FBI agents in Louisiana that has been made by CORE staff people during the past three months. Two complaints were investigated by members of the FBI staff and were adjudged as without foundation in fact. I did not argue the findings of the investigations; I felt the fact that the complaints had been followed up would produced the healthy effect that we hoped for in making the complaints. As to the complaints themselves, I never once doubted their validity.

Now that a third complaint has arisen, it is disturbing to note the frequency of the occurrences and the fact that all have occurred in Louisiana. In view of that, and of the tension presently existing in several sections of this state, I strongly urge that you throughly review the operations of the Bureau in this state.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

MAR 31 1965

JD:FES:knz:lds
DJ 144-41-0

Mr. Richard Haley
Congress of Racial Equality
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70100

Dear Mr. Haley:

Thank you for your telegram dated February 16, 1965 relative to the recent arrests and alleged mistreatment of COFO workers in Meridian, Mississippi on February 16, 1965.

The various allegations of violations of federal law are currently under investigation, and such action as may be appropriate will be taken upon completion of the investigation.

Sincerely,

JOHN DOAR, Acting
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By: Frank E. Schwelb
FRANK E. SCHWELB
Attorney
Southwestern Section

Civil Rights
File

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20425

May 18, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Southeastern Regional Director
CORE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

We want to thank you for your participation and assistance in the Dallas Conference and particularly for your persuasive and comprehensive speech at our State Advisory Committee dinner on May 7. Many people remarked upon its excellence and scope and we are grateful to you for such a compelling conclusion to our Southwestern Regional Meeting.

It was good to see you and many of your colleagues again. Please give them my kind regards.

With appreciation and very best wishes to you,

Sincerely yours,

Sam

Samuel J. Simmons
Director
Field Services Division

DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram
TELEGRAM ☐
DAY LETTER ☐
NIGHT LETTER ☐

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 (4-55)

COPY

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate
FULL RATE ☐
LETTER TELEGRAM ☐
SHORE-SHIP ☐

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			~~NYK COURTLAND 76270~~	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

JP 10-16-64 217P

[1965?]

UNITED STATES DEPT OF JUSTICE

CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION WASHDC

REQUEST IMMEDIATE ACTION ON DESEGREGATION OF LOUISIANA STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED WHICH IS MAINTAINED AND OPERATED IN VIOLATION OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS LAW. PARENTS OF MILTON HARRIS AND DANIEL SNEED, TWO YOUTHS NOW INCARCERATED BECAUSE OF INVOLVEMENT IN CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES WILL ACT AS PLAINTIFFS IN A SUIT FOR DESEGREGATION.

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT MUST GET THE COURTS TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT IT IS LEGAL FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA TO OPERATE A SEGREGATED FACILITY EVEN AS AN INSTITUTION OF REHABILITATION

RONNIE M MOORE FIELD SECRETARY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

[illegible]
REGIONAL

Va. Office

Federal Agencies &
Legislation
National Labor Relations Board

1943, Oct,
1944, July, Oct,
1945, March, May

NEW YORK STATE LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

JAY KRAMER
CHAIRMAN

JAMES AMADEI
MEMBER

MARTIN GREENE
MEMBER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
270 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

TEL. BARCLAY 7-1616

October 13, 1964

Lolis Elie, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie, Esqs.
201 Douglas Life Insurance Bldg.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Dear Lolis:

In order to work up the unfair labor practices against Kaiser it will be necessary to obtain affidavits from a small but representative group of Negro employees which set forth the following information:

1. Their date of employment. (This should be prior to 1960, when the plant was "integrated" and the new seniority scheme was adopted and agreed to between the union and employer.)

2. The pre-1960 job to which they were assigned, i.e., laborer or temporary utility man. In addition, it should be alleged that the pre-1960 job did not accrue classification (or departmental) seniority.

3. A direct comparison between the Negro-affiant and other white employees who were hired at or after the time the Negro employee was hired. This is to show that the current seniority list credits the white employees with a longer period of seniority, despite the earlier hiring date of the Negro-affiant. (The discriminatory crediting of seniority to white employees may be in the form of either classification or departmental seniority.).

4. The experience of the Negro-affiant since 1960 with regard to layoffs, recalls, or any other circumstance determined or affected by the factor of accrued seniority. This item would best be described by listing the names of white employees who were retained or permitted to bump the more senior Negro-affiant. If necessary, the affiant may describe the experience of other Negro employees who were affected by the discriminatory accrual of seniority.

Once the foregoing information is compiled, we would be in a position to charge the employer and union with having violated Section 8 of the Act. It is not necessary that the compilation be definitive—it should, however, provide an evidentiary basis for the unfair labor practice charge. It will be up to investigators and attorneys of the Regional Office of the NLRB to conduct a full investigation pursuant to said evidentiary basis.

I have discussed the prospect of the subject charges with a former law associate in the Appeals Section of the NLRB. This Section is located in Washington and considers appeals from the refusal of a Regional Director to issue a complaint in a given case. I have been advised that we can reasonably expect the General Counsel to issue a complaint on the basis of the compilation I have requested herein.

It was great seeing you over this last weekend. I am looking forward to meeting with Bob and Nils while they are in New York this month.

Sincerely yours,

Melvin Warshaw

LAW OFFICES OF
McKISSICK & BURT
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701
OFFICE 682-8106

F. B. McKISSICK
M. C. BURT, JR.

March 8, 1965

Mr. William Yates
Louise St. Station
U. S. Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Re: LOCAL 964, PSPMW

Dear Mr. Yates:

I believe that the questions you raise are covered by the NLRB's decision in the Goodyear case, 150 NLRB No. 18, 18th December, 1964. Copies of this case may be obtained from the NLRB, Washington, D.C.. The case establishes the principle that racial discrimination is an unfair labor practice, not merely, as before this case, a ground for decertification of the Union. In the Goodyear case the Unions appear to have been certified, although I cannot recall any mention of the issue in the opinion. Thus the issue you raised is not 100% clear-cut.

I suggest:

1. Write to the NLRB in Washington charging the local office of the NLRB with discrimination in failing to accept your "charge" forms, if this is indeed what occurred. Send in the forms, if you have not done so already, by registered mail.

2.Send in complaints against the employer to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. The basis of these complaints must be that the Company sells to the Government; if you cannot discover any specific government contracts allege that Time Magazine is sold to the Defense Supply Agency.

3. After 2nd July, 1965, you will be covered by Title VII of the Civil Rights Bill. Regulations have not been issued yet under that section.

4. Write to the AFL-CIO headquarters in New Orleans in the name of the Negro Local requesting aid. This will not get very much action but it may get you some good advice.

5. Get a lawyer. You cannot possibly handle this kind of a fight without one, and if he comes in early enough he can save you many agonizing

Missteps.

If you can get to New Orleans, both Ben Smith and Bob Collins have done work in this area. In Baton Rouge, I suggest Murphy Bell.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

MCKISSICK & BURT

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

cc: Bob Collins
Ben Smith
Richard Haley
Murphy Bell

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

March 9, 1965

Mr. Bill Yates
1501½ East Blvd.
Louisa Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Bill:

I read the record of the case you secured for me.

A Negro fireman was not permitted because of race to join the lilly white union. The union was recognized as the statutory bargaining agent for that class of worker including the Negroes not permitted to be members of the union. The union refused to process the Negroes complaint and entered into a discriminatory collective bargaining agreement. The short of the story is that an unfair labor complaint was brought against the union and employer:

The U. S. Supreme Court held:

(1) Even though Negroes were not members of the union the union had to represent them. In this instance it meant that the union had to process the complaint of the Negro.

(2) The right asserted by the Negro was a federal right growing out of the duty implied from the statute.

(3) The union has the duty to represent non-union or minority union members "...without hostile discrimination, fairly, impartially and in good faith...."

The court had not yet said what is fairly and impartially.

(4) This case expressly says "...the statute does not deny to such a bargaining labor organization the right to determine eligibility to its membership...."
Thus we see there is a factual distinction between the West Feliciana case and the case I read. We cannot apply the Steele case to the W. Feliciana facts.

The question we have to answer is:

Can the National Labor Relations Act be used to curb

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

discrimination when there are two unions recognized in the same plant, one for whites and one for Negroes.

The answer is that so far there are no court cases or N. L. R. B. cases which would support our view.

There are three sections of the N. L. R. A. which have been used to deter discrimination. They are 8(b)(2) - 8(b)(3) and 8(b)(1). Also used is the theory of the Steele case (The one you brought me) which is the unfair representation theory.

8(b)(1) makes it an unfair labor practice for a union "...to restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed by section 7...."

Section 7 in essence guarantees employees the right to engage or if they prefer, to refrain from engaging in union activities.

8(b)(2) prohibits unions to cause an employer to discriminate against an employee who is non union.

8(b)(3) prohibits a union from refusing to bargain.

I might point out here that a worker does not have to pay costs if he can bring a complaint which the general counsel of N.L.R.B. agrees to follow up. Additionally there is now some question as to whether or not all of the suits must be brought through the N.L.R.B. Some authorities claim that cases of racial discrimination should be brought through the courts, both State and Federal.

Bill I have also refereshed my memory from the research that I had previously made on this question. There is a U. S. Supreme Court Case Oliphant v. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers in which a Negro sued for membership in the white union. The lower court held that refusal to admit Negroes was not a deprivation of a federal right. The U. S. Supreme Court refused to hear the appeal taken by the Negro.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

There are some angles which may be considered but I need more time to study them. In the meantime if you will accumulate data on discrimination such as in eating facilities, rest room facilities, seniority rights, training privileges, job assignments, lines of promotion etc. I will be most happy to discuss and give it a thorough study. Please sned the contracts (retainers) from the W. Feliciana Voters and I will draw up the suit against the vote registrar.

NILS

Nils

NRD/vmg

1501½ East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, La.

May 10, 1965

National Labor Relations Board
701 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir,

Please send to us, at the above Baton Rouge address, forty forms for making complaints against management. We need these forms by the morning of Thursday, May 13, so please send them immediately.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Margaret Brown

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD
FIFTEENTH REGION
T6024 Federal Building (Loyola)
701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana 70113 Telephone 527-6396

May 11, 1965

Miss Margaret Brown
1501½ East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Miss Brown:

In reply to your request of May 10, 1965, I am herewith enclosing forty NLRB-501 forms. These forms are used in filing charges against an employer when an employer has committed an unfair labor practice within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended.

If our office can be of further assistance concerning violations under the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Very truly yours,

John F. LeBus
John F. LeBus
Director

[1965?]

MEMORANDUM

After studying and analyzing the materials you left with me (Amendment of January 14, 1960 Agreement for Baton Rouge Works; Local 205 Agreement, dated January 13, 1960, relating to the application of seniority: and the Plant Wide Seniority List revised as of June 15, 1962) I can only conclude that the seniority system at Kaiser Aluminum is discriminatory as against Negro employees pursuant to of a number of essential assumptions.

It may well be that these assumptions can be eliminated by facts and proofs which can be obtained subsequently and in the course of an unfair labor practice proceeding which alleges that the introduction of job classification seniority (superimposed upon an employment history whereby Negroes were segregated to temporary and unclassified utility and laborer jobs,) has the particular effect of subjecting such employees to displacement by white employees who were ~~assigned to classifications and~~ enabled to accrue job classification seniority prior to 1960. It is my guess that the segregation of jobs prior to 1960 was manifested by some benefit to Negro employees in the sense that white employees have been laid off, notwithstanding their seniority over retained Negro employees. This is the classic historical pattern in most industries where jobs were desegregated as of a given time. In accordance with this pattern, Negroe employees have been known to complain about their vulnerability to lay offs as a result of job desegregation. In the case of Kaiser Aluminum the complaints would be meritorious and give rise to an effective legal remedy where the integration of jobs was accomplished by a discriminatory application of the seniority system. By carrying over the historical denial of classification seniority accrual, a case may be made out establishing discriminatory application of the seniority system.

It is assumed that prior to 1960, Negroes were only employed ~~as~~ to Temporary Utility and Laborer jobs, both of which are the lowest hourly rated jobs within Local 205's jurisdiction (See Appendix A - Plant Wage Scales). It is further assumed that unlike white employees, Negroes were assigned to these jobs on a temporary basis and thereby prevented ~~them~~ from acquiring classification seniority and that they were strictly relegated to departmental or plant seniority. From the seniority list it would appear that beginning in 1958, Negroes were promoted to various departments such as Calcination, Precipitation and Press and assigned an operating date as much as ten years less than their hiring date for the purposes of seniority (The operating date for white employees is commemorative with their actual date of hire).

Article 12 of the basic labor agreement dated January 14, 1960 provides that "In all promotions, filling of vacancies or new jobs, reduction of forces, transfers and re-employment the principle of seniority (and qualifications) shall govern" which is defined in Section 3 as "an employee's total length of continuous service in his department". The Supplemental Seniority or Local Agreement departs from the concept of departmental seniority and predicates movement to and out of jobs on the basis of three types of seniority, to wit:

(1) Plant Seniority

(2) Department Seniority (to commence at the time an employee is regularly assigned to any job within a specific department. It may well be that Negro employees were unable to accrue departmental seniority prior to 1960 for the reason that they were assigned to "temporary" classifications, e.g., temporary utilityman and laborer).*

(3) Classification Seniority (length of service in a particular job classification in the line of progression of which the particular job classification is a part - as determined by Appendix "A" and "B", a departmental chart of organizational structure).

The Local Agreement requires a seriatim application of each kind of seniority in the case of lay offs, as follows:

(1) demotion or reduction in force within the classifications of special operator, operator and utilityman shall be made on the basis of departmental seniority (Bumping or displacement in the first instance proceeds along lines of departmental seniority until the utilityman classification in the department is displaced).

(2) Once the foregoing has occurred, the displaced utilityman may bump in accordance with classification seniority in other lower classifications including that of temporary utilityman. The end result being that employees with the least amount of classification seniority shall be the first persons reduced from those classifications. (The foregoing is expressly made applicable to the classification of a temporary utilityman).

(3) Employees displaced from a permanent classification (or as temporary utilityman) may, on the basis of ~~his~~ their plant seniority, bump employees in the plant laborer classification.

---

* This would explain the disparity between the "operating date" and the "date of hire" on the seniority list

(4) Layoffs in the case of the classification of special laborer and laborer is on the basis of departmental seniority. Once the least senior laborer has been bumped out of his department he may displace the least senior employee in his classification, who may thereupon displace the least senior permanent laborer in the plant, who may thereupon displace the least senior temporary laborer in the plant.

All of the layoff procedures point out that "temporary utilityman" is subject to the bumping rights of employees displaced by departmental seniority in the first instance; and thereafter by classification seniority. It would therefore appear that the "temporary utilityman" job was exempt ~~ftom~~ from the layoff bumping procedures prior to January 13, 1960, the date of the Local Agreement. This is so since the Local Agreement makes the temporary utilityman job expressly subject to the layoff bumping procedures therein provided. If such is the case, it would follow that "temporary utilityman" was not considered an existing classification whereby Negroe employees could accrue classification seniority until after January of 1960.*

I have considered the advisability of a plenary action (which would not be limited by the 6 month proviso contained in the Taft-Hartley Act) In Syres vs. Oil Workers International Union, 350 U.S. 892, the Supreme Court reversed the fifth circuit which held that no federal question was involved with regard to an action instituted by Negroe employees to enjoin the enforcement of a collective bargaining agreement which provided two separate lines of seniority on the basis of race and to the disadvantage of Negroe employees. In the circuit court, Judge Rives, in a dissenting opinion, stated: (223 Fed. 2d at 474)

* It must be determined whether white employees were hired as temporary utilitymen prior to 1960, and if so whether they accrued classification seniority unlike negroe employees.

> "There are no adequate remedies available to appellants, under the National Labor Relations Act or through the Board. The National Labor Relations Act gives the Board power to remedy specific 'unfair labor practices' as defined in said Act. Nowhere is the Board given power to prevent discrimination because of race or color, except by very limited procedures [the certification] which would afford no adequate remedy in this case."

The reversal by the Supreme Court was delivered without an opinion or argument on the merits and there is no way of knowing whether Syres is a precedent for the principle that there is a statutory duty enforceable in a proper proceeding or for the proposition that an action at law may be maintained in the Federal Court. Recently in Humphrey ~~against~~ vs. Moore, 375 U.S. 335, 344, footnote 6, the Supreme Court had this to say about Syres:

> "We note that in Syres v. Oil Workers . . . individual employees sued the exclusive agent and the company to enjoin and declare void a collective bargaining agreement alleged to violate the duty of fair representation. Dismissal in the trial court was affirmed in the Court of Appeals. This Court reversed and ordered further proceedings in the trial court in the face of contentions made both in this Court and the lower courts that the employees should have sought their proceedings before the National Labor Relations Board. C.f. Cosmark v. Struthers Wells Corp., 194 A. 2d 325 . . ."

It may be said that in Humphrey, the Supreme Court has indicated that the question is still an open one. However, in view of the recent decision of the Board in Hughes Tool Company, 147 NLRB No. 166, it would appear that breach of the duty of fair representation constitutes an unfair labor practice. In these premises jurisdiction by State and Federal tribunals would not lie under the Garmon Rule which holds that activity arguably subject to Sections 7 or 8 of the Labor Relations Act is within exclusive competence of the National Labor Relations Board. (San Diego Bldg. Trades Council v. Garmon, 359 U.S.236, 245.)

A current* unfair labor practice charge may proceed along "res ipsa loquitur" lines by making a statistical showing that more Negroes than white employees have been laid off as a consequence of classification seniority. Such a showing will substitute for direct proof of discriminatory motivation by the Company and Union and it may be argued that the adverse consequences

* By "current", the event upon which the unfair practice is predicated must be within 6 mos of the filing of the charge. The administrative dismissal of the Burrell unfair labor practice charge is not res judicata. A current charge must be considered in the light of the Hughes Tool and Miranda decisions.

of the new layoff procedures for Negro employees would have been reasonably foreseen and expected. This statistical showing should also be accompanied by proof that: (1) the temporary utilityman and laborer jobs were not considered "classifications" prior to 1960; (2) that Negroes employed in such jobs prior to 1960, were relegated to plant seniority on the basis of their hiring date and did not accrue classification (and departmental)* seniority; (3) prior to 1960, Negroes were hired only or primarily as temporary utilityman and laborers and were not afforded the opportunity to be promoted into skilled job classifications; (4) the operating or seniority date for white employees is contemporaneous with their date of hire and the operating date for Negroes, is the date they were "promoted" into the classification; (5) the jobs of temporary utilityman and laborer is substantially the same as the job of utilityman (and laborer) under the classification system, i.e., the failure to accrue classification seniority was based upon racial factors and not ~~the content of the~~ job factors.

* Discriminatory application of the seniority system may be with regard to departmental as well as classification seniority. Where not apparent that the laborer job has ever accrued classification seniority.

The Hughes Tool Company Case, (147 NLRB No. 166) establishes that the rejection of a grievance because of race violates Section 8 (b) (1) (A), 8 (b) (2) and 8 (b) (3). Hughes represents the first decision which squarely holds that a breach of the duty of fair representation constitutes an unfair labor practice. Hughes involved a segregated local wherein Negroe employees were relegated to inferior jobs and denied the right of apprenticeship for skilled jobs covered by local's jurisdiction and which were assigned only to white employees.

It is my belief that the stated application of classification seniority herein constitutes a violation of Section 8 (b) (1) (A) and 8 (b) (2) by the Aluminum ~~Members~~ Workers International Union and its Local No. 205 and by the Federated Aluminum Council of Baton Rouge, both of whom were signatories to the collective bargaining agreement.

The application of seniority has consequences with regard to vacations (Article 11 & 22), promotions and transfers, supplemental unemployment benefits (Article 21), and pensions and therefore if such application racially discriminates, it would give rise to a grievance as well as an unfair labor practice.* The refusal to process such a grievance or its arbitrary rejection would involve a violation of 8 (b) (3). In the case of a grievance it must be filed within the contractual time limite (15 days after the occurrence of the event) so as to prevent any refusal **or denial** of the grievance for reasons other than racial discrimination.

Of interest is a letter by Kaiser Aluminum addressed to the Federated Aluminum Council of Baton Rouge, which is attached to the January 14, 1960 agreement. The letter states that pending negotiations with regard to coverage under the provisions of Article 21, paragraph C (32 Hour Short Work Week Guarantee) of the 1962 Labor Agreement, "said provision" shall extend to those employees designated as Temporary Utilitymen, in the same manner as shall be applicable to all other employees represented by Local # 205." Implicitly, the aforementioned quotation indicates that the job of temporary utilitymen has and **is receiving** discriminatory treatment. It is pointed out that the Short Week Guarantee is part of the Supplemental Unemployment Benefits for which the Company is contractually obligated to contribute 12½ cents for each hour worked. The letter further provides that if an agreement concerning coverage is not reached within 90 days, "Article 21, paragraph C, shall not be applicable to those employees designated as Temporary Utilitymen, but shall continue

* Accordingly the event needed to "trigger" and unfair labor practice in view of the six month proviso is not necessarily limited to a layoff or recall

to be applicable to all other employees represented by Local #205. The foregoing appears to be a patent admission of discrimination. In addition, it would appear that if temporary utilitymen were not covered, they would have a wage claim equal to hours for which the Company contributed 12½ cents for the period they were excluded.

(So much for the digression concerning the "Shorter Work Week" and continuing with the discussion of Hughes Tool and the unfair labor practice charges for reasons of racial discrimination.) Since the discrimination results from the terms and application of a collective bargaining agreement, separate unfair labor practice, based **upon** the same allegations as were outlined in the case of the union-respondents, should be filed against Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation. The separate charges should allege violations of 8 (a) (1) and (3) - and possibly 8 (a) (5), should the charge arise out of the contractual grievance procedures.

In NLRB v. Gaynor News Co., 197 F. 2d 719, 722 (C.A. 2), affirmed 347 U.S. 17, 47-48, the Supreme Court stated that a contract which gave benefits to members of the bargaining representative and withheld them from non-members was discriminatory and violated Section 8 (a) (3). The Court cited Steel v. Louisville & Nashville R. Co., 323 U.S. 192, which established the duty of fair representation and struck down industrial discrimination on the basis of race. Joining Steele and Gaynor, it may be said that discrimination for reasons of non-membership is as violative of the Act as discrimination because of race. (See James v. Marinship, 25 Cal. 2d 721, 735, 155 P. 2d 329, 337)

In Miranda Fuel Co., 140 NLRB No. 7 (reversed on other grounds, 326 F. 2d 172 (CA 2)) the Board held that a labor organization violates Section 8 (b) (2) when "for arbitrary or irrelevant reasons or upon the basis of an unfair classification the union attempts to cause or does cause an employer to derogate the employment status of an employee," and that "union membership is encouraged or discouraged whenever a union causes an employer to affect an individual's employment status." Miranda involved the reduction of an employee's seniority because of his absence from work. In our case there is an invidious discrimination pursuant to an unfair application of classification seniority in the case of Negroe employees.

With respect to guards displacing Negroe employees in the bargaining unit, the seniority list for the Aluminum workers unit includes guards and a guard department. Section 9 (b) (3) of the Act provides: "no labor organization shall be certified as the representative of employees in a bargaining unit of guards if such organization admits to membership . . . employees other than guards." If Local 205 includes guards as members and bargains on their behalf, it would jeopardize Local 205 and provide a basis for the rescission of its certification.

In a letter agreement between Kaiser & Local 205, it is provided that an employee transferred or promoted to a position outside the unit shall retain his departmental seniority accumulated as of November 1, 1962 and continue to accrue seniority in the classification from which he was promoted or transferred for a period of 2 years and also accumulate and retain plant seniority during the period the employee may spend in the transferred or promoted category. The foregoing applies to guards and the letter agreement provides that guards and such other employees transferred or promoted outside the bargaining unit are entitled to displace employees on the basis of their retained and accrued seniority. In the premises the displacement of Negro employees by guards is no different than their displacement by white employees in the bargaining unit.

More important and germane to the problem is a letter agreement between the Company and Local 205 which provides that "classification seniority shall not accrue to laborers upgraded to classified jobs in operating departments." It appears to be a patent discrimination of laborers with regard to layoff bumping rights based upon classification seniority. Laborers are therefore relegated to departmental seniority, upon demotion or reduction of force, and can only displace other employees in the classification of special laborer and laborer.

CONCLUSION

The issues presented by the instant case afford an opportunity to carry the *Miranda* and *Hughes Tool Cases* an important step further. If the facts outlined in this memorandum check out, the instant case may establish a legal remedy for past desegregation of jobs and working conditions. Fair Employment legislation operate *in future* and therefore tends to purpetuate racial discrimination, particularly in the area of seniority application. By utilizing *Miranda and Hughes Tool* as a means of equalizing seniority it would establish an essential industrial relations adjustment so as to permit Negroe employees to fully compete with white employees. In all events, the invidious loss of seniority as a condition precedent to such competition cannot be permitted. The facts in the instant case vividly demonstrate that integration of jobs without equalization of seniority cannot eliminate discrimination.

Respectfully submitted,

Melvin Warshaw
Attorney

[illegible]

Organizations –
American Civil Liberties

1964, Sept-Dec
1965, Jan-May

Louisiana Civil Liberties Uni

An affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union

7312 Maple Street New Orleans, Louisiana 701

FBI

Ans'

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Steven H. Rubin
President

Wade M. Mackie
Vice-president

Joseph Marchese, Jr.
Treasurer

Mrs. George A. Dreyfous
Secretary

NATIONAL OFFICERS
Board of Directors
Ernest Angell
Chairman

Ralph S. Brown
Sophia Yarnall Jacobs
Vice-chairmen

B. W. Huebsch
Treasurer

Dorothy Kenyon
Secretary

Edward J. Ennis
Osmond K. Fraenkel
General Counsel

Morris Ernst
John F. Finerty
John Haynes Holmes
Norman Thomas
Directors Emeriti

John de J. Pemberton, Jr.
Executive Director

National Committee
Francis Biddle
Chairman

Pearl S. Buck
Howard F. Burns
Albert Sprague Coolidge
Lloyd K. Garrison
Frank P. Graham
Palmer Hoyt
Karl Menninger
Loren Miller
Morris H. Rubin
Lillian E. Smith
Vice-chairmen

Roger N. Baldwin
International Work Adviser

February 17, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley, Director
Southern Office, CORE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

The national office of the American Ci
Liberties Union is pressing before the
Department of Justice its concern that
FBI investigation is essential to furt
rights progress in the South. Therefor
would help us to document our argument
were to mail us any detailed informati
come by on the failure of the FBI to f
through on civil rights cases in Louis
on any questionable responses by the F
your requests for action.

If, as a matter of course, you send su
tion to CORE's national office, and if
not violate your policies to do so, w
happy to have carbons.

I will be grateful for any information
on to me. The combined pressure of ou
organizations will, we hope, do some g

Faithfully,

Steve

Steven H. Rubin
President

ORegon 5-5990

Alan Reitman, Associate Director
In Charge of Public Relations

FOR RELEASE: ~~FRIDAY AM NEWSPAPERS,~~ FEBRUARY 26, 1965

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, N.Y., FEB. 25. - A more vigorous policy of releasing information concerning attacks on Negroes and civil rights supporters in Louisiana was pressed today on the Department of Justice by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The civil liberties organization released a letter sent to Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach stating that such a policy "would make clear that the federal government continues to have an active concern in seeing that the constitutitonal rights of people are protected. Such a posture may deter segregationists from striking the next blow and infuse civil rights proponents with a new breath of courage to advance their lonely but vital battle. To remain silent is to create just the opposite effect."

The ACLU letter, signed by its executive director, John de J. Pemberton, Jr., supported a similar request made by its affiliate, the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union, following three recent episodes of racial violence and harassment in Louisiana. These are the murder of Mr. Frank Harris, a Negro of Ferriday; the destruction of two Negro churches in Jonesboro, used for racial meetings; and the cancellation of a public meeting in Bogalusa following direct threats by the Ku Klux Klan.

"We realize, as does the Louisiana CLU, that disclosure of unevaluated FBI investigatory material is an infringement of civil liberties itself," the ACLU said, adding: "This tends to associate identifiable individuals with the commission of a crime, thus creating the danger of damage to reputations of people and 'trial by the press.' However, this does not mean in our view that the federal government must remain silent except for an original announcement that incidents are under investigation.

"We suggest there are several things that the Department of Justice can do. One, when the incident first occurs it can declare the executive branch's abhorrence of harassment and violence and promise a swift and vigorous investigation. Second, it can repeat from time to time that the investigation is continuing and that persons responsible for committing illegal acts will be arrested and prosecuted. Such a statement may even discuss the nature of the crime, for example, whether the church burning was an attack of arson or the murder was based on anti-Negro feeling -- without disclosing the names of suspects or other information which could easily identify people. This may not result in release of a great deal of specific information but it would be more than just the bland announcement that an investigation is being conducted."

PRESS RELEASE #107

The following is the text of a nightletter sent to President Johnson the evening of March 26, 1965. An identical nightletter was sent to Vice President Humphrey, with only the xxxxx words "Vice President" changed.

WITH REFERENCE TO PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE WITH YOU AND THE VICE PRESIDENT, I URGENTLY REQUEST BOTH FBI AND U.S. ATTORNEYS MOVE AGAINST THE KU KLUX KLAN IN LOUISIANA.

CONTRASTED TO POSITIVE ACTION TAKEN IN ALABAMA, PROLONGED FAILURE OF THESE AGENCIES TO INITIATE SIMILAR ACTION IN LOUISIANA IS BAFFLING AND CONTRIBUTES TO STEADY DETERIORATION OF OUR RACIAL SITUATION.

I REITERATE MY BELIEF THAT WE WILL SUFFER FROM CONTINUED KLAN VIOLENCE UNLESS FEDERAL AGENCIES IN LOUISIANA PROCEED VIGOROUSLY.

AM CONFIDENT THAT YOUR EXPRESSED CONCERN FOR XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX THE RIGHTS OF ALL THE XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX PEOPLE WILL RESULT IN AN APPROPRIATE RESPONSE BY FEDERAL AGENCIES IN THIS STATE.

RESPECTFULLY,

STEVEN H. RUBIN, PRESIDENT
LOUISIANA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

LOUISIANA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
7312 Maple Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Saturday (p.m.), 3/27/65

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
Rubin, UN 6-9793

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION CHALLENGES McKEITHEN STATEMENT

The president of the Louisiana affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union took sharp exception today to newspaper reports of Governor John McKeithen's statement that there are no allegations of police brutality or denials of voting and public accommodations rights in Louisiana. In New Orleans, Steven H. Rubin wired the Governor that the "state seethes with those abuses" and that the allegations the Governor has not heard of are matters of public knowledge and court record. Charging that "there is an Alice-in-Wonderland quality" to the Governor's statement, ← Rubin added that "should your staff be unable to find such allegations, the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union will be pleased to furnish the facts."

and hoping that the Governor was misquoted

LOUISIANA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
7312 Maple Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118
Phone (504) UN 6-9793

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone (504) 523-7625

Tuesday, May 4, 1965
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

LCLU & CORE ASK ACTION BY MAYOR SCHIRO ON NEW ORLEANS BOMBINGS

In a joint letter today to New Orleans Mayor Victor H. Schiro the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union and the Congress of Racial Equality called on the Mayor to give his "highest priority" to the problem of racial bombings in the city. The two organizations charged there have been six nighttime bombings in New Orleans in March and April. The signers of the letter, Steven H. Rubin, President of the LCLU; and Richard Haley, Southern Director of CORE; called the bombings a "municipal disgrace" and urged Mayor Schiro "not to wait until New Orleans resembles Birmingham before taking a public position on this matter."

Haley and Rubin asked the Mayor to "invoke the full powers of your office to solve past bombings and deter future tragedy." They made seven specific suggestions of actions the Mayor could take. The letter asked Schiro to adpot the seven steps, saying "It will be of little use and less comfort for you to be decisive after someone has been injured or killed."

The steps proposed to the mayor included: 1) that he make a forceful public statement denouncing the bombings, 2) that he announce his intention to apprehend and prosecute those responsible for the crimes, 3) that he instruct the police department to be especially vigorous in its investigation of all bombings, 4) that he request information from the public about the bombings, 5) that he offer a reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the bombings, 6) that he propose an ordinance to the city council with the stiffest possible penalities for bombings, and 7) that he seek the cooperation of the Governor and authorities of neighboring parishes for the investigations.

# # #   # # #

ACLU

LOUISIANA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
1911 Terpsichore Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Sat. A. M. newspapers
May 31, 1965

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
Steven H. Rubin
522-5825 or UN 6-9793

LCLU: BOGALUSA HOSPITAL SUIT FILED

The Louisiana Civil Liberties Union announced today that its attorneys have filed a class action on behalf of a Bogalusa woman and all others similarly situated to desegregate the Washington-St. Tammany Charity Hospital in Bogalusa.

Named as defendants in the suit are Governor McKeithen; the entire 15-man State Hospital Board; R. B. Walden, State Director of Hospitals; and Lee Brown, Director of the Bogalusa hospital.

The suit was filed ~~today~~ Friday in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans Division.

Charging that the hospital maintains segregated waiting rooms, wards, and facilities, the suit notes that the hospital even has different hours in which Negroes and whites may visit the out-patient clinics. The suit asks for a mandatory injunction to provide total desegregation of the hospital.

The plaintiff is being represented by LCLU Director Victor P. Le Beau and LCLU cooperating counsel John Dowling.

END

ORGANIZATIONS -
Free Southern Theater

1965, May-
June

Master

FREE SOUTHERN THEATER, INC.

Box 2374, New Orleans, Louisiana

1734 N. Galvez St.

(505) 943-2863

All Contributions tax deductible

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
GILBERT MOSES
JOHN O'NEAL

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
RICHARD SCHECHNER

NATIONAL BOARD OF SPONSORS
(in formation)

ADELE ADDISON
STEVE ALLEN
LAUREN BACALL
JAMES BALDWIN
LEONARD BASKIN
HARRY BELAFONTE
LEON BIBB
THEODORE BIKEL
TOM BOSLEY
DIAHANN CARROLL
DOROTHY DANDRIDGE
OSSIE DAVIS
RUBY DEE
BOB DYLAN
JAMES FORMAN
ODETTA GORDEN
RALPH HELSTEIN
HAL HOLBROOK
LEN HOLT
LANGSTON HUGHES
MR. & MRS. RUSSELL JELLIFFE
GENE KELLY
JOHN O. KILLENS
LINCOLN KIRSTEIN
JOHN LEWIS
VIVECA LINDFORS
LOUIS LOMAX
DANIEL MELNICK
ROBERT NEMIROFF
BIRGIT NILLSON
FREDERICK O'NEAL
GERALDINE PAGE
JOSEPH PAPP
BROCK PETERS
JUDGE SAMUEL PIERCE, JR.
SIDNEY POITIER
ROBERT PRITCHARD
WALTER P. REUTHER
JASON ROBARDS, JR.
PHILIP ROSE
ROBERT F. RYAN
HON. WILLIAM FITZ RYAN
DIANA SANDS
MADELEINE SHERWOOD
FRANK SILVERA
NINA SIMONE
KIM STANLEY
GEORGE TABORI
RIP TORN
THEO VON ROTH
WILLIAM WARFIELD
SHELLY WINTERS

May 5, 1965

Dear Everybody in and around C.O.R.E.:

We will be prieviewing our first production, THE RIFLES OF SENORA CARRAR in New Orleans three times this month. Two performances will be at Tulane University PLAYHOUSE (accross from the student union) - on Saturday May 15 and May 22, at 8:30PM. The third performance will be at Xavier University theater on Tuesday May 25 at 8:00PM.

These previews are prior to our grand opening later in the summer to which everyone is also invited, but we still wish you would come to one or all of our previews and invite whoever you like.

Yours in the Struggle,

Murray Levy

Murray Levy

P.S. Although thank yous are really not necessary between us, we are very grateful for all your help.

A Non-profit Corporation

Progress Report: FREE SOUTHERN THEATER

1 June 1965

Operations:

1. The Repertory. Bertolt Brecht's The Rifles of Senora Carrar, Sean O'Casey's The Shadow of a Gunman, and Martin Duberman's In White America are in rehearsal. The Brecht play (an American premier of the George Tabori translation) has already been previewed at Dillard, Tulane, and Xavier Universities in New Orleans. The other plays will be previewed as they reach that state of rehearsals. The entire program will open in repertory in New Orleans in July and in Jackson, Mississippi in August. If time permits, Moliere's George Dandin will also be done. During the tour, we plan to revive Waiting for Godot. ~~will be revived~~. (There has been much demand for that play among FST audiences.) Performances of Carrar have been enthusiastically received. A performance at Tougaloo College in Jackson, Mississippi was cheered.

2. Community project. In conjunction with the Tulane University Summer School, the FST staff will offer a workshop in children's and creative dramatics aimed at public school teachers. Workshops in puppetry, children's drama, and improvisations will be given. Also, plans have been made for a large-scale community theatre project among toured towns. Limitations of finance and personnel make a pilot project in New Orleans the only immediately viable aspect of this very important aspect of the FST program. See enclosure for details and budget.

3. Playwrights and Actors Workshop. Part of each working week is devoted to this workshop in which new scripts are tested and evolved. Gilbert Moses provides improvisations, parts of scripts, etc. to be performed by the company. In this way, plays related to our own and our audience's experience are evolved. This phase of the FST program is just now beginning. Moses wrote the song being used in Carrar.

4. Training. Speech and movement classes are held regularly in the company and are mandatory for all actors. Betty Greenhoe and Sally Roberson Sommer are the teachers. This work has demonstrably helped the company improve its ensemble techniques. A special seminar on modern theatre has been conducted by Richard Schechner. This class has been suspended because Schechner is leaving for Europe but will be resumed when he returns. Several classes continuing these discussions will be held during his absence.

The Company.

The company is almost entirely professional and Equity. Although salaries are well below Equity levels (maximum $35 per week), an informal arrangement with Equity permits the employment of union actors at what are exploitive wage rates. Hopefully, this situation can be remedied soon. The company includes: Robert Cordier, Gilbert Moses, John O'Neal, Roscoe Ormand, Murray Levy, Denise Nicholas, Emalyn Hawkins, Willa Radin, David McGlaughlin, Joseph Perry, Mary Lovelace, Robert Costley, Joann Forman, Betty Greenhoe, Peter O'Grady, Richard Schechner, Mathilde Sheppard, Sally Sommer, Lynne Sanzenbacher.

The company is more than double the size of last year's, and a significant number of hold-overs assure ensemble continuity. The object of the FST is to build an organic ensemble over the next several years. We are not interested in job-ins, and hope to retain those persons who fit into our development. It is a difficult process--particularly when there are no financial rewards to be offered. On the other hand, the lack of salary inducements works to the FST advantage in one instance: those who do come are committed to our idea, and share with us the committment to ensemble play. This committment, as it were, is underwritten by the actor's presence. We should like to offer a living wage, but no more. Too much money could prove corrupting, just as too little proves disrupting.

The Tour.

The company will leave New Orleans on August 1, and remain on tour until December 19. ~~One week out of each month~~ Two week long ~~breaks~~ vacations will be used for rest and many in the company will return to New Orleans during these off periods. Experience in past tours has shown that uninterrupted touring is too exhausting both physically and mentally. The nature of the theatre is such that the tour is as wearing as it is challenging. Although there has been no violence, there is the sense--especially when travelling between towns--that one is in "enemy ~~terrirtory~~ territory." The FST will visit 21 towns in six states: Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Arkansas. The company will remain in each town for about a week. Plays, workshops, and public rehearsals will be offered. The touring schedule is based on the following formula: six days per town, 4 performing dates one free day and the sixth day reserved for travel. A typical week's schedule might be as follows:

Monday: arrival, set up, perform IN WHITE AMERICA.
Tuesday: afternoon workshop, public rehearsal of GEORGE DANDIN in evening.
Wednesday: afternoon rehearsal, evening performance CARRAR.
Thursday: day to visit with community, evening performance of SHADOW OF A GUNMAN.
Friday: afternoon rehearsal, evening public workshop or performance of WAITING FOR GODOT.
Saturday: ~~rest.~~
~~Sunday~~: travel to next town.

While on tour, the company will live-in. That is, members will be housed and fed by the community. This insures a closer contact between the company and the audience and it is from the audience that the FST draws its creative strength.

Finances.*

The FST, as always, is in serious financial straits. It is wrong to say "trouble," since the theatre has never had much money. Benefits, small foundation contributions, individual donations have kept the FST alive. And at present there is about enough money left to keep the theatre going for three weeks. Large-scale financing is necessary for the community project, salary increase, touring vehicles. As a matter of strict policy the FST does not charge admission, nor will it do so under any circumstances.

* appended to this report is a list of material needs that must be satisfied before the present tour is ~~[illegible]~~ commenced.

The administrators of the theatre have worked out several fund-raising operations.

1. Benefits by "big names" ~~both~~ in New York, around the country, and in the south. This program is difficult because of the time demands already facing performers like Harry Belafonte, Sammy Davis, Jr., and others. The logistics involved are also complicated.

ADD TO point #1

In order to solve some of these Mr. Belafonte suggested that a committee be formed to coordinate this program. Belafonte and Frederick O'Neal, have agreed to serve as chairman of this committee and hope to have a operational program by the fall of this year.

2. Regional theatre benefits. Oliver Rea has agreed to head a regional theatre FST committee. The object is to have regional theatres commit one night a year to the FST. Response has been slow, but encouraging. The Cincinnatti Playhouse in the Park and the Guthrie Theatre have already done benefits. The White Barn Theater in Conn, though not a "regional" in the regular sense of the term, has also held two benefits for the FST.

3. Direct mail appeal. A large-scale direct mail appeal supported by brochures and other material is now underway. The response here has been very encouraging. Those who contribute will be solicited once a year, on the anniversary of their first contribution.

4. University theatre benefits. A program is being explored in which university theatres would be asked to do a once-a-year benefit for the FST. The model for this program will be the regional theatre benefit program. Again, the logistics here are complicated and the FST administrative staff is not yet prepared to handle this phase of fund-raising.

5. "Friends of the FST" in the communities in which the FST plays will generate local financial support for the theatre. Membership fees will be 1¢ or more, so as not to exclude anyone. Hopefully many will pay more than the minimum. The FST Friends will be entitled to a monthly newsletter and preview performances. They will be obligated to organize local FST committees to arrange for touring facilities, community contacts, etc.

6. Foundations. When the other fund-raising programs begin to bring in money, we hope that the larger foundations will supply money on a matching-funds basis. Although the FST can never be self-sufficient, we hope to generate enough donated support to warrant foundation investment. The problem here is very complicated because, in some instances, it involves a basic re-appraisal of foundation policy.

Audience. The core of the FST operation is its audience. A major effort is being made to attract an inter-racial, multi-class audience to the theatre. This, in istself, is a revolutionary concept in many towns where the FST performs. Of course, where there is no choice (that is, where there is no cooperation whatever--or even hostility--on the part of a segment of the town) the FST will play to the audience that wants it: [redacted], a Negro audience. However, one of the major thrusts of the theatre is to establish dialogue: between the theatre and its audience, among elements of its audience, between fragmented communities.

In a recent conference with Victor H. Schiro, Mayor of New Orleans, the FST was assured that the Mayor would use his good offices to encourage FST performances in:

1. public schools.
2. public parks.

The FST will pursue these leads in all the communities it visits in an attempt to significantly break rigid patterns of segregation and isolation.

Prospects.

Entering its second year of intensive activities, the prognosis for the FST is good. Because the artists working here have not come for money, they are not likely to leave for lack of it. On the other hand, in order to carry out the program, money is needed both to increase salaries and to finance the tour and community projects. The difficulties remain: how to finance a theatre in communities where the whites are either antagonistic or indifferent or (in some cases) afraid and the Negroes barely have enough money for subsistence. But, frankly, by now these problems are old-stuff to the FST.

Hopefully, foundation or government monies will be forthcoming. The difficulty here is that the FST has not satisfied the self-sufficiency demands of some foundations. Community fund raising may substitute for box office.

Artistically, the company is much stronger than last year and the repertory remains at a very high level. Audience support is good. One can expect that the FST will continue its development toward organic ensemble and that the next year will witness the first FST-written plays.

[illegible]

ORGANIZATIONS-
House UN-American
[illegible]

1965, May-
June

HUAC

KUNSTLER KUNSTLER & KINOY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
511 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
MURRAY HILL 2-8317

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER
MICHAEL J. KUNSTLER
ARTHUR KINOY

CABLE ADDRESS
"KANDKLEX"

June 1, 1965

MEMORANDUM

We are enclosing for your information a copy of a complaint which has been filed in Federal District Court in Chicago, challenging the constitutionality, power and authority of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The complaint has been filed by Dr. Jeremiah Stamler, one of the most eminent American scientists in the area of heart disease research. The Illinois attorneys are headed by Mr. Albert E. Jenner, Jr., former President of the Illinois Bar Association and one of the chief executive counsel for the Warren Commission. We are associated with Mr. Jenner of counsel in the action.

A single federal judge has refused to convene a three-judge court and the case is now on appeal to the Court of Appeals.

We are also enclosing for your information a copy of Dr. Stamler's statements indicating his reasons for having brought this law suit, as well as a copy of Mr. Jenner's statement before the Committee.

Statement to the Press

by Jeremiah Stamler, M.D.

May 24, 1965

Since receiving a subpoena to appear before the Committee on Un-American Activities, I have deliberated very carefully on the proper course to defend my scientific work, my integrity and my rights. I have retained counsel, Albert E. Jenner, Jr. and Thomas P. Sullivan of Raymond, Mayer, Jenner & Block, of Chicago, and William M. Kunstler and Arthur Kinoy of Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy, of New York City.

Based on careful evaluation, I have come to the conclusion -- confirmed and supported by counsel -- that there exist serious questions of interest and importance to all Americans concerning the constitutional validity of the Committee on Un-American Activities procedures. The appropriate forum for the resolution of these matters is the courts of the United States. Accordingly, my counsel have instituted an appropriate civil action in the federal court here in Chicago to obtain a prompt judicial resolution of the constitutional validity of this Committee.

The full legal and constitutional basis for this suit is set forth in detail in the attached legal complaint. This matter is now in the hands of the court, and will undoubtedly go forward in accordance with due process. My appearance before the Committee hearings will -- on advice of counsel -- be in conformity with this civil action, testing the constitutional authority of this Committee to proceed.

I take this serious and important legal step -- on advice of counsel -- in the belief that as a professional man, scientist and public servant I have special responsibilities to my fellow citizens. I am convinced that the civil action I have authorized my attorneys to institute is the most appropriate and dignified way to fulfill my responsibilities under the circumstances -- to professional work and colleagues, to friends and family, to the defense of my reputation, to these United States, our laws, law-making and judicial bodies, our Constitution, and above all to fellow citizens in Chicago and elsewhere.

I trust this action will not be misconstrued or distorted. I regard it as an assumption of a difficult social responsibility, not an evasion. This I regard as in keeping with my unswerving loyalty, allegiance and devotion to my country and its people, whom I have strived to serve with dedication throughout my adult life, as I have strived to serve all humanity.

Having responded to the action of the Committee in the most principled, honorable and dignified manner I know how, the desire and purpose uppermost in my mind is to continue our research group's long-term investigative work on the causes and prevention of heart attacks and strokes, and to continue the fine program of chronic disease control being pursued by our Division of Adult Health and Aging at the Chicago Board of Health. As I have heretofore stated, "I know no better way to serve out city, our nation and its people than to strive for the conquest of disease and the achievement of better health, and it is in this endeavor that I have attempted to express my personal dedication to a constructive life of social responsibility and service to the American people and all humanity."

For years I have had hanging in my office and home a fine portrait of Albert Einstein, inscribed with a quotation from him that magnificently expresses the humanism that has been the essence of my social outlook since I gained maturity. I stand on that high ground.

"Man is here for the sake of other men -- above all, for those upon whose smile and well-being our own happiness depends, and also for the countless unknown souls with whose fate we are connected by a bond of sympathy. Many times a day I realize how much my own outer and inner life is built upon the labors of my fellow-men, both living and dead, and how earnestly I must exert myself in order to give in return as much as I have received."

Albert Einstein

Statement to Fellow Scientists
and Physicians

by Jeremiah Stamler, M.D.

May 24, 1965

Since receiving a subpoena to appear before the Committee on Un-American Activities, I have deliberated very carefully on the proper course to defend my scientific work, my integrity and my rights. I have retained counsel, Albert E. Jenner, Jr. and Thomas P. Sullivan of Raymond, Mayer, Jenner & Block, of Chicago, and William M. Kunstler and Arthur Kinoy of Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy, of New York City.

Based on careful evaluation, I have come to the conclusion -- confirmed and supported by counsel -- that there exist serious questions of interest and importance to all Americans concerning the constitutional validity of the Committee on Un-American Activities procedures. The appropriate forum for the resolution of these matters is the courts of the United States. Accordingly, my counsel have instituted an appropriate civil action in the federal court here in Chicago to obtain a prompt judicial resolution of the constitutional validity of this Committee.

The full legal and constitutional basis for this suit is set forth in detail in the attached legal complaint. This matter is now in the hands of the court, and will undoubtedly go forward in accordance with due process. My appearance before the Committee hearings will -- on advice of counsel -- be in conformity with this civil action, testing the constitutional authority of this Committee to proceed.

I take this serious and important legal step -- on advice of counsel -- in the belief that as a professional man, scientist and public servant I have special responsibilities to my fellow citizens. I am convinced that the civil action I have authorized my attorneys to institute is the most appropriate and dignified way to fulfill my responsibilities under the circumstances -- to professional work and colleagues, to friends and family, to the defense of my reputation, to these United States, our laws, law-making and judicial bodies, our Constitution, and above all to fellow citizens in Chicago and elsewhere.

I am fully aware of the basic issues involved here. They concern first of all the fate of the elementary rights and freedoms of Americans, won in the War of Independence, codified in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and reinforced by the amendments following the Civil War: religious freedom, freedom of conscience, speech, petition, assembly, association, the rights of due process and absolute protection against bills of attainder (i.e. legislative punishment).

I am profoundly convinced that the Committee on Un-American Activities and its operations violate these fundamental guarantees of liberty. I have arrived at this conclusion based on a study of the Committee and its record, made available by legal counsel. This included a review of the debate in the House of Representatives on February 25, 1965, concerning the Committee (Congressional Record Vol. 111, No. 37, p. 3561), and an examination of relevant Supreme Court opinions.

To be named or subpoenaed by this Committee is to be indicted. To be called before its hearings is -- for all but its few chosen friendly witnesses -- to be put on trial without a fair and reasonable opportunity to be heard. This is an indictment and a trial proceeding contrary to all established judicial order and rule. Witnesses presented by the Committee cannot be cross-examined by counsel in open court. Allegations presented as facts cannot be put to any test of validity. No witnesses may be brought before the public sessions of the Committee to testify in behalf of accused.

This is no dispassionate fact-finding legislative body with a true legislative purpose -- as evidenced by the fact that its two decades of work, and expenditure of millions of dollars (it is one of the most expensive House Committees) has produced only three legislative bills approved by the Congress. Rather, it is a classical star chamber proceeding, an inquisition in every sense of the word. It is in full violation of the Constitution of the United States.

The Committee's violations of legality are an inevitable by-product of the false premises it promulgates as its point of departure. As a working scientist, I learned early that false initial assumptions inevitably lead to false conclusions and erroneous proposals. Thus, as long as the false notion persisted -- prior to Galileo, Kepler and Copernicus -- that the sun rotated around the earth, there could be no real science of astronomy. As long as the belief held on -- prior to Harvey -- that the blood surged to and fro, and did not circulate, there could be no real science of physiology or medicine. As long as the superstition held sway that persons with mental illness were possessed by devils, there could be no scientific psychiatry. And in my own field of research on atherosclerosis, there could be no substantial progress until the false premise had been dispelled that this was not a disease but rather an aspect of normal aging.

The Committee on Un-American Activities -- I am deeply convinced -- is in profound error precisely because it proceeds throughout on the basis of totally erroneous premises. Its fundamental false assumption is that it has the right and ability to define Americanism, and to fix its criteria for Un-Americanism -- and on the basis of these arbitrary self-selected standards ferret out "Un-Americans". In these regards, its axioms are akin to those of the witch hunters of the 17th century, and its procedures parallel the witch hunters' methods of ordeal by fire or water. Historical experience with inquisitions -- recent and not so recent, in this country and abroad -- has demonstrated in abundant and grim detail how dangerous it is for a people to be saddled with these false premises.

As already emphasized, the adoption or imposition of false premises and hardened dogmas in science has a grossly debilitating effect. It is a truism that the forward advance of science -- including biomedical science -- in its continuously expanding effort to master nature for the benefit of mankind, requires a healthy free intellectual climate, a true open market place -- national and international --

for the exchange and flow of ideas. Repressive political interference in science can have only one effect -- to stifle and hold back the acquisition of vital knowledge, to do great harm to research programs that have the potential to bring great benefit to all Americans and all humanity. This threat is very real and concrete in the present instance.

This problem transcends the work and welfare of any single individual, including myself. It relates in a most fundamental way to the methods and approaches we take as a people to the complex problems presently confronting our nation and the world. As Americans, we have the good fortune to live in a New World of tremendous accomplishment, where broad sections of the population enjoy great economic and social blessings. In terms of health for example -- my field of specialization -- the age-old scourges of famine and pestilence have been all but vanquished. As a result, 25 years have been added to life expectancy of Americans in the twentieth century alone, and a newborn baby today can expect to live to age 70 instead of age 45, as in 1900.

But difficult problems remain, some old, some new. In the field of health they encompass such complex challenges as the cardiovascular diseases -- first and foremost, hardening of the arteries and high blood pressure and their complications (e.g. heart attacks and strokes). These alone are responsible for a majority of deaths in our country, a total of over one million estimated for the current year. Then there are such huge and challenging problems as cancer, diabetes, automobile accidents, and air pollution, to name but a few in the health field alone.

Going beyond this area, there are matters impressing themselves upon us day-after-day in the newspapers: civil rights, poverty, crime, the population boom, our relations with other nations (including communist countries),war and the very survival of our human species.

One thing is clear: these complex problems can be tackled and solved only by a free people soberly utilizing every intellectual resource of rationalism, objectivity, probing and analysis in the process of evaluation and decision making. The scientific method is needed -- within the general framework of a dedicated humanism devoted to the well-being of mankind, in our country and throughout the world.

The approaches of the Committee on Un-American Activities -- based on false premises, arbitrary criteria, preformed judgments and repression of rationality and intellect -- preclude the systematic application of intelligence to the solution of the complex problems of the modern world. Therein lies perhaps its greatest danger. Therein lies the necessity to resist its stifling influence.

These then are the considerations of conscience basic to our civil suit testing the constitutionality of the Committee on Un-American Activities. I trust this action will not be misconstrued or distorted. I regard it as an assumption of a difficult social responsibility, not an evasion. This I regard as in keeping with my unswerving loyalty, allegiance and devotion to my country and its people, whom I have strived to serve with dedication throughout my adult life, as I have strived to serve all humanity.

Having responded to the action of the Committee in the most principled, honorable and dignified manner I know how, the desire and purpose uppermost in my mind is to continue our research group's long-term investigative work on the causes and prevention of heart attacks and strokes, and to continue the fine program of chronic disease control being pursued by our Division of Adult Health and Aging at the Chicago Board of Health. As I have heretofore stated, "I know no better way to serve our city, our nation and its people than to strive for the conquest of disease and the achievement of better health, and it is in this endeavor that I have attempted to express my personal dedication to a constructive life of social responsibility and service to the American people and all humanity."

For years I have had hanging in my office and home a fine portrait of Albert Einstein, inscribed with a quotation from him that magnificently expresses the humanism that has been the essence of my social outlook since I gained maturity. I stand on that high ground.

> "Man is here for the sake of other men -- above all, for those upon whose smile and well-being our own happiness depends, and also for the countless unknown souls with whose fate we are connected by a bond of sympathy. Many times a day I realize how much my own outer and inner life is built upon the labors of my fellow-men, both living and dead, and how earnestly I must exert myself in order to give in return as much as I have received."
>
> Albert Einstein

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

JEREMIAH STAMLER, M.D. and
YOLANDA F. HALL,

Plaintiffs,

vs. No.

HON. EDWIN E. WILLIS, HON. JOHN
M. ASHBROOK, HON. DEL CLAWSON,
HON. JOE R. POOL, HON. CHARLES L.
WELTNER, HON. WILLIAM M. TUCK,
HON. RICHARD H. ICHARD, HON.
GEORGE F. SENNER, JR., and HON.
JOHN H. BUCHANAN, JR., individually
and as Chairman and Members of the
Committee on Un-American Activities
of the United States House of
Representatives,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Jeremiah Stamler, M.D. and Yolanda F. Hall submit the following complaint against defendants Hon. Edwin E. Willis, Chairman, and Hon. John M. Ashbrook, Hon. Del Clawson, Hon. Joe R. Pool, Hon. Charles L. Weltner, Hon. William M. Tuck, Hon. Richard H. Ichard, Hon. George F. Senner, Jr., and Hon. John H. Buchanan, Jr., Members, of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives:

1. Plaintiff Jeremiah Stamler, M.D. is a citizen of the State of Illinois and of the United States. He has been licensed to practice medicine since 1948. He is and has been for some years the Executive Director of the Chicago Health Research Foundation and the Western Hemisphere Editor of the "Journal of Atherosclerosis Research." He is a member and past and present officer of many professional and scientific societies. He is the author of several scientific books and numerous scientific articles on the subject of

diseases of the heart and blood vessels. He is and has been the recipient of many long-term research grants for local and national scientific studies, from the National Institutes of Health and the United States Public Health Service, the American Heart Association, the Chicago Heart Association, and other granting agencies. On May 21, 1965 he received the Albert Lasker Award in Medical Journalism from the Albert and Mary Lasker Medical Foundation, for his co-authorship of a series of articles dealing with the prevention of heart attacks. He is and has been for some years the Director of the Division of Adult Health and Aging, and the Director of the Heart Disease Control Program, both of the Chicago Board of Health, Chicago, Illinois. He sues individually and on behalf of all other citizens similarly situated.

2. Plaintiff Yolanda F. Hall is a citizen of the State of Illinois and of the United States. She holds a Master of Science degree awarded by the Department of Home Economics of the Illinois Institute of Technology. She is and has been for some years a Research Nutritionist for the Heart Disease Control Program of the Chicago Board of Health and for the Chicago Health Research Foundation. She sues individually and on behalf of all other citizens similarly situated.

3. Defendant Hon. Edwin E. Willis is a citizen of the State of Louisiana. He is made a party individually and as Chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives of the United States House of Representatives (hereafter "House Un-American Activities Committee"). Defendants Hon. Joe R. Pool, a citizen of the State of Texas, Hon. Charles L. Weltner, a citizen of the State of Georgia, Hon. John M. Ashbrook, a citizen of the State of Ohio, Hon. Del Clawson, a citizen of the State of California,

Hon. William M. Tuck, a citizen of the State of Virginia, Hon. Richard H. Ichard, a citizen of the State of Missouri, Hon. George F. Senner, Jr., a citizen of the State of Arizona, and Hon. John H. Buchanan, Jr., a citizen of the State of Alabama, are made parties individually and as members of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

4. The jurisdiction of the Court arises under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1343 (3) and (4), 2201, 2202, 2282, 2284; 42 U.S.C. § 1983; and under the Constitution of the United States and in particular under Article I, Section 9, Clause 3, Article III, and the First, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Amendments thereto.

5. The amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds $10,000.

6. Defendants and each of them, acting in concert and under the color of an unconstitutional Act of Congress and Resolution of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, set forth below, together with other persons acting under the color of laws, whose identies are presently unknown to plaintiffs, have undertaken and endeavored to subject plaintiffs and others similarly situated to the deprivation of rights, privileges and immunities secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

7. Pursuant to the aforesaid undertaking and endeavor, defendants have caused to be issued and served upon Plaintiffs certain subpoenas, copies of which are attached hereto as Exhibits 1 and 2, which direct plaintiffs, and each of them, to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee, or a duly appointed subcommittee thereof, to be convened in Chicago, Illinois, on May 25, 1965, at 10:30 A.M.

8. Defendants have taken the aforesaid action under and pursuant to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1964, 60 Stat. 812, 828 (U.S. Code Congressional Service, 1946, p. 793), which embodies Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives of the United States establishing the charter of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Rule XI of said Act provides in pertinent part:

> "The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation."

9. Rule XI of said Act is illegal and void as applied to plaintiffs, and as utilized by defendants and their predecessors in the past, in that it violates the Constitution of the United States and in particular the First, Fifth, Ninth and Tenth Amendments thereto, for the following reasons, among others:

(a) Rule XI violates the First and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States because it is unduly vague, uncertain and broad. Its overbroad sweep inhibits and deters the exercise by citizens of the United States of the rights of freedom of speech, press, assembly, privacy, to remain silent, and of association, in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The dragnet sweep of the provisions of Rule XI of said act violates the command of the First Amendment that

Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

(b) It appears from both the origin of Rule XI, and the setting within which the Committee has in the past operated pursuant to its charter, that Rule XI purports to establish a general authority in the House Un-American Activities Committee publicly to expose the private affairs of individuals without justification in terms of the legitimate investigative functions of the Congress, all in violation of the Consitution of the United States, and beyond and in excess of any powers granted to the Congress by the Constitution of the United States.

(c) Rule XI has authorized the creation of a governmental mechanism with the sole purpose and objective of forcing public disclosure of beliefs, opinions, expressions and associations of private citizens which may be unorthodox or unpopular, resulting in public stigma, scorn and obloquy, all beyond any powers granted to the Congress by the Constitution of the United States.

(d) Rule XI purports to authorize such a sweeping, unlimited and all-inclusive compulsory examination of witnesses in the constitutionally protected areas of speech, press, petition and assembly, that it violates the procedural requirements of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

(e) The delegation of authority by Congress to the House Un-American Activities Committee contained in Rule XI is so vague, ambiguous and uncertain that it cannot support or authorize investigations by the House Un-American Activities Committee which affect or deter the citizens of the United

States in the exercise of their rights of freedom of speech, press, petition and assembly, as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the federal constitution.

(f) Rule XI purports to sanction a usurpation of the functions of the executive and judicial branches of the national government, in violation of the principle of separation of powers which underlies the Constitution of the United States.

(g) Rule XI of said Act violates the prohibition against Bills of Attainder set forth in Article I, Section 9, Clause 1 of the Constitution in that it authorizes and provides for legislative punishment.

(h) Rule XI violates Article III of the Constitution in that it sanctions and authorizes the imposition of punishment for the exercise of rights otherwise guaranteed by the First Amendment.

10. (a) Under color of said Act and Rule, defendants have caused said subpoenas to be issued to plaintiffs (Exhibits 1 and 2) commanding them to appear before the said Committee at a public hearing on May 25, 1965, for the purpose of embarrassing, harassing and intimidating plaintiffs and to deter plaintiffs from the exercise of their rights, privileges and immunities as citizens of the United States, and in particular their rights to freedom of belief, speech, press, assembly and association guaranteed by the First Amendment.

(b) For several years, plaintiff Yolanda Hall has been active in Chicago, Illinois, and especially in the area known as Austin, both privately and in conjunction with various civic organizations, in efforts to secure for Negro citizens the rights guaranteed to them by the federal Constitution. Plaintiffs allege upon information and belief that certain persons, some of whom are named in the exhibits attached hereto, and some of whose names and identities are unknown to plaintiffs, have induced defendants to issue subpoenaes to plaintiffs, not for any authorized or legitimate legislative purpose or investigation, but solely in order to punish, embarrass and harass her for said activities, and in order to punish, embarrass and harass plaintiff Stamler, who hired plaintiff Hall and who is her immediate superior, and to intimidate and deter plaintiff Hall and others who have carried on such activities, both in Chicago and elsewhere in the United States, from carrying on those activities in the future.

11. There has been no specification or information given to plaintiffs, and none is contained in the subpoenaes attached as Exhibits 1 and 2, as to the purposes or scope of the hearings to be held before defendants on May 25, 1965, or as to the matters which defendants intend or desire to investigate. Therefore, if and when plaintiffs are interrogated by defendants, plaintiffs will be unable to determine (i) whether the investigation is relevant or germane to any authorized or legitimate legislative function, or (ii) issues of relevancy and materiality, or (iii) whether there is so compelling a need for plaintiffs to reply to defendants' questions that infringement of plaintiffs' constitutional rights is justified. Plaintiffs will therefore be unable to exercise intelligently and effectively the rights guaranteed to plaintiffs by the Constitution of the United States.

12. (a) The purported subpoenaes issued to the plaintiffs, and the hearings to be convened by the House Un-American Activities Committee on May 25, 1965 at Chicago, Illinois, are illegal and void in that defendants have violated the Rules of Procedure of the Committee, and in particular Rule 26(m) and Rule XVI thereof, which provide as follows:

> "(m) If the committee determines that evidence or testimony at an investigative hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, it shall—
>
> (1) receive such evidence or testimony in executive session;"
>
> "XVI No Member of the Committee or staff shall make public the name of any witness subpenaed before the Committee or Subcommittee prior to the date of his appearance."

(b) In violation of Rule 26(m), said subpoenaes are returnable at a place which is open to the general public.

(c) In violation of Rule XVI, the names of plaintiffs and other persons subpoenaed to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee on May 25, 1965, have been released by defendants, their agents, employees or attorneys, or persons acting in concert with them, to certain public news media, including newspapers in and around Chicago, Illinois, resulting in the publication of plaintiffs' names, and photographs of plaintiff Stamler, in newspapers in and around Cook County, Illinois, representative samples of which are attached hereto as Exhibits 3 et seq. This publicity has resulted in great harm to plaintiffs and their families in their professional and private lives, and to their professional and private reputations.

13. The extensive publicity which has been given to the activities of the House Un-American Activities Committee, and especially the adverse publicity and public scorn which has been visited upon those who have resisted, opposed, failed to cooperate with, or questioned the motives or procedures of the House Un-American Activities Committee, have caused many citizens of the United States, including plaintiffs, to fear being subpoenaed by the House Un-American Activities Committee, and in order to avoid the risk of being subpoenaed, to forego the exercise of their right of freedom of speech, press, assembly, petition, and other rights and privileges guaranteed to all citizens by the First Amendment to the federal Constitution. Unless this Court restrains defendants as requested herein, (i) defendants, their successors and agents will continue to harass, intimidate and defame citizens, including plaintiffs, and (ii) citizens, including plaintiffs, will become more and more fearful of risking the displeasure of or being subpoenaed by the House Un-American Activities Committee, and (iii) with the resulting chilling and deterent effect upon the

valuable constitutional rights of all citizens, and the loss to society of the benefits of fearless and unfettered expression of ideas and beliefs.

14. The hearings to be held at Chicago, Illinois beginning on May 25, 1965 are not intended to and in fact will not advance any legitimate legislative purpose or investigation. The purpose, intention and effect of the efforts of defendants to enforce this Act and Rule is to deter, intimidate, hinder and prevent plaintiffs and persons similarly situated in Illinois and throughout the nation from exercising the constitutional rights to freedom of belief, speech, press, privacy and association guaranteed to them by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to hold up to public obloquy and scorn all those who resist or refuse to cooperate with defendants or who question defendants' motives or the propriety of defendants' procedures, and to embarrass, punish and deter persons whose political, economic, philosophical and other views, ideas and beliefs do not coincide with defendants, and to embarrass, punish and deter persons who have actively attempted to secure equal rights for Negro citizens and other minority groups in the United States. Unless this Court restrains the operation and enforcement of said Rule, plaintiffs and all persons similarly situated will risk and suffer irreparable and immediate loss or substantial impairment of fundamental rights as a result of the chilling effect of the enforcement and operation of this Act and Rule upon the exercise of First Amendment rights.

15. Defendants have in the past caused and they threaten to continue in the future to cause the utilization of federal criminal statutes, in particular 2 U.S.C. § 192, to compel citizens to disclose publicly their beliefs, opinions, expressions and associations, and to bring adverse publicity and public derision to those who fail or refuse to cooperate with defendants, all in violation of the Constitution of the United States and in particular the First and Fifth Amendments thereto.

16. (a) Plaintiffs fear that if they appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee pursuant to said subpoenaes, and decline to respond to defendants' questions for the reasons stated herein, they will be subjected to prosecution for criminal contempt with resulting adverse publicity, public obloquy, and injury to plaintiffs and their families in their professional and private lives.

(b) Plaintiffs fear that if they appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee pursuant to said subpoenaes, they will be unable to intelligently and effectively protect their constitutional rights, because they will be unable to determine whether defendants' inquiries are germane and material to the legitimate legislative purposes, if any, of the House Un-American Activities Committee, or impinge upon plaintiffs' constitutional rights, and plaintiffs will therefore subject themselves to multiple, lengthy and costly criminal contempt proceedings, all of which will result in irreparable harm to plaintiffs and their families, both financially and in their professional and private reputations.

17. Furthermore, unless the enforcement and operation of said Act and Rule is restrained by this Court, immediate and irreparable injury and harm may be done to plaintiffs and to the entire nation in that the effect of the enforcement of the aforesaid subpoenaes against plaintiffs will be to interfere with, injure, undermine and destroy invaluable medical research programs in the area of the prevention of heart disease presently under the control and direction of plaintiff Stamler, who is assisted by plaintiff Hall.

18. No previous application for this relief has been made.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs pray:

1. That pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2282 and 2284, a three-judge court be immediately convened to hear and determine this proceeding.

2. That a permanent injunction issue:

(a) Restraining defendants and each of them, their agents, employees and attorneys, and all others acting in concert with them, and their successors, from the enforcement, operation or execution in any way whatever of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, 60 Stat. 817, 828, insofar as that Act incorporates Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives establishing the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives.

(b) Restraining defendants and each of them, their agents, employees and attorneys, and all others acting in concert with them, and their successors, from impeding, intimidating, hindering and preventing plaintiffs from exercising the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

(c) Restraining defendants and each of them, their agents, employees, and attorneys, and all others acting in concert with them, and their successors, from attempting to issue subpoenaes, hold hearings or take any action whatsoever under the purported authority of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, 60 Stat. 817, 828, or House Rule XI of the Rules of the United States House of Representatives.

3. That this Court enter a judgment declaring that the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, 60 Stat. 817, 828, insofar as it incorporates Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives establishing the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, violates the Constitution of the United States and is therefore void and of no effect.

4. That this Court declare the hearings to be convened by defendants on May 25, 1965 at Chicago, Illinois are illegal and void.

5. That this Court enter a judgment declaring that the subpoenaes served on plaintiffs (Exhibits 1 and 2) are void, and that plaintiffs need not comply with those subpoenaes.

6. Pending the hearing and determination of this action, this Court enter an interlocutory injunction restraining defendents and each of them, their agents, employees and attorneys, and all others acting in concert with them, and their successors, from (i) convening or proceeding with the hearings scheduled to begin on May 25, 1965 at Chicago, Illinois, (ii) from proceeding upon or enforcing in any way the subpoenaes issued to and served upon plaintiffs (Exhibits 1 and 2), including any proceeding to enforce those subpoenaes pursuant to the criminal provisions of Title 2 U.S.C. Section 192, and (iii) from seeking or receiving in any hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee, wherever held, any evidence or testimony concerning plaintiffs or their immediate families; and

7. They be given all other relief as the Court may deem appropriate.

Albert E. Jenner, Jr.

Thomas P. Sullivan

Lael F. Johnson

Of Counsel:
Raymond, Mayer, Jenner & Block
135 S. LaSalle
Chicago, Illinois

Arthur Kinoy
William M. Kunstler
Kunstler, Kunstler & Kinoy
511 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS.
COUNTY OF COOK)

AFFIDAVIT

Jeremiah Stamler on oath states that the matters stated in this Complaint are true, except those matters alleged therein to be made upon information and belief, which matters he is informed and believes are true.

____
Jeremiah Stamler

Signed and sworn to before
me May_____, 1965.

____
Notary Public

Law Office

ORGANIZATIONS-
Ku Klux Klan,
[illegible]

1962, May,
1964, June,
1965, March

[1962, May 8]

WHAT THE CONSTITUTION MEANS TO LOUISIANA

Published in the public interest

by

The Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission

Introduction

It is appropriate that this first in a series of papers to be published by the Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission is one entitled, "What the Constitution Means to Louisiana."

The thought behind the creation of this Commission was simply that we, as a people of a state, must exercise every legal means to preserve and protect for all states, and ourselves, those rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Louisiana has long been a stronghold of constitutional government and this first paper re-defines and re-states the feeling of its people regarding this great document.

Our people are proud of their heritage. Ours is a land over which the flags of many nations have flown. For a period of seventy days, Louisiana had a separate nation within her boundaries. Historically, Louisianians have insisted upon the freedoms provided in the Constitution and particularly have they fought for the right of self-determination.

Your State Sovereignty Commission is dedicated to the proposition that basic constitutional freedoms are fundamental to the welfare of any people, and that this can exist only under a truly representative government.

It is our hope that through this and papers to follow we may bring about a better understanding of our Constitution and may eventually point the way for effective solutions to all of the problems which are related to the task of preserving constitutional government, especially as it affects the people of Louisiana.

FRANK VOELKER, JR.
Chairman

What the Constitution Means to Louisiana

(An address by the Honorable Henry Bethard, III, Representative from Red River Parish, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1962, on the occasion of the 175th Anniversary of the Constitution of the United States.)

The people of the sovereign State of Louisiana consider the Constitution of the United States to be a sacred document.

We know the Constitution to have been the carefully considered expression of amazingly wise, far-sighted men who sought freedom from oppression.

We know the Constitution and the Bill of Rights are founded on principles so basic that they apply even to this day in the world-wide search by good men for fundamental freedoms.

> The Constitution is just as alive today as it was one hundred and seventy-five (175) years ago. It has been necessary to amend this great document only twenty-two (22) times in all these years.

The laws of God and of nature have no dateline. The principles upon which our Constitution is based have been established by a process that has nothing to do with the social, economic and political landscape that changes from decade to decade and from century to century. These principles are derived from the nature of man and from the truth that God has revealed about his creation. Circumstances do change. So do the problems that are shaped by circumstances, but the principles that govern the solution of the problems do not change.

The story of our country is a story of people, patient, courageous, strong and true. People who, with hearts ablaze and vision clear, built this land of freedom with sweat, blood and tears; people who fought among themselves because they disagreed on certain principles; people who fought two great wars to help preserve freedom for all people everywhere.

> We stand today on the threshold of the space era, with power in our hands to destroy the world. We face an enemy that has conquered millions of people without firing a shot; an enemy so ruthless that we would already be in his grasp if it were not for our capability of destroying his homeland — totally and completely.

ONE NATION

We are not too far away from the sacrifices and sufferings of Valley Forge; we are but a short century away from the bloody days in our nation's history when gallant men took up the sword to fight for what they thought was right; it was but a few short years ago when "Tipperary" and "The Yanks Are Coming" was more than a battle cry; and it was only yesterday when we again joined hands with free men across the sea to fight another great war for freedom.

Americans disagree on many things, but there is one thing on which we stand united: One nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Louisianians are proud of our Constitution and so interested in promoting the great principles for which it stands that we have established a State Sovereignty Commission dedicated to the preservation of the Constitution and those things which it means to our state and our nation.

This Commission is charged with the responsibility of exercising every legal means to preserve and protect for the State and its people those rights which are legally and traditionally theirs, and which are necessary for their well-being and safety and for the orderly conduct of governmental affairs.

Louisianians desire to preserve all of the great freedoms guaranteed under the Constitution, including the freedom of choice and association. We recognize the right of all individuals to equality of opportunity under a free enterprise system and equality before the law.

FIRST STATE

We have started in our own back yard to teach the value of constitutional government. We are proud to say that Louisiana was the first State to require the teaching of Americanism in the public schools. Our State has distributed a booklet to thousands of our school children emphasizing certain important constitution principles. Copies of this booklet were sent to newspapers in all fifty states. We have received requests for copies from all over the country, including numerous requests from your fine State of Pennsylvania. Incidentally, a number of your native school teachers requested copies of this booklet.

Our goal is to do all within our power to promote a continuation of the kind of constitutional government envisioned by our founding fathers.

of constitutional government most assuredly central government, vested with all necessary s to act in fields of truly national concern.

central government presumes an equality of three branches. If any one branch either power, or fails to responsibly assert its proper ire system is placed in jeopardy.

at a balance be maintained; that each depart- al government assert its proper authority; that those inherent rights reserved to them; and of our government encourage more local self-

ur thoughts are shared by many thinking men l fifty states; that there are all over our land devoutly support the principles that ours is he people.

us William Penn once said: "Governments, om the motion men give them; and as govern- nd moved by men, so by them are ruined, too. nments depend upon men rather than men s."

GREATEST NATION

ink of our great Constitution, we think of the for free people to cherish and protect those they were conceived and recorded by the f this instrument which has welded these sov- the greatest nation of all times.

do indeed regard the Constitution of the one of the most important documents in the ne which, as originally conceived, gives us the loms indispensable to a good life.

e people of Louisiana, then, the Consti- hese United States means that the final in our nation is vested in its people. ur hope and belief that the people of all s join us in the eternal vigilance neces- ke certain that our government belongs ple, is run by the people, and exists for of the people.

Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission

Hon. Jimmie H. Davis
Ex-Officio Chairman
Governor of Louisiana

Hon. C. C. Aycock
Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana

Hon. J. Thomas Jewell
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Hon. Sylvan Friedman
President Pro Tempore of the Senate

Hon. Jack P. F. Gremillion
Attorney General of Louisiana

Hon. Frank Voelker, Jr.
Chairman

Hon. Wendell P. Harris, Sr.
Vice-Chairman

Hon. Walter J. Suthon, Jr.

Hon. Emile A. Wagner, Jr.

Hon. Charles A. Page

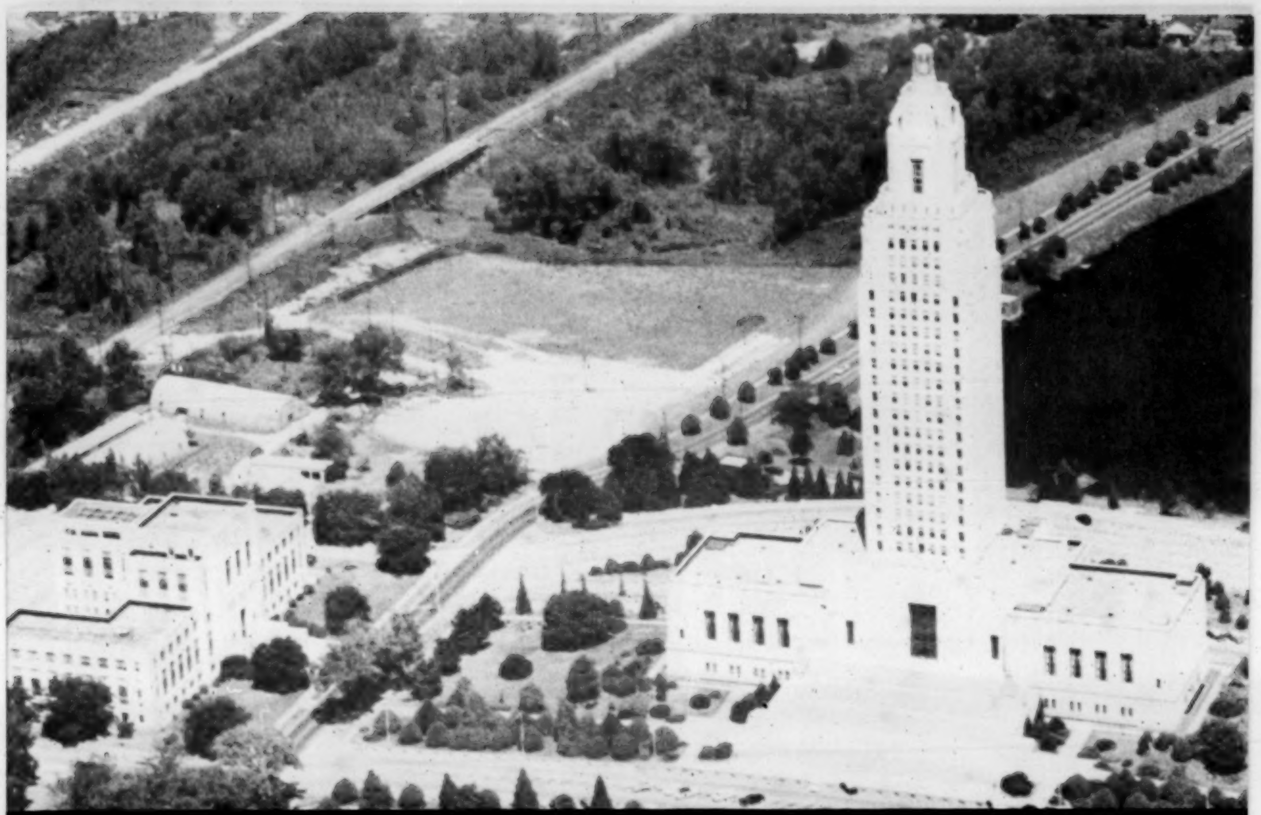
Hon. Joe C. LeSage, Sr.

Hon. Stuart S. Kay

Hon. Herman Taylor, Jr.

We solicit your thoughts, comments and recommendations.

Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission
State Capitol
Baton Rouge, Louisiana



[1962]

THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

An Address

by

The Honorable Frank Voelker, Jr., Chairman
State Sovereignty Commission

before the

SELECT JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
1962 SPECIAL SESSION, FLORIDA LEGISLATURE

The Role of the Federal Judiciary

An Address

by

(The Honorable Frank Voelker, Jr., Chairman, State Sovereignty Commission, before the Select Judiciary Committee, 1962 Special Session, Florida Legislature)

I have not come before you prepared to deliver an elaborate address — there has been no time for such preparation nor time for documentation — but I think no apology is necessary, for the times in which we live are sufficiently eloquent already with the message they should convey to us.

If there is anything whatever significant or worthy about the participation of Louisiana in these proceedings, it will have to be the fact itself — the fact of participation, of appearance if nothing more, evidencing the continuing grave concern of Louisianians regarding the role of the United States Judiciary in our system of government, and our growing desire that as between states' power and federal authority the lines of authority be re-drawn, that boundaries be re-established and jurisdiction be re-defined, to whatever extent may be necessary to avoid the consequences of entrusting the formation of national, social and political policy to a judicial body appointed for life, and which, in effect, sits as a continuing Constitutional convention.

I would like to repeat that, for I think it is the root of much of the difficulty presently facing the state: — "entrust the formation of national, social and political policy to a judicial body appointed for life, sitting as a continuing Constitutional convention."

NOT THE FIRST

We are by no means the first to suffer apprehension regarding the central government; concerns about the United States Judiciary are not peculiar to Louisianians. Some justices of the court have asserted them, and, too often to detail at this time, have insisted that it is not for the courts to amend the Constitution by judicial decree.

Much has been written, still more spoken, in support of this argument. I am confident there still is a great deal to be said, and I trust it will all be presented in these hearings.

In the recent and much discussed case of *Baker v. Carr,* the Tennessee reapportionment case, Mr. Justice Frankfurter in the dissenting opinion, joined by Mr. Justice Harlan, said:

> "The Court's authority — possessed of neither the purse nor the sword — ultimately rests on sustained public confidence in its moral sanction. Such feeling must be nourished by the Court's complete detachment, in fact and in appearance, from political entanglements and by

abstention from injecting itself into the clash of political forces in political settlements." And:

> "In effect, today's decision empowers the courts of the country to devise what should constitute the proper composition of the legislatures of the fifty states. If state courts should, for one reason or another, find themselves unable to discharge this task, the duty of doing so is put on the federal courts or on this Court, if state views do not satisfy this Court's notion of what is proper districting . . ."

Finally, in the same case, Mr. Justice Harlan, joined by Mr. Justice Frankfurter, said:

> ". . . . it is appropriate to say that one need not agree, as a citizen, with what Tennessee has done or failed to do, in order to deprecate, as a judge, what the majority is doing today. Those observers of the Court who see it primarily as the last refuge for the correction of all inequality or injustice, no matter what its nature or source, will no doubt applaud this decision and its break with the past. Those who consider that continuing national respect for the Court's authority depends in large measure upon its wise exercise of self-restraint and discipline in constitutional adjudication, will view the decision with deep concern."

I personally believe that the Federal District Judges of Louisiana, those who presently serve, fully subscribe to these views, and for that I am thankful.

ASSURANCE NEEDED

As you well know, there are those, numerous and powerful, who have an entirely different view as to the role of a modern federal judiciary, and I think something must be done to assure the people of the states, indeed the people of this country, that such views will not be forever reflected in the decisions of the courts.

If the states agree that something must be done, that some change must be wrought, that additional safeguards must be erected, then I invite your attention to a number of the various plans which have been offered from time to time, in years past, concerning the federal judiciary:

(1) The undemocratic life tenure of the United States Judiciary should be changed into tenure for a term of years and

the judges should be elected by the people — district judges by the people of their districts; circuit judges by the people of their circuits; and the country should be divided into nine divisions, from each of which a judge of the United States Supreme Court should be chosen by the people, and the judges which form the Court would, from their number, select a Chief Justice. Such an election would submit a judge's conduct to popular approval at stated intervals, would be consistent with the laws of the states, most of which provide for the election of members of the state judiciary.

(2) Another proposal has been for the "recall of judges", by a majority vote of both houses of the legislative branch of our government.

(3) The third suggested remedy applies to the decision of the courts on constitutionality of statutes — the same remedy the Constitution now gives as to the vote of the President; namely, that the statute which has received a judicial veto shall be submitted to the Congress and if the court's veto is overruled by the same vote that is required to override an executive veto, the statute shall be held in force.

There surely can be no logical objection to applying to the judicial veto, that has been assumed without express constitutional authority, the method that is given to review the expressly conferred executive veto.

(4) An amendment has been suggested which will prohibit the courts from holding any statute unconstitutional. It can be ably argued, and amply supported, that judges should have no control over legislation, and that courts must be denied the overwhelming power of an irreviewable veto upon legislation which our judges have assumed and wielded since *Marbury v. Madison*. I am informed that some states have a law that no statute shall be held unconstitutional if more than one judge dissents.

(5) There is a remedy already at hand if the Congress will use the power available to it:

Federal judges below the Supreme Court are created by Act of Congress. Congress can, therefore, abolish any district or circuit at will.

As to the Supreme Court, since the Constitution provides that, except as to the few cases in which the Court has original jurisdiction, it shall have appellate jurisdiction "with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make", it is entirely within the power of Congress to deprive the courts of assuming jurisdiction to hold any statute unconstitutional.

(6) It has been proposed that the tenure of the appointed judges be concurrent with that of the appointing president.

(7) It is proposed that federal judges be periodically reconfirmed.

(8) It has often been suggested that the size of the Court should be substantially increased. The justification for this is that often the appointment of one member can convert the court from one having a conservative majority to one having a liberal majority. The words "liberal" and "conservative" are intended for illustrative purposes only. Increased membership, with representation from all sections of the nation, would most certainly eliminate this possibility.

QUALIFICATIONS

(9) Finally, appointees to the Federal Judiciary at all levels should be men of long experience either in the active practice of law or in active judicial service in state courts.

I express no further personal opinion with reference to any of these problems. Argument may be made for and against each. I review them simply because to me the fact of their having been offered is indicative of the extent to which some of our people have gone in their considerations, not as to the need for change, but as to what must be done to protect the states.

Our people have not forgotten that state senators and presidential electors were once chosen by state legislators. As far back as 1820, an effort was made to amend the United States Constitution to require the election of United States Senators and Judges by the people. The people eventually won the fight to choose the Senators who should represent them. They long since should have had the right to name their Judges.

Nor have our people forgotten that originally the judges in most states were appointed. State after state amended its constitution, until today, judges are elected in almost all states.

How is it, the people ask, that five judges in Washington can negate an Act of Congress, passed by both House and Senate, and approved by the President, overruling the precedents of the Court on which they sit, and the views of four other judges on the same bench?

It is inconceivable that the Constitutional Convention which gave the President the veto power, but expressly provided that it could be overruled by a two-thirds vote of Congress, would have given, by implication, a greater veto power to the judges, without expressly so stating, and without making their action reviewable as in the case of a Presidential veto.

PUBLIC POLICY

I here make no protest of any one certain, specific court ruling, but even if I should, there should be no implication of an intent to condone such state action or inaction as might be involved. All questions of state conduct are beside the point. The point is that it is not the function of the Supreme Court of the United States to fix general public policy. This is the function of the people, acting politically within their states.

Mr. Justice Harlan once well said, "When the American people come to the conclusion that the judiciary of this land is usurping to itself the functions of the legislative departments of the government, and by judicial construction only is declaring what should be the public policy of the United States, we will find trouble . . . People — all sorts of people — are not going to submit to the usurpation by the judiciary of the functions of other departments of the government, and the power on its part to declare what is the public policy of the United States."

These hearings could be of unimaginable historical importance. They will, I trust, alert the people of this country to the dangers inherent in the present system.

It is my earnest hope that somehow a balance may be restored; that each department of our government will be permitted to assert its proper authority; and that our states may hereby be encouraged in a renewed determination to insist upon exercising the powers reserved to them.

I join you in your obvious dedication toward the fulfillment of these purposes, and respectfully solicit the support of your effort by like-minded Americans everywhere.

Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission

Hon. Jimmie H. Davis
Ex-Officio Chairman
Governor of Louisiana

Hon. C. C. Aycock
Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana

Hon. J. Thomas Jewell
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Hon. Sylvan Friedman
President Pro Tempore of the Senate

Hon. Jack P. F. Gremillion
Attorney General of Louisiana

Hon. Frank Voelker, Jr.
Chairman

Hon. Wendell P. Harris, Sr.
Vice-Chairman

Hon. Walter J. Suthon, Jr.

Hon. Emile A. Wagner, Jr.

Hon. Charles A. Page

Hon. Joe C. LeSage, Sr.

Hon. Stuart S. Kay

Hon. Herman Taylor, Jr.

We solicit your thoughts, comments and recommendations.

Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission

State Capitol
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

[1962?]

Amending the U. S. Constitution ----HOW?

Published in the Public Interest
by
The Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission

Amending the U.S. Constitution ----HOW?

Probably not a year goes by without another legal case that again demonstrates the far-seeing wisdom of the men who wrote the Constitution of the United States.

Some contemporary opinion — in high places — to the contrary, our forebears managed somehow to express provisions so fundamental that many of them will still apply centuries from now.

And, usually, their ideas were expressed in such simple, clear language that doubt as to their meaning has been raised in the minds of only those opposed to principles of freedom.

One of the best of their ideas, of course, was in admitting that they were not infallible, and that eventually some changes might have to be made in their provisions.

ARTICLE V

To this end, they provided that the Constitution could be amended; and by legal processes rather than by armed revolt or rebellion or actual war.

This provision, Article V, was typically short and, on the surface, appeared simple. And to them, knowing exactly what they intended, it probably was simple.

> But, as most authors know, it is easy to read between your own lines, and read into your own writings things that will not be clear to others—or, for that matter, clear to the author a few months later!

This, apparently, has been the case with Article V. For many years, now, there has been considerable disagreement as to just what some of its phrases meant.

As a result, of the two methods provided for proposing an amendment to the Constitution, only one has ever been used —

and there is some confusion about it! Getting down to cases, let's look at Article V:

> "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress . . . ."

(There were a few more words at the end, but they applied to actions prior to 1808).

TWO METHODS

Dissecting the paragraph, it seems to provide two methods of proposing amendments:

(1) By a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress, and

(2) By application of Legislatures of two-thirds of the states.

Method (1), action by Congress, has been used successfully 22 times.

Method (2), action by state legislatures, has been tried many times, never with success, although it would seem to be the one which would come nearer to expressing the wishes of the people.

Failures of the legislative route seem to have been the result of technicalities or confusion or both.

In some cases, it seems, action has been halted when there have been differences in language used by the various legislatures to express their wishes.

In others, the length of time required to get action by the required number of state legislatures has resulted in the effort simply dying out.

"CONVENTION?"

There seems, too, to be some confusion over the word "Convention." Article V says that if petitioned by legislatures of two-thirds of the states, Congress "shall" call a "Convention for proposing amendments."

"Convention" of whom? Where? When? "Proposing" to whom? Under what ground rules?

As a legal matter, some astute constitutional students seem uncertain whether a national constitutional convention could be limited to certain subjects, by either Congress or the state legislatures; since the Constitution itself imposes no limits.

CONGRESS CONTROLS

Supreme Court decisions have held consistently that the entire amending process is under control of Congress, so that body presumably would have control of the scope of such convention, as well as the time, place, delegates, and expenses and compensation.

Then, suppose the proposal submitted by the states was one opposed by the political party in power in Congress? What would prevent that body from amending the proposal, possibly to the extent of having just the opposite of the intended effect?

For that matter, how could even a request by legislatures of all fifty states make a reluctant or controlled Congress take any action?

(Note that Article V uses the word "shall," which commands Congress to take such action. But what if Congress takes no action at all — what can be done about it?)

The last phrase, providing for ratification by legislatures or conventions in three-fourths of the states, adds "as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

"DISCRETION"

There has been a ruling on this. Courts have held that "The choice of methods of adoption rests solely in the discretion of Congress."

And there have been court rulings on several other points — but none that would seem to clear up the basic confusion.

One, for instance, leaves amendment-voting power strictly in the hands of legislatures, excluding individual voters.

Another notes that ratification of proposed amendments by a state legislature is not "legislation," and requires no proclamation for introduction in either a regular or special session.

Another holds that the two-thirds vote of Congress means — if a quorum is present — two thirds of those attending, and not of total membership.

Others hold that action by a state legislature shall be "certified" to the U. S. Secretary of State, that a governor has no veto power in such matters.

But How?

All of which, of course, are interesting angles, but fail to furnish answers to the basic question: How can two-thirds of the states, now 34, directly call for and get submission of a proposed amendment?

The question has come under increasing discussion for several years, especially recently and especially by the National Council of State Governments.

It was discussed in theory at meetings in Florida, Mississippi and Alabama, in which the Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission participated.

There was action, finally, at the Council's 1962 meeting in Chicago, attended by Chairman Frank Voelker, Jr., of the Louisiana Sovereigny Commission, a member of the Council's Board of Governors.

Three Proposals

The council adopted resolutions urging state sponsorship of three proposed amendments, and sent copies to all states with the hope that at least two-thirds would adopt them in the same form.

The first would simply clear up some of the questions listed above about amendment procedures under Article V.

The second would preclude federal consideration of matters relating to reapportionment of state legislatures.

The third proposes creation of a "Court of the Union," which would have the final say in matters of conflicting state-federal claims of powers under the Constitution.

Under the first proposal, under discussion here, Article V would read:

> "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states. Whenever applications from the Legislatures of two-thirds of the total number of states of the United States shall contain identical texts of amendments to be proposed, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall so certify, and the amendment as contained in the application shall be deemed to have been proposed, without further action by Congress . . ."

Briefly, then, the change would eliminate necessity for Congressional vote on an identical proposal submitted by 34 or more states; and require submission to all states for the required approval of 38 states.

WITHOUT CONGRESS

In other words, if 34 states approved a proposed amendment, it could become part of the Constitution if ratified by these 34, say, and four additional of the remaining 16 states — all without any action by Congress.

Sponsors of the idea admit that it has a possible weakness, in the requirement for "identical texts." It may be difficult, they say, to prepare "texts" that will satisfy, word-for-word, a majority of members of 34 state legislatures, let alone 38.

But something has to be tried.

LOUISIANA TRIED

Louisiana tried, in 1960, to invoke the doctrine of "Interposition" — to appeal to the other 49 states from a U. S. Supreme court decision on public school integration; which, Louisiana held, violated freedom of choice of association.

This failed, and the Louisiana Legislature adopted resolutions which (1) asked Congress to propose an appropriate amendment to the Constitution, and (2) applied to Congress for a Constitutional convention.

But, as Voelker said in a speech in 1961, these steps were taken "knowing full well how reluctant the Congress has always been to take the initiative in amending the Constitution."

"PUBLIC OPINION"

He added, however, that "public opinion, and, ultimately, the ballot box, are the only realistic means by which Congress can be persuaded to act," and announced that the Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission would continue its efforts along that line.

Continue it did, and some of its work showed up in a report to the National Council of State Governments in December, 1962, by the council committee on federal-state relations.

This committee reported flatly that *"some federal judicial decisions involving powers of the federal and state governments carry a strong bias on the federal side, and consequently are bringing about a strong shift toward the extension of federal powers and the restraint of state powers."*

The National Council, composed of official representatives of each state, adopted a resolution proposing the three amendments and offering services of the council in their promotion.

SOME HOPE

As of this writing, all three proposals have been approved by the legislatures of several states. There were plans to submit all three to the Louisiana Legislature.

There seems, then, to be reason for some hope that before too many years it will be possible for the people, through their elected state representatives, to amend the U. S. Constitution to express *their* views.

LOUISIANA STATE SOVEREIGNTY COMMISSION

Hon. Jimmie H. Davis
Ex-Officio Chairman
Governor of Louisiana

Hon. C. C. Aycock
Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana

Hon. J. Thomas Jewell
Speaker of the House
of Representatives

Hon. Sylvan Friedman
President Pro Tempore
of the Senate

Hon. Jack P. F. Gremillion
Attorney General of Louisiana

Frank Voelker, Jr.
Chairman

Senator Wendell P. Harris, Sr.
Vice-Chairman

Walter J. Suthon, Jr.

Emile A. Wagner, Jr.

Charles A. Page

Joe C. LeSage, Sr.

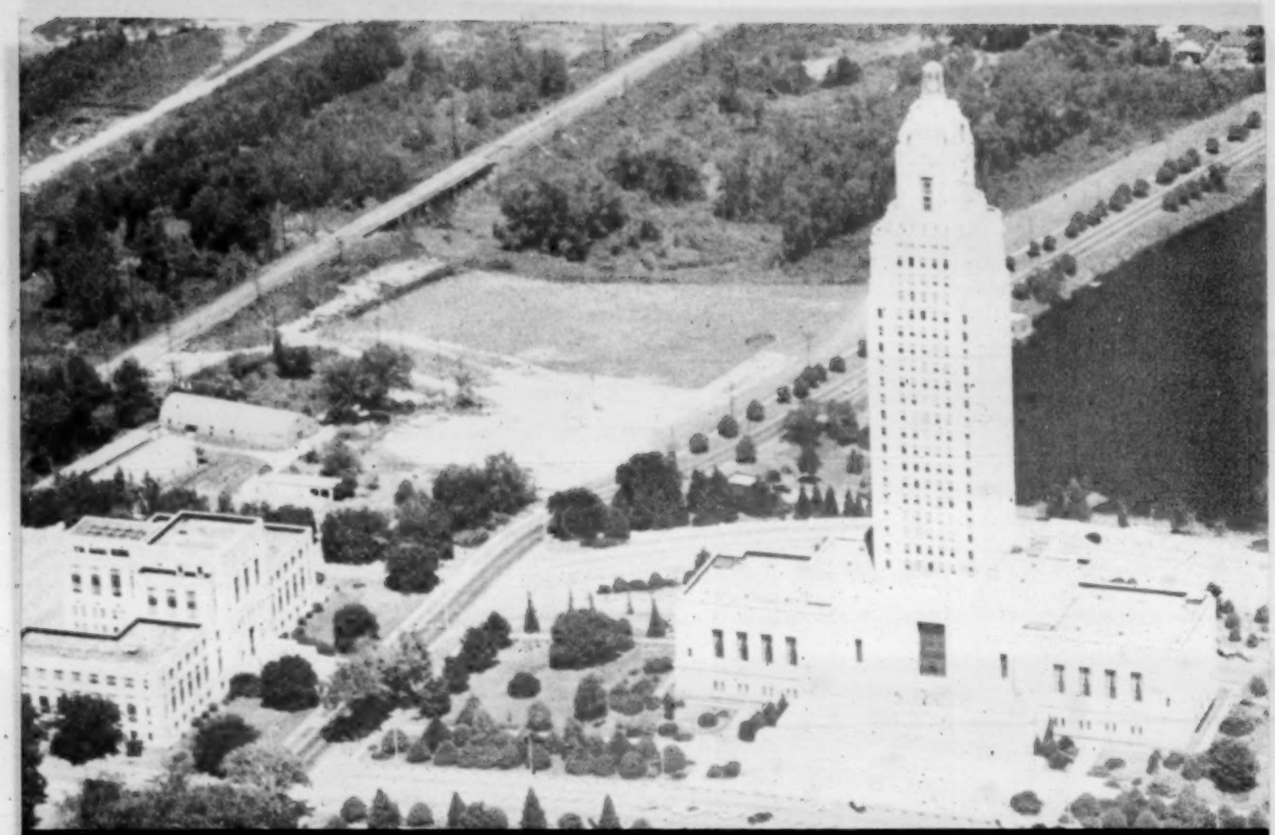
Stuart S. Kay

Herman Taylor, Jr.

We solicit your thoughts, comments and recommendations.

Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission

State Capitol
Baton Rouge, Louisiana



[1962?]

VOTING RIGHTS— AND OBLIGATIONS

The Louisiana Program

(From a television address by Frank Voelker, Jr.,
Chairman, The Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission)

Louisiana's new program of voter registration is already state law. It was passed by the 1962 Legislature, went into effect in August, and appears to have met with almost universal approval.

To give the program more stability, however, as well as make it more easily defendable against any legal attack, it is to be submitted to voters in November as a proposed Constitutional amendment, Proposition No. 3.

The Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission and other sponsors of the program urge its support in that election.

VOTING RIGHTS —
AND OBLIGATIONS

(From a television address by Frank Voelker, Jr.,
Chairman, The Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission)

The Louisiana Program

In this government of, by and for the people, one of the greatest of all privileges is the right to vote.

Like all other rights, however, this one carries with it an obligation . . . an obligation to have at least some simple, basic knowledge of what voting is all about.

Louisiana, like all other states, has attempted to grant the right to vote to only those citizens capable of understanding what it means to vote.

Long Concern

The people of Louisiana have long concerned themselves with problems related to voter qualification. From time to time they have properly addressed their attention to the solution of these problems, taking into account the best interests of the State and of all its people. Louisianians of today owe a great debt to our ancestors and to the officials of yesterday for their efforts toward assuring an independent and informed electorate.

The obligation of responsible public officialdom in this field continues.

> Circumstances change, conditions vary, opinions develop, and attitudes adjust. Laws, regulations, systems and procedures must be adapted to this change, and the result, over the years, has been the production in our sixty-four parishes of as many procedures for registration of voters. It is true that the same State laws have applied in each parish but the mechanics of applying and administering the laws have varied from parish to parish, and any degree of uniformity has been purely accidental. Consequently there has developed among our people a wide-spread and considerable sentiment for uniformity in voter registration procedures.

The question might be asked as to why the State Sovereignty Commission interests itself in the field of voter registration.

Although the Supreme Court of the United States as late as 1959 stated: "The states have long been held to have broad powers to determine the conditions under which the right of suffrage may be exercised;" there are those who are presently engaged in an effort, the result of which would deprive the states of one of their most precious powers and rights . . . the right to prescribe their own individual voter qualification requirements and standards.

> Late in the year 1960 the State Sovereignty Commission, assigned to protect such rights, invited the assistance of a number of people, each considered to be well qualified in the field of voter registration, from all over our State to attend conferences for the specific purpose of studying and defining every conceivable problem in the field of voter registration, with the objective of making recommendations for solving these problems.

This group, which included legislators, registrars, other officials and interested citizens, has performed an extremely valuable service in detailing the basic procedures required by law and outlining in general form the problem areas. The discussions, findings, and recommendations of this group resulted in further conferences with State officials and, more importantly, in a unanimous agreement that uniformity in voter registration was an absolutely necessary objective.

CONCLUSIONS

The group carefully and critically examined all phases of Louisiana registration procedures currently in effect and, among other things, concluded:

1. There has been no substantial control, supervision, assistance or cooperation from the State, and that there should be;
2. That, as noted, there is a complete lack of uniformity in registration procedures between parishes;
3. That interpretation tests require excessive exercise of discretion by individual registrars and thus place upon them an unfair burden of responsibility;

4. That interpretation tests differ and that a person qualified to vote in one parish may not be able to qualify in another parish.

On the basis of these and other determinations, we further concluded that a new program must be developed, implemented and put into effect as soon as possible; that it should be produced with the active assistance of registrars of voters so as to assure a workable and practical plan, one susceptible to easy administration; that it should be so completely honest, sensible, intelligent and reasonable that it could not be the subject of any legitimate attack.

> Moving within these guideposts, it was decided that the new program should include a simple objective test of citizenship which would not indicate the degree of an applicant's intelligence but would indicate whether or not he or she had the elemental knowledge of government and public affairs necessary to enable the applicant to discharge the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

It was agreed that such a test of citizenship was logical and fair, less subject to legal attack, and that certain foundations for such a program were wisely included in our present Constitution.

Our State Constitution very properly and reasonably provides that an applicant for registration must be "attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Louisiana," and that he must "understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government."

Obviously, a person cannot be attached to, or understand, that about which he knows nothing.

Certainly every voter should have some simple, basic, elemental knowledge of the Constitution, and obviously there is no reasonable argument which can be directed against our position that each applicant for voter registration should be required to demonstrate this knowledge.

FAIR APPROACH

In searching for a fair and impartial approach, much reference material was reviewed by the Sovereignty Commission staff, which finally recommended that questions on citizenship which are proposed to those seeking naturalization were best suited for this purpose. Numerous such questions about what a citizen should know are included in the textbooks on citizenship published by the U. S. Department of Justice.

Accordingly, we selected a group of such "multiple choice" questions from these texts. Each applicant is required to answer correctly any four out of six of said questions. Each question is in the form of a simple statement, followed by two or more answers, of which only one is correct. The applicant need only circle a letter by his choice of the correct answer — a matter of seconds.

> This kind of test is totally objective in nature and places no great burden on the Registrar because there is only one correct answer to each question. An applicant qualified in one parish ordinarily should be able to qualify in any other parish; more people should be able to qualify and vote because simplicity and uniformity are the keynotes of our plan; and registrars will be able to obtain effective assistance from the State Registrar's office.

The recommended system works out like this:

From the master list of questions, different groups of six questions are printed on each of ten cards, and the applicant will choose one of these ten cards at random. The applicant is then required to answer correctly four out of six of the questions contained on the card he chose.

EXAMPLES

The recommended list of initial questions includes such questions as the following:

"The Congress cannot establish . . . (A) churches, (B) courts, (C) banks."

So any applicant who has ever heard of "Freedom of Religion" will simply circle "A".

Another card contains this question:

> Limits are placed on the right to vote by the . . . .
>
> (A) National Government, (B) States, (C) Courts .

The obvious answer is (**B**). The States place limits on the right to vote. In this connection it should be noted that the political philosophers of all states have always advocated limited suffrage.

The answer cards will be filed permanently, so that they will be easily available for inspection, for instance, by any court asked to determine whether the applicant was treated fairly.

PURPOSES

It should be made perfectly clear to all that this is a program designed for these purposes:

1. To permit our qualified people to register and to vote;
2. Assure that all registered voters have an elemental knowledge of the responsibilities of a voter;
3. Simplify the task and lessen the burden of our registrars; and
4. Place Louisiana in the best possible position to withstand all attacks, on whatever grounds, upon its right and power to prescribe its own requirements for voter registration.

> We are of the opinion that this program is completely honest, fair, intelligent, reasonable, realistic and legal.
>
> As a matter of fact, its outstanding defect, if any there be, may well be that it is too simple.

We of the Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission believe that this system will be considered fair not only in any court in the land but, just as important, by every citizen of Louisiana. Experience may dictate changes from time to time in order for us to attain maximum achievement of our desired objectives. In the meantime, however, we feel that we have taken a long step in the right direction and this program may well turn out to be one of the best of many great things done in Louisiana, for Louisiana, by Louisianians.

Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission

Hon. Jimmie H. Davis
Ex-Officio Chairman
Governor of Louisiana

Hon. C. C. Aycock
Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana

Hon. J. Thomas Jewell
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Hon. Sylvan Friedman
President Pro Tempore of the Senate

Hon. Jack P. F. Gremillion
Attorney General of Louisiana

Hon. Frank Voelker, Jr.
Chairman

Hon. Wendell P. Harris, Sr.
Vice-Chairman

Hon. Walter J. Suthon, Jr.

Hon. Emile A. Wagner, Jr.

Hon. Charles A. Page

Hon. Joe C. LeSage, Sr.

Hon. Stuart S. Kay

Hon. Herman Taylor, Jr.

We solicit your thoughts, comments and recommendations.

Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission

State Capitol
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

[1962?]

CAN AMERICA RECAPTURE AMERICANISM?

Published in the public interest
by
The Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission

INTRODUCTION

In a time when the trend is toward collectivism instead of patriotism; toward collective security instead of individual liberty, it is indeed refreshing to read the thoughts of a man who has spent the better part of his ninety-two years exemplifying by words and deed those great fundamental truths which made this nation a world leader in the cause of freedom.

The author of this article believes that America can recapture Americanism through re-dedication, not revolution; through restoration, not innovation; by a return to the tried and true, not embarking into the unknown.

We are proud to present this paper by one of the nation's outstanding educators. We believe it should be read with great concern by every American.

William C. Hornsey
Colonel USAF (Ret.)
Director, Education Division
State Sovereignty Commission

Can America Recapture Americanism?

By Dean C. A. Ives

(Clarence A. Ives, dean emeritus of the LSU College of Education, has written the following article as a study of America and Americanism. Dean Ives, 92, retired from LSU June 20, 1940.)

To ask the question "Can America recapture Americanism?" is to imply that we have made wide departures from the philosophy and policies that finally crystalized in the United States of America in the last quarter of the 18th century. It also implies that a return to those principles may not be easy.

This discussion will naturally have three parts: first, what is Americanism; second, departures from its principles; and third, ways to return to those principles. There will be general agreement about the first and second parts but not so about the third.

I. WHAT IS AMERICANISM?

The life of a people in a new country is determined by their past and their situation in the new country. The people that immigrated to the eastern seaboard of North America were homogeneous in racial stock. They were from England (including a Scottish element) and from Holland and other nations just east of the English Channel.

These people had braved the hardships of making a home in a wilderness inhabited by savages and the sadness of breaking connection with kin and friends. They bore these hardships to escape religious persecution and the strife and wars intermittently raging among the nations of Europe. They wanted the freedom later set forth in the Declaration of Independence — to be free in worship, speech, press, and in their economy.

That was the first part of Americanism. Those principles would promote peace, contentment, and happiness on the home front. The second part of Americanism was to avoid being entangled in the quarrels and wars among other nations.

Americanism consists of the principles, attitudes, beliefs, customs and habits of the American people. The two most distinctive things about America are our system of state and national governments and the free enterprise system of our economy. These, together with the social climate they produce, are commonly referred to as the American Way of Life. It is the conviction of many thoughtful people that these two bedrock features of Americanism are being undermined.

The Solicitor General, P. B. Perlman, at about 1950, argued a case before the Supreme Court in which he contended that there was no state sovereignty; that when the British flag went down, the flag of the United States went up; that there could be no niatus; when one sovereignty ceased, another succeeded.

His philosophy was correct, but his application was wrong. At that point, no United States existed and few felt the need for one. Mr. Perlman overlooked the historical fact that Great Britain at the end of the Revolution did not make a treaty with the United States, but with each colony by name. He must have known the historical fact that the federal government began its existence in 1789, some six years after the ending of the Revolution. During those years, each state existed separately with full sovereign powers.

History refutes Mr. Perlman and much of what the Supreme Court has done. In his case, "the wish was father to the thought" — and the same can be said of the Court.

Can America, the last great independent democracy, survive and preserve the principles of individual liberty and freedom, a free economy, a free press, and free worship? It is a tragic thought that our struggle for human dignity and human rights could be lost. It is a fearful thought that our country of 180 million people is the chief hope against the disappearance of democracy from the world.

One must admit that it will not be an easy task to disentangle us in this very mixed-up and seething world where conflicts are more numerous and more widespread than ever. A veritable Pandora's box of evils has been loosed upon the world. All races, all peoples, all nations have been caught up in a political and social maelstrom — victims of events and conditions beyond their control or even understanding. Many are just emerging from a tribal society. For such people, self-government has poor promise of success. This situation is complicated by the impact of communism, a militant movement of false democracy. Democracy promotes and preserves liberty and human dignity; communism is a denial of these rights. As measured by Russia and China, communism is more nearly a form of human slavery than a democracy.

In spite of this obvious fact, there are dreamers and idealists in America who do not choose to see reality but rely on a web of doctrine of their own spinning. They are in positions to mold the public mind and thus have an influence far beyond their numbers. In order to cloak their purposes, they refer to themselves as socialists rather than communists. Let us prune away the things that hinder the preservation of our own heritage. The vitiating influence of foreign isms, socialism and its big brother communism, have no promise so far as American principles are concerned.

II. DEPARTURES FROM AMERICANISM

1. The fact that Americanism ante-dated the Revolution is often overlooked. It existed in the beliefs, customs and principles of the several colonies and culminated in the American Revolution. The first important breach of Americanism occurred during that period; this was the introduction of African slaves into this country.

Portugal and Holland were engaging in exploration and trade on all the continents and began to bring slaves to the West Indies and South America. Boston mercantile and trading interests carried on this trade, and slavery was practiced in all the colonies. Gradually the slaves were shifted to the southern colonies. In the meantime Boston grew rich in this enterprise.

Much later, their consciences were stirred, putting the blame on the South. That section was engaged in agriculture, had no ships, and would never have abducted the Africans. Slavery existed in all kingdoms and empires around the world but should have had no place in such a democracy as America which the poet in exaltation has called "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

2. The second breach of American principles was the manner in which the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution were made — "by force of arms" — a fact clearly set forth in American history.

3. The third departure from our principles was the theory that since America was a nation, it had all the elements of authority possessed by any other nation. This is, of course, a shallow fallacy contrary to history, but that fact was brushed aside. The only powers the states yielded were those set forth in the Constitution; and the theory that all powers belong to the general government denies its origin. The federal government is one of limited powers, having only those the states yielded of their own sovereignty in order to have a national government.

4. Under the foregoing theory the national government has increased its area of authority steadily but much more rapidly in recent years. We now have for the most part the consolidated state. The government in Washington will be paramount as it is in Moscow. The states will perhaps retain their names and boundaries because they would be convenient administrative units; however, they would possess no original authority in conflict with the central government. This transformation endangers our future to a greater extent than does a foreign foe.

Big Government

Big government, consolidated government, is a form of statism. It is authoritarian, totalitarian in principle, and directly contrary to the democratic principle. It should be repugnant to an intelligent people, and especially so to the American people. If this principle had been set forth in the Constitution, not one of the thirteen original states would have approved that instrument as evident from the debates in the state conventions. At that time such a plan would have been considered unthinkable. In fact, this trend has occurred only in the last three decades and then only as something temporary.

5. There are some who place great emphasis on the preamble to the Constitution as a part of that instrument especially the phrase "to promote the general welfare." A preamble is not a constitution; it states the general purpose. How that purpose is to be brought about follows in the body of the constitution in which is set forth in detail the plan of government insofar as it relates to the federal government. The powers and responsibilities of the several states are not given because they retained full sovereignty except those parts of their sovereignty granted specifically to the central government or prohibited to the states by the Constitution. The federal government possessed only the powers granted in the Constitution; the states possessed all powers not so granted.

The "general welfare" was not a physical thing. It was an overall condition of society that would follow when the American system would operate. It could not be the socialist welfare state, for socialism had not yet appeared. Following the preamble, the articles, and the sections of the Constitution given there, are found the specifics to be followed — our guides.

The plan of national and state authorities operating on the same people is what makes America unique among nations. It is the best guarantee for promoting the "general welfare." Any violation of this principle would defeat the purpose intended. Bismarck submerged the states, and Berlin ruled Germany;

Paris rules France; and London rules England. If the Kaiser had not possessed this supreme power, the first World War might not have happened; this might not have been the bloodiest half-century in history; and the world might have escaped the tangled-up worries of today.

A Wholesome Form

A national government for national affairs, a state government for domestic affairs constitute the safest and most wholesome form of society that can be devised. To tamper with this principle is to lessen its virtues, and no one can tell what the end would be. A socialist state is a central state with full authority. Impatient theorists work to this end. The Supreme Court too often follows that lead. All lovers of America should stand rock-ribbed against this trend.

6. A free economy is inherent in democracy. Democracy means personal freedom without undue restraint in our civil life. Free enterprise is a system of economic production and distribution of goods without undue restraint or interference. In each sphere the word "undue" means no more than is absolutely essential. A private economy is founded on this principle. Under socialism and communism, the economy is carried on by the government. This is contrary to the principles of a private economy. Our federal government is engaging in direct competition with private industry. It has over 700 corporations and an investment of $19 billion in productive activities and services. This is a violation of the principle of free enterprise. It is unfair and immoral to compete with private enterprise by the use of tax revenues which the general public pays including the very business with which the government is competing. The policy is as shameful as it is unfair. A government's honor is bound up with its honesty. A democracy cannot afford the taint of dishonesty.

It is safe to say that the responsible agents did not expect or plan these developments. The people have been complacent or blind, too busy about their personal affairs to give thought to the general good.

III. RETURN TO AMERICANISM

The departures from Americanism listed in Section II are at present in operation except the matter of slavery. That was settled by an internecine war, followed by bitter recriminations. Slavery ended, but the other departures remain; and these should be the points of attack.

It will not be easy to restore the time-honored American principles because the whole world is in a state of ferment; and our country has become entangled with events in practically all countries and has embarked upon programs of a global nature. These facts react upon our national life, upsetting normal attitudes.

It would appear also that our schools have done a superficial job of teaching American history. Some years ago, the New York Times conducted a survey among high school and college students. A questionnaire was sent to high school seniors and college students confining its inquiry to American history. This revealed an appalling ignorance of our history. A people that does not know its past has no standards for the present or future.

Another adverse factor arises from the fact that the South is not accepted fully in the counsels of the nation. This region has a historic attachment to fundamental principles of our democracy. Civil wars always leave more poignant after-effects than does a war with a foreign foe. But after a hundred years, passions should be assuaged. It is not in the national interest to continue that more or less childish attitude. Leaders of public thought should cry out against it. To continue that attitude cripples the nation. We need the best thought of all elements in solving national problems.

'LUNATIC' FRINGE

In all countries there is a "lunatic" fringe of the extreme left and right. The others form the hard core of the nation. They naturally form two groups — the liberals and the conservatives. The undue prominence of either does not serve the national interest. The dominance of the left for three decades has caused us to adopt many socialist plans and practices, while true Americanism has been dimmed.

If this trend continues, constitutional government here will be in serious danger. We must not "fiddle while Rome burns."

It is encouraging to know that conservatives in Congress have increased by twenty-five in the present Congress. This is a wholesome trend, and in line with variations in nature and human affairs which seem to move in cycles: periods of calm and stress. Nature obeys this principle in a multitude of ways; the tides flow in and out; winter's cold is followed by summer's heat; the pendulum reaches an extreme and inevitably returns. Man is a part of nature and in some mysterious way follows a similar pattern.

The Los Angeles platform in 1960 was the product of the left wing of the Democratic party, and that at Chicago had much the same theme song. The reason for this in both cases was on a par with what happened in the declining days of the Roman Republic.

To catch votes, grain was given away to the hordes of people that flocked to the city. For this reason, glamorous parades and gladiatorial combats were supplied for the entertainment of idlers. Reports of this state of things caused more multitudes to flock to Rome. The end of the republic was near; tyranny took over.

This was an inevitable consequence in a state that had become socialist. America has the opportunity to follow the same sequence of events. Against that day, every patriot should man the towers. Between the extremes of the left and right are numbers enough, intelligence enough, and patriotism enough to keep America from continuing on a fatal course. The effort to rid us of these false theories and practices will require vigilance, spirit and determination.

Civic Clubs

There is a vast resource of men and women in a variety of civic clubs that would be most valuable in furthering the cause of America. They are active in Junior Chambers of Commerce, university women's clubs, League of Women Voters, and in such clubs as Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions, Exchange, etc. Together they number more than one million persons. Furthermore, these business and professional men and women are predominantly in their prime — thirty to fifty years of age, thoughtful, successful, well-informed and vibrant. These groups have the leadership and a familiarity with organization that could render a great national service.

Just now these groups have no joint action in behalf of any single problem. To secure common action on their part would take time and considerable effort. It would be necessary for their national conventions to enter into common action; and it would require the effort of a smaller group — perhaps of volunteers — to make the proper contact with the leaders of these organizations. That is a large task, but the cause should be compelling.

Albert J. Nock is reported to have said that 5,000 competent men dedicated to a laudible purpose are invincible. That is a startling statement, but perhaps such a group could win in a patriotic cause. But in the million or more that we have mentioned, there would be numbers enough to make success less doubtful.

TIGHT PARTY LINES

Also, there are, no doubt, sufficient ability and dedication among those holding public office to save the situation if they could be brought to utilize their influence and abilities in a more concerted manner. This would mean the breaking down of tight party lines on vital issues.

It ought not to be too difficult to accomplish this because the two major parties have each a mixture of all varieties of public thought; both have extreme radicals and extreme rightists. Their platforms indicate that the majorities of each is not far apart, and it would not be a severe strain on their principles to unite on fundamentals. It will take courage, to be sure, to be independent to that extent.

We have never lacked courage in any military enterprise we have undertaken, and we should not doubt that such courage would not be wanting in grappling with those internal dangers that war against our American democracy and its principles.

There are two things this country never expected to have — a standing army and a standing group of office holders. For major disorders, they would use citizen-soldiers; for legislation, they would use a flow of personnel.

The government and social organization of an advanced democracy rests on public opinion, and public opinion is the product of the intelligence, knowledge, desires and purposes of the people. A democratic society is safe and viable to the degree that the masses possess those qualities. Our nation became an advanced democracy because the people had those qualities to a fair degree, but in more recent years they have become confused both as to the present and the future. If America is to continue as a great democracy, it will have to retrace its steps; it will have to rediscover the old landmarks of American doctrine.

REASONS FOR CONFUSION

What has led to this confusion of ideas?

We can assume that the people have as much capacity as the generations just before us. Our difficulties arise perhaps from the rapidity with which novel inventions and discoveries in the first half of this century affect our mode of life. These things alone would have been upsetting, but added to two bloody wars and the present cold war, the difficulties are compounded.

If our people have not deteriorated intrinsically, there is room for hope that we can recapture much of the old order. Section II gives a list of some important ways we have violated American principles. These would be focal points of attack; they are the main sources of domestic ills, and because of them we are losing on the home front.

The American system is in accord with the nature of man and suited to the state of development of its people. The government set up in 1789 was a happy balance of restraint and liberty, acclaimed at home and abroad as almost ideal.

The American system, admirable as it was, is in grave danger of being undermined by the influence of socialism. Democracy and socialism are opposite principles; they are antagonistic. In one case, the people control the government; in the other, the state controls the people. Freedom symbolizes democracy, servitude symbolizes socialism.

One of the interesting things in this trend toward socialism is the fact that the advocates never offer it as a socialist principle. They are advancing under the banner of democracy. In war, disguise is common; but to conceal the truth in civil life is hardly honorable. Friends of democracy should unmask these evildoers whether in high or low station.

There are people in the United States, even leaders in public thought, who do not wish to revive the original Americanism that we cherished only three decades ago. But if we do not or cannot restore the essentials of the American system, both we and the world will be the losers.

This sounds like a dogmatic statement, but an unbiased mind must conclude that if a democratic republic such as ours cannot survive, then the future belongs to socialism or tyranny, and Khrushchev's boast will be a reality.

[1962?]

"The Unsolid South"

Published in the Public Interest
by
The Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission

"THE UNSOLID SOUTH"

The South's politics have always attracted more notice than the politics of any other group of American states, primarily because this region has shown the strongest preference. The southern states traditionally have given democratic presidential candidates a high percentage of their votes. The South, long a stronghold of Jeffersonian democracy, has only gone Republican three times since 1876.

After the Democrats became the majority party in the nation in 1930, Southerners took a hard look at the trend in the party. Rifts appeared in the ranks of Southerners and in some instances open revolt flared.

The conflict centered around two major issues: (1) loyalty to state and national party; and (2) changes in the South brought on by "party bolting" in presidential elections.

The South, always conservative, noted signs of increasing liberalism in the two major national parties and turned from strictly party loyalty to a political image which reflected their point of view regardless of party affiliations.

At the 1948 Democratic Convention, the rift between northern and southern Democrats widened when the national party sought to strengthen the civil rights plank in the platform. Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina deserted the Democratic Party and went States' Rights Democrat. In all eleven southern states, States' Rights parties bit deep into the vote of the major parties. Prior to 1948, the voting pattern of the South was marked by a wide difference between the Democratic and Republican vote. After 1948, this difference narrowed to some extent.

From 1828 to 1960, the voting pattern of the South does not show a sharp departure from a solid South, but it is significant that beginning with 1948, the South began to show a not-too-solid attitude.

How the South Voted in Presidential Elections From 1828 to 1960

State	Dem.	Rep.	States' Rights
Alabama	30	2	1
Arkansas	29	2	
Florida	20	6	
Georgia	30	0	
Louisiana	27	3	1
Mississippi	28	1	1
North Carolina	27	3	
South Carolina	29	3	1
Tennessee	21	6	
Texas	24	3	
Virginia	26	5	

1948 marked the turning point in party ties in the South. Four states went down the line for States' Rights. Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina cast votes for independents in addition to the major parties and States' Rights Party.

The period from 1932 to 1948 marked the turning point in the national party system. The Democratic Party completely dominated the national political scene during this period. For 16 years the American people gave the nod to the Democrats. Only the death in 1945 of President Roosevelt prevented one man from serving an unprecedented 16-year term as President.

This period marked revolutionary changes in the social structure of the United States. A play for Negro votes brought increased pressure for strong Civil Rights legislation by Northern Democrats and the rift in party loyalty followed.

From 1828 to 1932 the country had been predominately Republican. This gave the South bargaining power with the Democratic Party because the Party needed the South. However, at the end of Roosevelt's regime, the Democratic Party faced a crisis. No longer did the Party court the Southerners as they had in the past. Immediately after 1932, Southern conservatives became increasingly more resentful of socialistic trends in the Party. Liberal labor, welfare, economic legislation, and the expanding authority of the national government under Roosevelt, big city machines and bosses, ethnic and racial minorities, including the Negro, proved to be a little too much for Southerners to stomach.

Prior to 1932, the South had great influence with the Democratic Party. The party went along with the South on views such as the race problem. Southern legislators held high positions on congressional committees. In the selection of presidential candidates, Southern strength within the party was relatively secure because of the convention rule that required a two-thirds majority for nomination.

The rise in political power of the Negro and the play by northern Democrats for Negro votes caused increasing unrest among Southerners. Then the federal judiciary became more receptive to Negro effort to achieve, what they called, legal equality. In the 1936 National Convention, the South opposed the elimination of the two-thirds rule that had been in effect since 1832. The so-called "court packing" reform of 1937 split the Democratic Party along Conservative-Liberal lines. In 1938, Roosevelt was unsuccessful in purging several Conservative Southern Democratic legislators by intervening in their bids for the primary nomination. The South opposed Roosevelt's move in the 1940 convention to place Henry Wallace on the slate as his running mate. In open revolt, three-fourths of the Southern States voted for a southern opposition candidate. In the 1944 convention, southerners cast 87 1/2% protest vote for Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia against Roosevelt for a fourth term.

After Roosevelt's death, Truman set up the committee on Civil Rights and urged congressional action on the committee recommendations. This gave Southerners the chance they needed. The revolt against the National Democratic Party began to develop rapidly.

The States' Right (Dixiecrat) rebellion in 1948, brought into sharp focus the widening rift in the ranks of Southern Democrats. The Dixiecrats felt reasonably sure that the national party platform would include a strong civil rights plank which would be totally unacceptable to them. The end result was a battle, within the framework of the party, for control of the party through the electoral system. The tag of Dixiecrats was a facesaver which allowed Democrats to vote and not lose their status as Democrats. The States' Rights (Dixiecrats) move marked the beginning of the unsolid South. From a statistical point of view, four Southern states went Republican in 1952, five in 1956, and three in 1960.

The Dixiecrat revolt in 1948 posed many problems. Among the most important was the need to find a way for party members to exercise an independent vote within party framework without losing their vote. Would the party label be on the State ballot under the national symbol or the State symbol? Could presidential electors from a State attend the National Party Convention if they were free and unpledged? Would they be seated? Was a State delegation bound by the rules of the National Party?

The 1952 National Convention was, in effect, a strategy convention with the questions of party loyalty the principal issue. The future solidarity of the Democratic Party hung in the balance. How could the party maintain a solid front and at the same time satisfy southern delegates?

Southern states maintained they were not bound by National Party rules to vote for the nominee for President, but were bound by their own state laws. Southerners contended that the national party was like a confederation, in that a state party was entitled to participate on its own terms in the convention. On the other side, it was argued that the state party and the convention delegates were simply agents of the national party. From the controversy of party loyalty came a "Loyalty Pledge" resolution which passed over a determined fight by southern delegates. The loyalty pledge did, in effect, bind the delegates to support the nominees of the convention.

Against a backdrop of moves and counter-moves by northern party loyalists to maintain solidarity within the party, southern states did not relent in their fight for independence. In 1952, the Governor of Louisiana stated to the National Convention, that the Louisiana delegation could not conform to the party rule as amended because it was in conflict with state party instructions. The entire Louisiana delegation walked out of the convention with the exception of the Junior Senator from Louisiana who declared dramatically that he did not propose to leave the Convention, but would remain if all other delegates from Louisiana walked out. He condemned the Dixiecrat takeover of the Louisiana Democratic label in 1948 and stated, "it was not the correct thing to do." He reaffirmed his stand that the national ticket should be located under the state party emblem. Then, he concluded, that he was willing to abide by the majority rule of the Convention. This brought prompt response from the Convention Chairman that the Senator's statement constituted compliance with the Convention rules.

The battle for the seating of Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia proved to be one of the most time-consuming in Convention's history. Even after balloting for the presidential nominee began, the question of recognition of these three states caused confusion.

The conflicts resulted from grave doubts by party leaders as to the loyalty of Southern states. It became increasingly more evident that there was a dangerous unrest among the Southern states.

Not until party platforms began to liberalize their stand toward state sovereignty, home rule, and race relations did the "Solid South" show signs of cracking. Nine out of ten southerners were brought up as Democrats, yet, even though the South is a Democratic citadel because of tradition, the rift in party loyalty began to widen in the late 40's with the move by States' Rights groups. In the 1948 Democratic Convention, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina walked out in protest of what they called Republican trends. The election in 1948 proved the South would not swallow any candidate the Convention nominated.

in 1952 and 1956, Eisenhower, a Republican, carried four of the eleven Southern states. The difference in total popular vote between the Republican and Democratic candidates in 1952 was 314, 620, while in 1956 it was but 98, 449.

It has been said that the heavy Republican vote in the South during these two elections was because Eisenhower seemed to rise above politics and reach out steadily to the men on the right. His success in cutting the electorate of the South almost in half on two occasions has caused much speculation on whether the end is in sight for the so-called "Solid South."

The South, however, is taking a hard look at trends in both national parties. The trend in the Democratic Party toward liberalism began with the New Deal of Roosevelt. The Party began to pay special attention to the interest of the urban, working masses. When it became the party of northern Negroes, civil rights, organized labor, high taxes, big spending and the reform-minded, it became a direct affront to the conservative South.

The states of Texas and Tennessee, no longer down-the-line Democrats, attempt to hammer out workable compromises, while old-line Democrats in both North and South tread softly hoping to mend the rift that grows wider each year.

There is actually at the national level, two parts to each major party: A party that controls the Convention and nominates men for the Presidency, and a party that, having lost effective control of the Convention years before, still manages to exercise conservative leadership in Congress. This, then, raises the question: What is the difference between Democrats and Republicans? It has been said recently that the only noticeable difference is in tendencies rather than principles. Both parties have fallen into certain patterns which seem to follow a parallel road. Each overlaps the other in practically every appeal in the scramble for votes. Both parties have been described as "loose alliances to win the stakes of power embodied in the Presidency."

The unrest in the South is not peculiar only to this region -- it prevails to some degree in the North. In the South, resentment over the emergence of the Northern Democrats as the party of agitation and reform has driven the wedge deeper into the rift in the Democratic Party. Northern Democrats are distrustful of the trend toward ultra-liberalism which prevails in the Party. The South, long the stronghold of Conservatism, has turned from strictly a solid South Democratic voting pattern to the habit of voting more independently in Presidential elections. For example, in the 1958 Congressional elections, the South cast 25,641,104 for Democrats and 19,763,773 for Republican candidates. Outside the South, the count was 22,816,060 to 19,166,960. In the eleven Southern legislatures, 61 Republican members are serving in the Senate or House.

Three Southern states have gone Republican in the last three Presidential elections (Florida, Virginia and Tennessee). Texas went Republican twice and Louisiana once.

All across Dixie business and professional men are desirous of a means for the South to have more of a voice in national politics. Sparked by young, energetic leadership, Republican organizations outclass Democratic organizations in many areas. There are those who contend that the rise of Republicanism in the South is but a flash in the pan. Others point to the move as the beginning of an end to the solid Democratic South. Most southern political experts rule out a third party move simply because it defies every rule of American politics. The pattern set in the South since 1952 in voting Republican in national elections indicates a revolt against the liberal trends in the Democratic Party. In state and local elections, voting has usually been under the Democratic party label. There are growing signs of shattering this custom, however.

Southern conservatives have shown their displeasure with liberal trends in both major national parties. The fact that there is unrest will bring about a re-alignment. The Republican position on race does not agree with that of Southern conservatives, but the Republican attitude toward centralization and property rights is sufficiently conservative to provide a basis for re-alignment.

The not-too-solid attitude which prevails in Southern states was summed up recently by an eminent educator who heads the Department of Government of a large southern university when he said, "The South is not solidly Democratic anymore, but neither is it solidly conservative." "I do believe," he continued, "that the conservative faction in the South is now dominant numerically and strategically, but it is a faction which may or may not remain dominant."

Across the South a third element has emerged. Realizing that if the Conservative voice of the South was to be heeded again in national politics, southerners came up with a plan to place unpledged electors on state ballots. The plan simply provided that voters would have a choice between the national party nominee or electors unpledged to a national party nominee. Since the President of the United States is elected by the electoral college and not by popular vote of the people, the South would have bargaining power. With 128 electoral votes in the southern states and 269 required to elect the President, it is evident that this represents a powerful bloc. It would be difficult for a party to gain a majority in the nation without the bulk of these 128 electoral votes.

In a region which has almost one-fourth of the population of the country, the South since 1876 has segregated itself from the rest of the nation by its faithfulness to the Democratic Party. With the break with tradition in 1948, the South has wrestled with the problem of finding a means of political expression which reflects the traditionally conservative thinking of the region.

The South seeks to restore the proper balance in the national government as prescribed in the Constitution. The region believes in government run by the people. It believes that government exists for the good of all the people.

The South believes in the sovereignty of the states. To find a way to reverse the trend in the national government, southerners are moving steadily toward political independence instead of political dependence, and toward a political image that reflects those Jeffersonian principles that are a historic part of the states of the South.

NONE DARE CALL IT TREASON!

Treason doth never prosper, what's the reason?
For if it prosper, none dare call it treason.
-- Sir John Harrington, 1561-1612

Everyone should read "None Dare Call It Treason," the amazing, documented account of how and why America is being betrayed, by John A. Sterner. By special arrangement other patriotic organizations, we have been able to obtain paperback copies of this book for 25c. Copies are available at cost at the office of Justice of the Peace H. R. Bond, Sr., on Lawyers' Row in Clinton.

EAST FELICIANA COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC

Richard Kilbourne, Chairman

Watchman June 5, 1964

Ku Klux Klan
file

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1965

ACTION ON KLAN IN LA. SOUGHT

LBJ Sent Telegram by Civil Liberties Chief

Steven H. Rubin, president of the Louisiana Affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union, sent a telegram to President Lyndon B. Johnson Saturday urging immediate action against the Ku Klux Klan in the state.

"With reference to previous correspondence with you and the Vice-President, I urgently request both FBI and United States attorneys move against the Klu Klux Klan in Louisiana," Rubin stated.

"Contrasted to positive action taken in Alabama, prolonged failure of these agencies to initiate similar action in Louisiana is baffling and contributes to steady deterioration of our racial situation.

"I reiterate my belief that we will suffer from continued Klan violence unless federal agencies in Louisiana proceed vigorously.

"Am confident that your expressed concern for the rights for all the people will result in an appropriate response by federal agencies in this state," he concluded.

Rubin said he had also sent the Vice-President a telegram to the same effect.

In a separate statement, Rubin also took exception to reports of Gov. John J. McKeithen's statement that there are no allegatinos of police brutality or denials of voting and public accommodations rights in Louisiana.

He wired the governor that the state "seethes with those abuses." The allegations "the governor has not heard of are matters of public knowledge and court records." he added.

"Should your staff be unable to find such allegations," the telegram stated, "the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union will be pleased to furnish the facts."

[illegible]

Organizations -
Miscellaneous

1962, Sept -
1964, April

WHY THIS REPORT

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

This report has been prepared in answer to the many requests for information that the City-Wide Committee for Equal Services has received concerning the admission policies of Knoxville's General Hospitals. Many citizens are concerned about the fact that Negroes are not admitted as patients and Negro physicians are not allowed to practice in the church-related hospitals and that Negroes are not admitted on the same basis as whites to the University of Tennessee Hospital, a tax supported institution.

THE FACTS

The following facts have been verified as of publication date of this report:

1. Knoxville has four general hospitals with total beds as follows:

	Total Beds	Beds available to whites	Beds available to Negroes
Baptist Hospital	286*	286	0
Catholic Hospital	350	350	0
Presbyterian Hospital	286	286	0
University of Tennessee Hospital	290	230	60
TOTALS	1212	1152	60**

*This is an approximate figure, since Baptist Hospital at the time of inquiry had made double rooms out of some single rooms.

**There is some flexibility in number of beds for Pediatrics and contagious diseases.

2. There are approximately 21,000 Negroes and 230,000 whites in Knox County, which means that the number of hospital beds per thousand population is as follows:

For whites	5.00 beds/1,000
For Negroes	2.86 beds/1,000

3. Although some Negro physicians are members of the Knoxville Academy of Medicine, they are not permitted to practice medicine in the church-related hospitals.
4. The three church-related hospitals provide first-aid treatment to Negroes, but regardless of the severity of the illness or injury, Negro patients are not hospitalized. It has become customary, therefore, for ambulances transporting Negro patients to by-pass the church-related hospitals, even in dire emergencies, to take their patients to University Hospital. The extra time involved in reaching University Hospital could mean the difference between life and death.
5. University Hospital has a contract with the City of Knoxville for the treatment of indigent patients. With only 60 beds available to all Negroes, the number of beds which must necessarily be occupied by indigent Negro patients leaves a serious deficiency in the number of beds available to Negroes who are paying patients.
6. According to prominent Negro physicians in Knoxville, there is always a waiting list of Negroes who need to be hospitalized. Usually the delay is from 2 to 5 days, which means that seriously ill patients must sometimes be treated at home by specialists. The matter of home treatment raises a serious question as to the value of private hospital insurance when the patient cannot be admitted to a hospital because of his color.
7. According to a reliable source, Negro patients, in some instances, have been discharged too early in order that other Negro patients could be admitted to University Hospital.
8. Several general hospitals in the area have opened their doors to Negro patients and physicians on a non-segregated basis, including Blount Memorial Hospital, Oak Ridge Hospital, Jefferson City Hospital and Morristown Hamblen Hospital.
9. University Hospital, which admits Negro patients to the extent of a specified number of beds, continues to segregate Negro adults.

FUND RAISING FOR KNOXVILLE'S GENERAL HOSPITALS

In the summer of 1957, Presbyterian Hospital was engaged in a fund raising campaign "in order to build a new seven-floor addition to the present hospital". A copy of the form letter then being distributed was addressed to Mr. F. Woods Beckman, 5908 Magazine Road, and Mr. Beckman replied on June 22, 1957, in part as follows:

"Mrs. Beckman and I have in our very limited way tried to help worthy causes in Knoxville during the more than twenty years we have been living here.

"Now I have heard the question raised whether the Presbyterian Hospital really is a 'worthy' cause. I have been told that the hospital is not open to anyone needing its services. Now that it is owned by a religious institution it is a shame if it does not live up to basic religious principles. In the story of the Good Samaritan it is brought out—very plainly, I think—that when a person suffers we should take care of him regardless of race, caste, religion or national origin. If the hospital is not going to carry out this basic principle I do not think it is worthy."

On June 28, 1957, the then President of the Board of Presbyterian Hospital, replied to Mr. Beckman in part as follows:

"I have read your letter with a great deal of interest and I find that I am in complete agreement and accord with your thinking.

"The matter of our Hospital taking care of all who are in need of hospitalization has been the subject of many discussions on the part of our Board of Directors. I feel that I can safely express the opinion that it is the desire of our Board of Directors to offer the facilities of the hospital to everyone who is in need of such facilities just as soon as we have available the capacity for treating a larger number of patients.

"We feel that the present expansion program will hasten the day toward which we are all working in making hospital facilities available to every one."

The fact has been verified that when Baptist Hospital engaged in a fund raising campaign, an appeal was made to both Negro and white employees, although Negroes are not admitted as patients, to contribute one day's pay. Funds were also solicited in Negro as well as white communities.

It has been verified that the Catholic Hospital in Knoxville received federal funds through the provisions of the Hill-Burton Act. There is serious doubt in the minds of many citizens as to the constitutionality of using federal funds for the benefit and support of hospitals that deny admission to Negroes. A suit is now pending in the Federal Court at Greensboro, N. C., which will eventually settle the question of constitutionality.

During the fund raising campaign conducted by Presbyterian Hospital, a spokesman for the hospital told a meeting of Labor leaders in Knoxville that when the new wing was completed, Negroes would be admitted to the hospital.

LATER EFFORTS

On April 6, 1959, a letter signed by Dr. H. Stuart Bacon, Clinical Psychologist, and Dr. James A. Colston, President of Knoxville College, was addressed to Sister Mary Annunciata, Administrator, Saint Mary's Hospital, Knoxville, outlining in detail the problem of admission of Negroes to church-related hospitals in Knoxville. The letter pointed out that the Catholic Church "has always been in the forefront in the effort to obtain equal treatment for Negroes in the South. Memorial Hospital in Chattanooga has admitted Negroes for many years . . ."

The letter further stated, in part: "We are hopeful that the calm acceptance of desegregation in many fields of endeavor by the citizens of Knoxville and your own experience in the admission to training of Negro practical nurses will persuade you that the step of admitting Negro patients can be taken without undue hazard."

"As citizens of this area, interested in the equitable solution of these problems, we would greatly appreciate an opportunity to talk with you at your convenience about this matter."

The above letter was answered on April 10, 1959, in full as follows:

"Your letter of April 6, 1959, to Sister Mary Annunciata, Administrator of St. Mary's Hospital, Knoxville, Tennessee, has been referred to me for reply, since the Sisters working in the hospital are Religious Sisters of Mercy, of the Province of Cincinnati, whose Provincial House is located here.

"We are indeed interested in the problem about which you are concerned, but we feel to do as you propose is not opportune at the present time.

"I am sorry to respond in this manner, but I trust that you will understand."

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Mother M. Collette, R.S.M.
Mother Provincial

HOW CAN YOU HELP

Individuals can assist the City-Wide Committee for Equal Services in bringing about changes in Knoxville's general hospital admission policies by:

1. Discussing this matter with the pastor of your church.
2. Expressing your views in letters to editors. If it is possible, copies of such letters should be sent to the four hospitals and to this Committee.
3. Arrange through this Committee for speakers to talk on this subject to groups of which you are a member.
4. Encourage your clubs and other organizations to prepare petitions.
5. Invite your friends to join you in an effort to correct these unjust policies.
6. If you have not already signed a coupon, fill out and return the following one:

TO CITY-WIDE COMMITTEE FOR EQUAL SERVICES
P. O. Box 10302, Knoxville, Tenn.

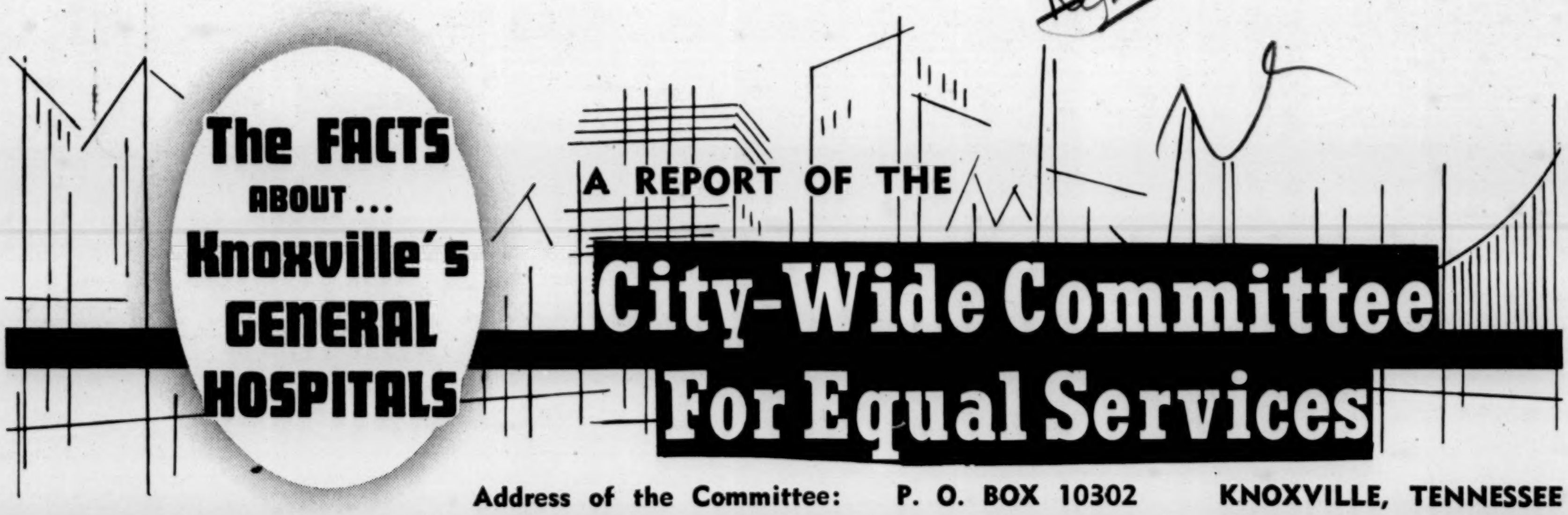
( ) I believe that all hospitals should make available full resources to all people.

( ) I would like to know what I can do to help the Committee.

Name..

Address...

Phone No...



The FACTS ABOUT... Knoxville's GENERAL HOSPITALS

A REPORT OF THE

City-Wide Committee For Equal Services

Address of the Committee: P. O. BOX 10302 KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Prepared March, 1962

KNOXVILLE [1962, Sept 2?]

A SURVEY OF ASSOCIATED COUNCIL FOR FULL CITIZENSHIP ACTIVITIES

1960 -- 1962

The Associated Council For Full Citizenship was organized by a group of men who recognized conditions prevailing in the Knoxville Community which denied Negroes many opportunities and rights as citizens. Without any thought of personal gain, the Group moved forward in an unselfish spirit an at personal sacrifice to remedy those conditions.

The original group was soon broadened to include other Citizens who had the same interests. As a result, hundreds of Citizens have given wholehearted support in service and money to promote the success of these activities.

Moving forward with the philosophy that the maintenance of Good Will is vital, and negotiations are necessary, the Council continually strives to open New Doors without causing bitterness. BUT when sustained negotiations fail, sterner and more drastic measures are used.

The task has not yet been completed, there is Much to be done. With your continued support and cooperation, The group will not fail in its determination to reach the Goal --- FULL CITIZENSHIP and a GREATER KNOXVILLE.

These are the positive accomplishments:

A breakdown of preliminary negotiations in 1960 caused Sit-In and Picketing Demonstrations and Boycotting of the Downtown area. These activities and further negotiations resulted in the announcement that the following eating facilities are now AVAILABLE - regardless of race or color:

I. Department Stores
  MILLERS
  SEARS
  ZAYRES
  ATLANTIC MILLS

II. Drug Stores
  COLONIAL DRUG STORE (Chapman Highway)
  ELLIS AND ERNEST (College Street)
  SHARPS
  WESTERN AVE. DRUG STORE
  WALGREEN

III. U.T.HOSPITAL CAFETERIA

IV. Bus Terminals
  GREYHOUND
  TRAILWAYS

V. Variety Stores
  GRANTS (3 Stores)
  KRESS
  McCLELLAN
  WOOLWORTH (3 Stores)

In addition, financial assistance was given to U.T. Students and leaders in opening the following places in the U.T. Area:

1. GORDON'S TOWN HOUSE
2. B. & G. COFFEE SHOP
3. BURGER KING
4. STEWART'S TEA ROOM
5. CHICKEN DELIGHT
6. EVAN'S CAFETERIA
7. ELLIS AND ERNEST DRUG STORE

Other accomplishments attained through financial assistance and negotiations;

1. VOTING

Initiated and financed the organization of the Block system for voting. This campaign is now being effectively carried on by the N.A.A.C.P.

11. EDUCATION

Sponsored and directed admission of Negro Undergrads to U. T.

Sponsored and directed the admission of Negro Student Nurses to U. T. Nursing School

111. RECREATION

Negotiated and financed the suit which led to the opening of Whittle Springs Golf Course.

Financed K. C. Students' Theater Stand-in Demonstrations.

As a result of negotiations, 2 Neighborhood Theaters voluntarily opened to all citizens.

1V. EMPLOYMENT

Negotiations with Southern Athletic Co. resulted in employment of Negroes in skilled jobs.

At the present time Committees from the Council are now working on:

1. EMPLOYMENT
    1. K.T.L. Bus Drivers --- After SIX MONTHS negotiations the council has a firm commitment from the Bus Co. that 2 Negro Bus Drivers will be hired in September, 1962.
    2. SUPER MARKETS
    3. OTHER INDUSTRIAL PLANTS WITH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS
    4. DOWNTOWN STORES

11. OPENING OF THE 3 CHURCH AFFILIATED HOSPITALS AND THE COMPLETE INTERGRATION OF THE U. T HOSPITAL.

111. FURTHER INTERGRATION OF COWN TOWN FACILITIES.

1V. OPENING OF DOWNTOWN THEATERS.

ATTENTION ATTENTION ATTENTION

PLEASE BE PRESENT AT THE IMPORTANT MASS MEETING

Sunday, Sept. 2, 1962 - 5 P.M. Mt. Olive Baptist Church

This report was prepared and submitted by the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Associated Council for Full Citizenship

1 MARCH ON WASHINGTON August 28, 1963

ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING THE MARCH AND PARTICIPATING IN IT

I SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

- American Jewish Congress
- Congress of Racial Equality
- Industrial Union Department AFL-CIO
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- National Conference of Catholics for Interracial Justice
- National Council of Churches of Christ in America
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference
- Student non-Violent Coordinating Committee
- National Urban League
- Negro American Labor Council

II PARTICIPATING GROUPS (partial list)

Churches: Hundreds of churches of every denomination are sending buses to Washington and joining the March. Those that have reported to the office their participation include Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Lutheran demoninations.

Community Organizations and Institutions

- Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights
- Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
- Alumni Association of Catholic University
- American Civil Liberties Union
- Americans for Democratic Action
- American Federation of Government Employees AFL-CIO 2nd
- American Friends Service Committee
- American Jewish Committee
- Association of Catholic Trade Unionists
- Chicago Commission on Human Relations
- City Commission on Human Rights of New York
- Committee on Religion and Race
- Committee of Conscience
- Council of Community Churches
- Delta Sigma Theta Center of Human Relations
- Japanese American Citizens League
- Jewish Labor Committee
- Jewish War Veterans
- Mobilization for Youth
- National Council of Negro Women
- National Council of Jewish Women
- New York City Mission Society
- National Federation of Settlements-Neighborhood Centers
- New York State Association of Elks
- Pan African Student Organization
- Presbyterian Interracial Council
- Prince Hall Grand Lodge of the Masons of the State of N. Y.
- Prince Hall Order of the Eastern Stars
- Princeton Human Rights Group
- Queens's College Student Association
- Rutgers University Labor Institute
- Union of American Hebrew Congregations
- United Conference of College Teachers
- United Hebrew Trades
- Workmen's Circle
- Workers' Defense League
- Young Christian Worker
- Young Israel (Pelham Parkway and West Side)
- Young Men's Christian Association (National Board)
- Young Women's Christian Association (Pittsburgh)

- Zeta Nu Omega

Labor

- State Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations
- New York City Central Labor Council
- Long Island Federation of Labor
- Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America AFL-CIO
- Amalgamated Laundry Workers
- Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen and Fur Workers Division
- American Federation of Teachers AFL-CIO
- Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
- Building Service Employees
- Cleaners and Dyers Joint Board
- International Union of Electrical Workers (District 33/4)
- Retail Wholesale Department Store Workers
- Hotel and Restaurant Workers Joint Board
- International Association of Retail Clerks
- International Jewelry Workers
- International Ladies Garment Workers Union
- International Association of Machinists (District Council 15)
- International Maritime Union
- Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers
- Painters District Council #9
- Seafares' International Union
- United Steelworkers of America
- United Furniture Workers
- United Transport Workers
- United Automobile Workers

The National Council of Churches of Christ in America has announced that August 28, the day of the March, will be a Church Assembly in Washington. A special printed folder has been distributed to thousands of churches throughout the Country explaining the Christian purposes of the March and the reasons for church involvement in it. "We need," says the National Council, "thousands of Christians, white and Negro in Washington on August 28. Put everything else aside and COME".

A similar position has been taken by the Catholic Church. A pastoral letter read in Catholic churches August 11 from Cardinal Spellman urges a similar involvement in the March upon American Catholics.

Jews as well as Christians of all demoninations have responded to the call to come to Washington. The organization of Methodist and Lutheran Marches to facilitate involvement may be mentioned; in many areas the churches and synagogues have set up their own coordinators to facilitate involvement of their congregations.

Doctors, dentists, nurses and health workers are participating as part of a medical group. This will make clear to the nation that health workers stand solidly with clergy, labor, and the unemployed in the effort to secure freedom and jobs for all. The medical groups will each march under their own banners (caducei). Further information may be obtained from Medical Committee for Civil Rights, P. O. Box 499, Madison Square Station, New York 10, N. Y. or 4 5660.

Contact the following people in your area for further information:

CALIFORNIA

Fredericka Cushner
1958 Golden Gate #3
San Francisco 415 FI 6-9082

Rev. Maurice Dawkins
1025 E. 18th St.
Los Angeles 21 213 RI 7-6365

COLORADO

Tom Milstein
Boulder March on Washington Com.
Denver 20 322-9219

CONNECTICUT

Rev. James Peterson
511 Central Ave.
Bridgeport 203 366-0688

DELAWARE

General Jackson
402 Robinson Dr.
Wilmington 302 OL 6-1777

GEORGIA

Joseph Eyer
416 W. Park Ave.
Savannah

Rev. Abraham Woods
334 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 404 525-1378

Worth Long
8½ Raymond St.
Atlanta 404 668-0331

ILLINOIS

Timuel Black
4859 So. Wabash Ave. 312 268-5077
Chicago 213 624-1810

INDIANA

Curtis Strong
1978 Harrison St.
Gary 219 885-8307

KANSAS

Lela Shanks
2600 North 12th
Kansas City 913 FI 2-9140

KENTUCKY

George A. Trice
1104 South 41st St.
Louisville 502 774-1174

LOUISIANA

Isaac Reynolds
Plaquemine 504 687-6244

MARYLAND

Gloria Richardson
Reggie Robinson
317 High St.
Cambridge MA 8-2040

Troy Bailey
2405 Baker St.
Baltimore 301 LA 3-5205

MASSACHUSETTS

Arthur Epps
541 Massachusetts Ave. 617 CO 7-1058
Boston

MICHIGAN

Horace Sheffield
18405 Greenfield
Detroit 855-8321

MINNESOTA

James White
4545 Fourth Ave. So.
Minneapolis 612 781-6022

MISSOURI

William Clay
722 Chestnut St.
St. Louis 314 FO 1-9202

Mrs. Connie Timberlake
4728 East 44th Terrace
Kansas City 816 VI 2-5121

NEW JERSEY

Assemblyman George Richardson
52 Holland St.
Newark 201 BI 8-3788

Isaac McNatt
Bergen County
844 St. Nicholas Ave. BUS: 212 AU 3-2400
New York 31 RES: 201 TE 7-2396

NEW YORK

John A. Scott
Blyden Jackson
170 West 130 St.
New York City 212 FI 8-1900

NEW YORK

James Cook
6 Depot Plaza
White Plains 914 WH 9-1175

NORTH CAROLINA

Floyd McKissack, Esq.
213½ West Main St.
Durham 919 682-8106

OHIO

Clarence Holmes
9293 Cedar St.
Cleveland 216 231-2620

C. W. Vinegar
3549 Redding Rd.
Cincinnati 216 281-8388

PENNSYLVANIA

Samuel Evans
229 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia 215 PO 5-2229

Rev. Herbert Wilkerson
220 Grand St.
Pittsburgh 412 GR 1-1024

VIRGINIA

Lester Banks
404½ West 2nd St.
Richmond MI 4-5678

Rev. Virgil Wood
1405 Grace St.
Lynchburg

Rev. Robinson
920 Lexington St.
Norfolk 203 MA 2-9798

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ed. Brown
1417 U St., N. W.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK

33 EAST 48TH STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
PLAZA 2-2760

File

March 8, 1964

TO: All Leaders

FROM: J. Raymond Jones

Attached hereto is a letter addressed to the Mayor by the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Should you have any suggestions or reactions which you would like the Mayor to forward to Governor Lawrence, please send them to me at County Headquarters.

Do you want to draft a letter for my signature?

Come down
& see ____
investigative
account on
Fr. Democratic
party

150

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1730 K Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

John M. Bailey
Chairman

Telephone
FEderal 3-8750

January 28, 1965

The Honorable Robert Wagner
Mayor
New York, New York

Dear Mayor Wagner:

I am enclosing a copy of a resolution adopted at the Democratic National Committee meeting in Washington on January 19, 1965, in compliance with instructions from the Democratic National Convention last August. The resolution is self-explanatory.

The Committee I have selected, in compliance with this resolution, consists of the following members of the Democratic National Committee.

Chairman: David L. Lawrence, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Helen Gunsett, Ohio
Edgar A. Brown, South Carolina
Mrs. Mildred Jeffrey, Michigan
Eugene L. Wyman, California
Stephen McNichols, Colorado
Mrs. Eugene M. Locke, Texas
Mrs. Mary E. Fantasia, Massachusetts
Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, District of Columbia

The following officers of the Democratic National Committee are members of the Committee by virtue of their office:

John M. Bailey, Chairman
Mrs. Margaret Price, Vice Chairman
Richard Maguire, Treasurer
Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburgh Bush, Secretary
William L. Dawson, Vice Chairman
Robert Wagner, Vice Chairman
Edmund G. Brown, Vice Chairman
Mike Mansfield, Vice Chairman
Hale Boggs, Vice Chairman

I have appointed Harold Leventhal, Counsel of the Democratic National Committee, to be General Counsel, and Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., District of Columbia State Chairman, to be Associate Counsel.

I hope that you will send Governor Lawrence any information or thoughts which will be helpful to this important Committee.

Sincerely,

(SIGNED) JOHN M. BAILEY

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING, January 19, 1965

WHEREAS in adopting the report of its Credentials Committee the 1964 Democratic National Convention instructed the Democratic National Committee to include in the Call to the 1968 Democratic National Convention the following paragraph:

"It is the understanding that a State Democratic Party, in selecting and certifying delegates to the Democratic National Convention, thereby undertakes to assure that voters in the State, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin, will have the opportunity to participate fully in Party affairs and to cast their election ballots for the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees selected by said Convention and for electors pledged formally and in good conscience to the election of these Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees, under the Democratic Party label and designation."

WHEREAS, the said 1964 Convention further resolved that a special committee be established to aid the State Democratic Parties in meeting their responsibilities and assurance required under said Call and that said special committee report to the Democratic National Committee concerning its efforts and findings,

RESOLVED that the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee be and he hereby is authorized to appoint a committee from among the members and officers of the Democratic National Committee in such number as he may deem desirable and to appoint such advisers and counsel as he may deem appropriate for the discharge of the significant duties and function of this special committee.

EDUCATION REPORT:

DECEMBER 1963 - MARCH 31, 1964

ohio civil rights commission
240 south parsons avenue
columbus, ohio 43215
253-8536

TUTORING PROGRAM PLANNED

COMMISSION DEVELOPS TUTORING PROGRAM AS INTERGROUP TECHNIQUE

The Education Assistant has had a central role in development of an experimental tutoring program for Cleveland Elementary School children. The broad intergroup aspects of the program are extremely significant.

Secondary school boys and girls from one core city and one suburban Future Teachers of America Club will serve as the team of tutors. These boys and girls are from extremely diverse racial, religious and socio-economic groups, but are united in their interest in education and in the tutees. At first, the program will concentrate on tutees with residence in Carver Park Metropolitan Housing Authority served by the Friendly Inn Settlement House where families are in constant crises. Through this approach, social workers can provide home support for the tutoring plan. Parents of the suburban teenage tutors will receive orientation. The tutors will be trained by Reading Specialists from the Cleveland Board of Education, by social workers, and many others to prepare them for their tasks. Cleveland Elementary principals from Carver, Hayes and Benesch schools are cooperating and have central responsibilities. The Rabbi and Youth Advisors from the Fairmount Youth Group, the suburban teenagers involved, are also working on many levels. The professional social workers of the Friendly Inn Settlement House also are assisting. The Cleveland Board of Education has agreed to provide textbooks, professional staff, and building facilities to assist in the program's implementation.

75 FAIRMOUNT YOUTH INVITE STAFF'S ASSISTANCE: TUTORING PROGRAM SUGGESTED

Upon invitation, the Education Assistant met on December 13, 1963 with Mr. Ed Paller, Advisor, and 75 teenagers of the Fairmount Temple Youth Group. The purpose of the meeting was to assist the group in the development of meaningful programs in civil rights and intergroup relations. The Hootenanny and Tutoring programs reported elsewhere in this report were developed as a result of this meeting and numerous other planning sessions held since.

70 TEENAGERS MEET WITH COMMISSION, CLEVELAND ASSISTANT, SUPERINTENDENT, SOCIAL WORKERS TO PLAN TUTORING PROGRAM

On January 25, seventy Fairmount Temple teenage boys and girls met at Fairmount Temple for their first orientation meeting for the Commission initiated tutoring program in Cleveland. At the speakers table were: Dr. George Theobald, Assistant Superintendent, Elementary Education; Mrs. Fagen, Director, Friendly Inn Settlement House; Mr. Howell, Mr. Briggs, Ohio Civil Rights Commission; Mr. Harry Krause, Friendly Inn professional staff.

20 EAST TECH TEENAGERS PREPARE FOR TUTORING PROGRAM

On February 12, the Education Assistant met with Cleveland East Tech High School students to help prepare them for their roles as tutors in the Commission's tutoring program. Twenty students participated.

1070 COLLEGE STUDENTS AND 70 PROFESSORS IN PROGRAMS

55 COLLEGE STUDENTS ATTEND MOCK POLITICAL CONVENTION COMMITTEE HEARINGS ON CIVIL RIGHTS

On February 18 at 4:00 p.m., the students at Ohio Wesleyan University held Platform Committee Hearings on Civil Rights during a college-sponsored Mock Political Convention. The Director of Education was the speaker and conducted discussion for approximately 55 college students. After the hearing, the Director of Education joined 12 students for dinner and further discussion.

300 UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI STUDENTS AND 12 FACULTY DISCUSS CIVIL RIGHTS

In January, the SW Regional Director and Director of Education spoke on separate occasions to the "American Issues and Problems" class of 300 University of Cincinnati students. Mr. Coates explained the Commission's responsibilities in fair employment practices and public accommodations and discussed civil rights issues with the students. "Education and Civil Rights" was Mr. Briggs' topic. Professor Ernest Muntz also invited Mr. Briggs to a luncheon meeting with the staff responsible for the course and discussion groups related to it. Twelve University staff persons attended.

50 OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION FACULTY DISCUSS PREPARING THE TEACHER FOR TODAY'S URBAN SCHOOLS

The Director of Education, Professors Everett J. Kircher, Bernard Mehl, Jack R. Frymier, and L. R. Tomlinson served as panelists for a meeting of the faculty of the Department of Education, Ohio State University. The meeting was one of the developments of a previously reported seminar of OSU Education Department faculty studying the problems of teacher training and urban educational problems. There was genuine enthusiasm, and follow-up on the meeting indicates future opportunities. Fifty faculty members and Education Department administrators attended.

EDUCATION STAFF MEETS WITH 20 BLUFFTON COLLEGE PROFESSORS AND 635 STUDENTS

On January 10, Mr. Howell and Mr. Briggs met with approximately 100 students in education and cultural anthropology classes and in an informal afternoon discussion. A faculty luncheon also provided staff with an opportunity to introduce Commission programming and answer questions. Approximately twenty professors attended. Numerous requests for further information have come to the Commission since the meeting. On March 18, Mr. Howell met again at Bluffton students in three classes, a Chapel service, discussion groups, and an evening club meeting. Future meetings are planned.

300 COUNSELORS MEET

150 ATTEND CENTRAL OHIO GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION MEETING ON MINORITY YOUTH

On January 20 at 7:00 p.m., 150 members of the Central Ohio Guidance Association heard the Director of Education speak on the "Socio-Economic Implications in Counseling." There was sufficient time for questions and discussion.

NORTHERN OHIO PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION HOLD MEETING ON COUNSELING MINORITY GROUP YOUTH

On January 23 at 7:00 p.m., the Director of Education and Education Assistant met in Cleveland with 150 members of the Northern Ohio Personnel and Guidance Association. Mr. Briggs' topic was "Counseling Minority Group Youth: A Professional Responsibility." There was time for questions and discussion. Mr. Briggs and Mr. Howell originally planned the meeting with the organization's leadership at Fenn College on January 9. Twelve persons attended that planning session.

346 PRINCIPALS IN IN-SERVICE PROGRAMS

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION LEADS 130 CLEVELAND ELEMENTARY PRINCIPALS IN-SERVICE MEETING ON INTERGROUP EDUCATION

On February 20, the Director of Education spoke to 130 elementary principals and administrators on "Intergroup Education and the Achievement Level of Minority Group Youth: A Professional Challenge." Homogeneous grouping, the neighborhood school concept, the common school, de facto segregation, intergroup curriculum resources, achievement and motivation of minority youth were among subjects discussed. Resource lists and counselor handbooks were distributed in advance of the meeting.

60 DAYTON PRINCIPALS MEET; TEACHER IN-SERVICE PROGRAMS AHEAD

At a February 26 luncheon meeting, the Director of Education spoke to the Dayton School Administrators Association on "Education and Intergroup Relations: A Professional Challenge." After the meeting, in-service teachers meetings were planned. Sixty principals and other administrators attended.

EDUCATION ASSISTANT MEETS WITH YOUNGSTOWN SECONDARY PRINCIPALS

On December 3, 1963, the Education Assistant discussed "The Ohio Civil Rights Commission and Its Education Program" with twelve Youngstown secondary school principals. Commission materials were distributed.

60 PORTSMOUTH, CHILLICOTHE AND ROSS COUNTY PRINCIPALS HOLD INTERGROUP EDUCATION MEETINGS

In Portsmouth (January 21), Chillicothe and Ross County (February 4), a total of sixty principals and other administrators met with the Director of Education to discuss "Civil Rights, Intergroup Education, and Achievement." Commission curriculum resources and counselor handbooks were distributed. Future meetings are planned.

CINCINNATI SLUM SCHOOL PRINCIPALS ASK DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION TO SPARK NEW PROGRAM

The Director of Education was asked by a group of secondary administrators to initiate on January 6 a regular series of meetings for interested principals from slum schools. Commission resources and handbooks were distributed. Twelve persons attended.

20 MANSFIELD PRINCIPALS DISCUSS INTERGROUP PROGRAM

On the evening of March 4, the Director of Education conducted a Mansfield School Administrators' meeting on "Intergroup Education: Achievement and Content." Future programming is planned. Approximately 20 persons attended.

20 ROSSFORD ADMINISTRATORS REVIEW INTERGROUP CURRICULUM RESOURCES

On March 4, Mr. William L. Ramsey, Superintendent of Rossford Schools, held a meeting of approximately 20 persons to review the Commission's services and the topic of intergroup education. The counselor handbook and other materials were distributed. Future programs in social studies and teacher in-service training are under consideration. The NW Regional Director assisted.

12 EAST CLEVELAND PRINCIPALS MEET TO CONSIDER COMMISSION'S PROGRAMS

On January 15 twelve East Cleveland Elementary and Secondary Principals met with the Education Assistant to discuss the Commission and its activities. Future programming is anticipated.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION REVIEWS CURRICULUM RESOURCES WITH 20 ADAMS LOCAL SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

As a result of previous meetings in Ryder Elementary School, Lucas County, the Director of Education was invited by Mr. Dean DeLong, Principal, to review curriculum resources with 20 school administrators from Adams Local Schools, Lucas County. Excellent discussion followed the presentation and interviews were held with about eleven elementary teachers. Materials, including the counselor handbook, were distributed and questions answered.

OVER 500 TEACHERS IN IN-SERVICE PROGRAMS

200 EAST CLEVELAND TEACHERS BEGIN SERIES OF IN-SERVICE PROGRAMS

On March 4, through the cooperation of Dr. Harold L. Nichols, Superintendent, the Director of Education conducted the first of a series of in-service meetings on human relations for East Cleveland school people. Over 200 persons participated in discussion and heard a talk entitled "Today's Civil Rights Issues and the Professional Educator."

96 CLEVELAND TEACHERS HAVE IN-SERVICE DISCUSSION

In Cleveland on December 4, 1963, the Director of Education and the Education Assistant conducted a Patrick Henry Junior High School faculty meeting on "Attitudes and Resources for Improving the Education of Minority Group Youth." Ninety-six persons attended.

75 RITTMAN EDUCATORS HOLD INTERGROUP EDUCATION MEETING

The Director of Education addressed 75 educators, school board members, and students in Future Teachers of America on the challenge of intergroup education and current civil rights problems.

OVER 60 TEACHERS ATTEND A CLEVELAND JUNIOR HIGH IN-SERVICE MEETING

On February 5, over 60 teachers and administrators attended an in-service meeting at Rawlings Junior High School on "Improving Intergroup Relations: Achievement and Curriculum Resources." The Director of Education and the Education Assistant conducted the program.

YOUNGSTOWN JUNIOR HIGH CURRICULUM COMMITTEE REVIEW INTERGROUP MATERIALS

On January 13, the Education Assistant met with 12 members of the Curriculum Committee of Hillsman Junior High School, Youngstown. "Intergroup Education, the Ohio Civil Rights Commission and the Educator" was the topic.

CANTON'S ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDHOOD EDUCATION HOLDS HUMAN RELATIONS SESSION

At 7:30 p.m. on January 29, approximately 75 members of Canton's Association for Childhood Education met for 1½ hours with the Director of Education to discuss "Removing Human Relations Barriers in the Classroom." Discussion also included the involvement of the education staff in a March Human Relations Fair for Canton teachers.

864 TEENAGERS IN PROGRAMS

EDUCATION ASSISTANT TELLS 380 JUNIOR HIGH STUDENTS OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES

On December 10, 11 and 12, the Education Assistant spoke and led discussion for ten 9-B classes at Patrick Henry Junior High School in Cleveland. 380 students attended.

150 Y-TEENS GIRLS HOLD CIVIL RIGHTS SESSION

On February 10, the Director of Education met with the Mansfield YWCA for a talk and discussion on "The Role of Teenagers in Civil Rights." 150 high school girls attended.

THIRTY JUNIOR HIGH STUDENTS DISCUSS JOB OPPORTUNITIES

On February 11, the Education Assistant met with 30 Wiley Junior High School students in an information program on equal job opportunities. Materials were distributed and discussion was excellent.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND TEENAGERS SUBJECT OF CLEVELAND YOUTH CORPS MEETING

On December 7, 1963, the Director of Education spoke on "Civil Rights and the Teenager" to 75 members of Cleveland's Community Action for Youth's Youth Corps. The Education Assistant also participated. Materials were distributed and discussion followed.

EDUCATION ASSISTANT PROMOTES INTERGROUP ACTIVITIES FOR CLEVELAND'S NEW YOUTH CORPS AND SUBURBAN TEENAGERS

On Sunday, December 15, 1963, the Youth Corps -- part of Cleveland's Community Action for Youth -- attended a hootenanny sponsored by Fairmount Temple's Youth Group and initiated by the Commission's Education Assistant. The racially mixed group of young people joined in an evening of entertainment, games and singing that left all who attended with a memorable evening of fun. 220 attended.

EDUCATION ASSISTANT AIDS GREATER CLEVELAND YOUTH COUNCIL PLAN INTERGROUP WORKSHOP FOR 250

On February 23, the Education Assistant and nine student leaders from the Greater Cleveland Youth Council began cooperative planning of their annual workshop for about 250 teenagers. This year's topic: Intergroup Relations and the Teenager.

400 PARENTS REACHED

400 YOUNGSTOWN PARENTS ATTEND EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY MEETING

On March 4, at the request of the Youngstown Board of Education, the Education Assistant spoke and led discussion on equal job opportunities for parents of students from Hillsman Junior High School. The meeting was held during a period devoted to course selection and planning. 400 parents attended.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS USE OCRC PROGRAM

200 HEAR OF COMMISSION AT CANTON FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

The Education Assistant served as guest speaker for a January 29 Banquet at Canton's First Methodist Church. 200 persons attended.

120 ROCKY RIVER UNITARIANS LEARN ABOUT COMMISSION

On March 1, the Education Assistant addressed a group of 120 persons at West Shore Unitarian Church, Rocky River. His topic: The Ohio Civil Rights Commission and the Present Civil Rights Crisis.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION IS CONSULTANT FOR COLUMBUS AREA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES WORKSHOP

On December 2, 1963, Mr. Briggs participated as a consultant in the morning session of the Columbus Area Council of Churches Workshop, "Let's Look At the Whole Person." 90 persons attended.

50 IN CLEVELAND'S PLYMOUTH CHURCH GROUP LEARN ABOUT COMMISSION

On December 4, 1963, the Education Assistant explained the Ohio Civil Rights Law, and the Commission's services to fifty members of a Men's Board in Plymouth Church, Cleveland. Materials were distributed.

VARIETY OF PROGRAMS REACHING HUNDREDS

70 ATTEND CIVIL RIGHTS FORUM HELD BY DELAWARE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

At 8:00 p.m. on January 30, the Delaware League of Women Voters held a public meeting on civil rights. The Director of Education was moderator for a panel including: Reverend Thomas Liggins, Zion A.M.E. Church and Delaware Civil Rights Committee; Mr. Robert Tracht, Executive Secretary, Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Charles Ward, Mayor's Commission on Community Relations; and Rev. James Stephenson of the First Baptist Church and the local Ministerial Association. The program of the Ohio Civil Rights Commission was presented and a discussion period followed. Approximately 70 persons attended.

57 ZANESVILLE YOUNG DEMOCRATS DISCUSS CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

On February 26, 8:30 to 11:00 p.m., the Director of Education was speaker and discussion leader for a Zanesville Young Democrats meeting on Civil Rights and Legislation. The Commission was provided with an unusual opportunity to explain its program's effectiveness since 1959 and to share information on this timely subject. Numerous community and political leaders were present, giving Mr. Briggs valuable time for discussion with some Zanesville and Muskingum County leaders. Members of the Zanesville Council on Human Relations were present and future meetings were discussed. Fifty-seven persons attended.

CLEVELAND CITY COUNCILMEN AGREE TO IN-SERVICE MEETINGS ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Through the Education Department ten Cleveland Negro City Councilmen have agreed to a series of information and education meetings on civil rights, intergroup relations, and their roles as community leaders. The Education Assistant is in charge of the programming with meetings already having been held on March 3 and 17.

CLEVELAND'S MAYOR LOCHER PROMISES FULLER USE OF COMMISSION'S SERVICES

On February 6, the Honorable Ralph S. Locher, Cleveland's Mayor, met with the education staff and discussed recent civil rights demonstrations in that city. Mayor Locher genuinely appreciated learning more about our services and promised for the future, better and fuller involvement of the Commission's education program in local situations.

96 COLUMBUS SOCIAL WORKERS HEAR COMMISSION'S STORY; INVITE BRIGGS TO JOIN WELFARE CONFERENCE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

On January 15 at 7:30 p.m., 96 members of the Columbus National Association of Social Workers listened to a panel of speakers on civil rights. The panel included Urban League, Ohio Civil Rights Commission, CORE and NAACP representatives. A discussion followed and numerous questions were answered. As a result of the meeting the Director of Education was invited to join the Ohio Welfare Conference Program Committee and include civil rights in their annual Fall meeting, which attracts about 1500 persons.

CINCINNATI JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE ARRANGES LEADERSHIP MEETINGS FOR COMMISSION

On March 3, through the efforts of Mr. Robert Perlzweig, Cincinnati Jewish Community Relations Committee, a number of meetings were arranged for the Education Department. A luncheon meeting of sixteen people active in the Cincinnati Action Committee and the Cincinnati School Foundation was held in the Terrace Hilton Hotel. Mr. Coates assisted.

At 3:00 p.m., a meeting was held at the University of Cincinnati for the Religious Advisors. At 4:30 p.m., the Director of Education worked at the Jewish Community Center with advisors of teenage programs for some of the synagogues. Approximately 15 persons were involved in the two meetings.

35 REALTORS AND INTERGROUP PROFESSIONALS DISCUSS SUBURBAN INTEGRATION

The Education Assistant participated in a January 8 Cleveland meeting of realtors and intergroup professionals on suburban integration and the real estate broker. 35 persons attended.

MANSFIELD YWCA PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE USES COMMISSION SERVICES IN DEVELOPING PROGRAM

On February 11, the Director of Education met with approximately twenty persons on the Mansfield YWCA Public Affairs Committee to assist in the development of programs to improve intergroup relations and to help solve various social problems in their community. The meeting was planned for 9:30 to 11:30 a.m., but continued to 1:20 p.m.

MIDDLETOWN 25 PERSON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS SEEKS ASSISTANCE

On Thursday evening, December 19, 1963, the Director of Education met with twenty-five members of the Middletown Citizens' Council on Human Relations. Purpose of the meeting was to acquaint the Council with the Commission and with resources and guidelines to assist a new human relations council in development of its program.

NORTHERN OHIO PERSONNEL EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE USES COMMISSION MATERIALS AND STAFF ASSISTANCE

The Northern Ohio Personnel Executive Conference made full use of Commission staff and resources in planning its January 23 afternoon meeting in Cleveland. In addition to distributing Commission materials, staff attended the equal employment opportunity workshop as consultants. Approximately 35 persons attended the workshop.

COMMISSION AUTHORIZES STUDY OF RECENT CLEVELAND DEMONSTRATIONS

The NE Regional Office and its staff are responsible for initiating a recommendation that the Commission authorize a study of recent demonstrations related to school integration in Cleveland. The final recommendation was drafted by a committee composed of Mr. C. Joseph Clem, NE Regional Director; Mr. George D. Beasley, NE Field Representative; Mr. Howell and Mr. Briggs, Education staff. After total staff approval, the recommendation was submitted and authorized by the Commission at its March 11 meeting.

DE FACTO SEGREGATION INFORMATION WIDELY SOUGHT

This department is receiving many requests for information and consultative services from individuals and groups interested in obtaining a better understanding of integration, equal educational opportunity, and de facto school segregation. The Commission's reading lists in these subjects are being widely distributed. The supply of Legal Trends in De Facto Segregation has been exhausted and a mimeographed version has been prepared. Requests for information have come from school board members, school administrators, principals; Urban League offices; the Congress of Racial Equality; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Columbus' Community Resources, Inc.; the press; and numerous other public and private agencies.

6500 ATTEND COLUMBUS CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY; COMMISSION REPRESENTED WITH 195 OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On January 19 at 3:00 p.m., 6500 persons attended the Columbus Civil Rights Rally. The Commission, although not an official sponsor, participated in the rally by providing a staff person to answer questions, an exhibit and an opportunity for interested persons to order materials. Sufficient materials were available for distribution. 195 Columbus organizations supported the rally which had Jackie Robinson and John Culbertson, the crusading white attorney from South Carolina, as main speakers. Purpose of the rally was to show community support for equal opportunity, to inform, and to encourage renewed efforts for equal opportunity in housing, education, public accommodations and employment.

THOUSANDS HEAR OEA AND NEA RADIO NEWS SPOTLIGHT COMMISSION'S PROGRAM

Because of the interest of Miss Marjorie Lauer, Editorial Services Manager, Ohio Education Association, the Commission's role in promoting equal opportunity was spotlighted on a January 15th Education News Special. This OEA and National Education Association sponsored program is broadcast over 90 Ohio AM and FM stations, reaching thousands of listeners.

STATE-WIDE CIVIL RIGHTS INTEREST AND ACTIVITY AT A HIGH: EDUCATION STAFF IN CONSTANT DEMAND

In addition to specific programming reported above, the education staff notes that state-wide interest and activity related to civil rights is on the increase. Some of the individuals and groups with which there has been contact for various reasons, ranging from planning future programs to providing information and consultation, include: Bluffton College; the United Freedom Movement's Education Committee (Cleveland); Cleveland Conference on Religion and Race (March 10); American Jewish Committee; Cleveland's Community Action for Youth; Benson's Boys Town; Our Lady of Lourdes High School (January 6); Mr. Lylse Buttler, Oberlin City Council (January 8); Olcutt Sanders, Director, Karamu House (January 9); Professors Myers, Yinger, Simpson and Butler (Oberlin College); Cleveland Urban League; Mr. Herbert Seavers, Canton's new FEPC Director (January 29); Cleveland National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (January 31); Laurence C. Hawkins, a Cincinnati Principal (February 3); Mr. Peter Relic, Headmaster, Hawkin School, Chesterland (February 4); Cleveland Roman Social Club (February 28); Dr. James Read, President, Wilmington College; Cleveland Jewish Vocational Center; Mr. John Mangan, Assistant Coordinator of Student Field Experience Education, Ohio State University; Canton YWCA; Reverend Lyman Liggins, Wilberforce University; Columbus Semper Fidelis League (February 14); Ohio Welfare Conference Program Committee Meeting, Columbus (February 28); Columbus NAACP; Columbus CORE; Columbus Urban League; Columbus Community Resources, Inc.; Mr. Collin Bryce, Columbus Call and Post; Mrs. Allen Meyer and Mrs. Joseph Horchow, Columbus Council of Jewish Women (March 17); Mrs. Sylvan D. Schwartzman, Cincinnati Council of Jewish Women (March 3); Cuyahoga Community College; Police Athletic League; the Ohio City Managers Association; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Ohio University; Miami University; East Cleveland Community Council; Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce; Columbus Plan for Progress Committee; public school counselors; and many other individuals and organizations too numerous to list here.

[1943?]

P * A SHORT HISTORY OF JEWISH PERSECUTION * J

1000 BC-PALESTINE-THE HEBREW MASTER RACE FOUNDS KINGDOM & DECLARE THEY ARE GOD'S CHOSEN (OVER ALL OTHER RACES) PEOPLE. LATER, THEY SPLIT INTO TWO KINGDOMS KNOWN AS JUDAH & ISRAEL. THE PEOPLE OF JUDAH BECOME JEWS. THE KINGDOM IS LOST: JEWS DISPERSE.
500 BC - PERSIA-HAMAN CENSURES JEWS FOR THEIR IGNORANCE & "HORRID SUPERSTITIONS".
106-43 - ROME-CICERO ORATES THAT JEWS GRAB POWER BY THEIR UNIONS & TIGHT CLIQUES.
29 ANNO-CALVARY-JESUS CHRIST IS CRUCIFIED BY POPULAR JEWISH DEMAND, DESPITE PONTIUS DOMINIPILATE'S PLEA FOR JUSTICE & MERCY. "HIS BLOOD BE ON US & OUR CHILDREN" MATHEW.
CIRCA 50 AD-GREEKS NOTE THE PEACETIME INFILTRATION OF JEWS WITH DISGUST.
100 AD-JEWS SPREAD THROUGHOUT ROMAN EMPIRE AS MERCHANTS AND SLAVE TRADERS. JEWS ARE BLAMED FOR CORRUPTING THE EMPIRE BY SENECA. C.476-FALL OF ROME BY CORRUPTION. 532-JUSTINIAN I DECREES - JEWS MAY ONLY TESTIFY ABOUT JEWS IN LEGAL COURT CASES. C.600 - ARABIAN PROPHET MOHAMMED CALLS JEWS-DEATH BREATHING BEASTS & DEVOURERS - MEN.

EUROPEAN MEDIEVAL PERIOD 500-1300 AD

1079 - JEWS ARE REPELLED FROM IRELAND.
1096-1291 - THE HOLY CRUSADERS PERSECUTE RHINE JEWS AS 'CHRIST KILLERS'.
1215 - THE FOURTH LATERAN COUNCIL OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, CURBS JEWISH COMMERCIAL MONOPOLY BY (1) THE RESTRICTION OF JEWS TO THEIR OWN COMMUNITY. (2) PROHIBITION OF JEWS FROM HIRING CHRISTIAN WORKERS & FROM ENGAGING IN MANY TRADING ACTIVITIES.
1221 - POPE HONORIUS III PASSES EDICT FORBIDDING JEWS TO HOLD PUBLIC OFFICE AND ALSO REQUIRING THEM TO WEAR BADGES WHICH IDENTIFY THEM AS JEWS.

THE PERIOD OF DEPORTATION OF JEWS FROM EUROPE OCCURS WHEN THEIR HOSTS DECIDE THEIR TOO NUMEROUS OFFENSES MAKE JEWS UNWELCOME GUESTS

1290 - ENGLAND DEPORTS JEWS UPON ORDERS OF KING EDWARD I
1306 - FRANCE DEPORTS JEWS-WELL POISONING
1349 - SAXONY DEPORTS JEWS - BLACK DEATH
1360 - HUNGARY DEPORTS JEWS - AGAIN 1582
1365 - POPE URBAN V FORBIDS MOLESTATION OF JEWS
1370 - BELGIUM DEPORTS JEWS
1380 - SLOVAKIA DEPORTS JEWS
1420 - AUSTRIA DEPORTS JEWS
1444 - NETHERLANDS DEPORT JEWS
1492 - SPAIN DEPORTS JEWS
1495 - LITHUANIA DEPORTS JEWS
1498 - PORTUGAL DEPORTS JEWS
1508 - SPAIN DEPORTS MOORS
1510 - PRUSSIA DEPORTS JEWS
1540 - ITALY DEPORTS JEWS - RITUAL MURDER
1542 - BOHEMIA DEPORTS JEWS-ARSON. 1551-BAVARIA LIKEWISE
1593 - CLEMENT VIII DEPORTS JEWS FROM ALL THE PAPAL STATES, EXCEPT ROME & ANCONA

THE EUROPEAN RENAISSANCE 1300-1650

BY STRANGE COINCIDENCE THE EXPULSION, EVICTION & DEPORTATION OF JEWS FROM MOST OF EUROPE, ALSO MARKS THE BEGINNING OF THE RENAISSANCE PERIOD IN WHICH TIME THE GENTILE EUROPEANS BROUGHT ABOUT THE GREAT REBIRTH OF CLASSICAL LEARNING WHICH STIMULATED VIGOROUS ACTIVITY IN LITERATURE, ARTS, TRADE EXPLORATION, DISCOVERY, PHILOSOPHY & PROSPERITY

1415 - POPE BENEDICT XIII FORBIDS TALMUD & ALL OTHER ANTI CHRIST BOOKS OF THE JEWS
1543 - MARTIN LUTHER PUBLISHES 'THE JEWS & THEIR LIES'. BOOK CALLS JEWS BLOOD THIRSTY
C. 1585 - GIORDANO BRUNO, THE PHILOSOPHER, CALLS JEWS - A PESTILENTIAL, DANGEROUS RACE
C. 1656 - NEW AMSTERDAM * GOVERNOR PETER STUYVESANT ORDERS JEWS TO LEAVE * NEW YORK
1655 - CROMWELL PERMITS MARANO JEWS TO RE-ENTER ENGLAND AFTER 365 YEARS EXCLUSION
1665 - THE GREAT PLAGUE IN LONDON CAUSES 65,596 DEATHS
C. 1740 - RUSSIAN EMPRESS ELIZABETH PETROVNA ORDERS JEWS & CHRIST HATERS TO LEAVE.
C. 1750 - QUEEN MARIA THERESA "JEWS COMMIT ALL DEEDS AN HONORABLE MAN DESPISES"
1782 - JEWS ARE ALLOWED TO ENTER SWEDEN FOR THE FIRST TIME
C. 1790 - FITCHTE WRITES "THE JEW ROBS FROM ME WHAT THE KING DARE NOT TAKE & ALL THE WHILE YOU ARE WATCHING THIS & TALKING SWEET WORDS OF TOLERANCE & HUMAN RIGHTS"
1814 - NORWAY FORBIDS FURTHER JEWISH IMMIGRATION
1847 - AFRICA - LIBERIA SETTLED BY AMERICAN SLAVES AS RESULT OF EFFORTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. THE NEW RULERS & LEADERS ARE THE U. S. NEGROES
C. 1899 - JAPAN - OKUMA "JEWS ALL OVER THE WORLD DESTROY PATRIOTISM & HEALTHY STATES"
1848 - KARL MARX, A GERMAN JEW, PUBLISHES THE 'COMMUNIST MANIFESTO' (WITH ENGELS) WHICH ADVOCATES THE REVOLUTIONARY OVERTHROW OF CAPITALISTS & THEIR GOVERNMENTS BY FORCE, VIOLENCE OR ANY MEANS, NO MATTER HOW VILE THEY MAY BE. DRIVEN BY HATRED OF SOCIETY & ALL RELIGION (INCLUDING JUDAISM) HE SOUGHT TO SPREAD CONFUSION AND SOCIAL CHAOS BY FORCING CONFLICTS BETWEEN CHRISTIAN WORKERS & CHRISTIAN EMPLOYER THROUGH THE ORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS & TRAINED AGITATORS. IN ACTUAL PRACTICE, THE RESULT OF THIS TEACHING HAS BEEN A SUCCESSION OF COVERT POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS SINCE THE 19th CENTURY INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. SABOTAGE, TRICKERY, DECEIT, MURDER & THE WORST CRIME & VICE ARE USED TO ACHIEVE DICTATORIAL POLICE

---

* SOURCES - JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA ETC. *2nd ED. REV. 100M*3¢/COPY 1-99, 2¢/100 OR MORE RIGHTS TO OVER 25% REPRODUCTION OF THIS COMPOSITION ARE RESERVED TO NATIONAL CITIZENS UNION & ARC BUT MAY BE HAD ON WRITTEN REQUEST TO SAME. POB 2055; NYC 17 NY.

STATE POWER & THE TAKEOVER OF INDUSTRY, THE ARMED FORCES, LOCAL & STATE POLICE AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. SUBVERSION, INFILTRATION & NEUTRALIZATION OF THE INTEGRITY & VITALITY OF THE PEOPLE & POLICIES WHICH ARE THE STRENGTH OF THESE BULWARKS OF GREAT CULTURES ARE THE MAIN 'NON-VIOLENT' TACTICS USED TILL REVOLUTION DAY COMES

1848 - EUROPE - EMANCIPATION YEAR - MOST OF THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES GRANT FULL CIVIL & POLITICAL RIGHTS TO JEWS. GERMANY - THE 'GERMAN REVOLUTION' FAILS & AS D'-ISRAELI OBSERVES IT WAS DEVELOPED ENTIRELY UNDER JEWISH AUSPICES.

C. 1800 - NAPOLEON - "THE JEWS ARE A NATION CAPABLE OF THE MOST HORRIBLE CRIMES".

1732-99 - GEORGE WASHINGTON CALLS JEWS "PESTS TO SOCIETY".

1706-90 - BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STATES "THEY SHOULD BE EXCLUDED BY THE CONSTITUTION".

1822-85 - PRESIDENT ULYSSES S. GRANT EXPELS JEWS FROM THE U.S. TREASURY.

1809-65 - PRESIDENT LINCOLN "IT IS BETTER FOR US BOTH TO BE SEPARATED". SAID TO NEGRO.

1881 - RUSSIA - CZAR ALEXANDER II BLOWN TO BITS IN JEWISH BOMBLOT OF HESIA HELFMAN. D'ISRAELI CALLS ALEX THE MOST BENEVOLENT PRINCE THAT EVER RULED RUSSIA.

1893 - ROUMANIA - JEWS PROHIBITED FROM EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1901-6 - RUSSIA-TERROR GROUP HEADED BY JEW GERSHUNI, ASSASSINATES THE FIRST SIX & HIGHEST RANKING LEADERS OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT - A PRELUDE TO COMMUNISM.

1909 - W.E.B. DUBOIS, A COMMUNIST, HELPS FOUND THE N.A.A.C.P., HEADED BY JEWS.

1905 - RUSSIA-NILUS REVEALS THE 'PROTOCOLS OF THE LEARNED ELDERS OF ZION' IN WHICH THE SECRET PLOT FOR JEWISH WORLD CONQUEST IS EXPOSED.

1911 - RUSSIAN PREMIER STOLYPIN SHOT BY JEW WHILE CARRYING OUT LAND REFORMS THAT WOULD HAVE AVERTED THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION BY GIVING LAND TO THE PEASANTS.

1913 - ISRAEL COHEN PUBLISHES 'A RACIAL PROGRAM FOR THE 20th CENTURY'. HE ADVOCATES THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY INCITE NEGROES AGAINST WHITES & INSTILL IN WHITES A GUILT COMPLEX FOR EXPLOITING THE NEGRO. COHEN CALLS FOR INTEGRATION OF THE NEGRO "TO INTERMARRY WITH WHITES & BEGIN A PROCESS TO DELIVER AMERICA TO OUR CAUSE".

USA - CHICAGO - THE ANTI DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH IS FOUNDED TO INTIMIDATE ALL ANTI COMMUNISTS BY COUNTER DEFAMATION CHARGES OF ANTI SEMITISM ETC. AFTER WW II THEY FUNCTION AS A 'JEWISH' SECRET SNOOPER SERVICE TO PERSECUTE PATRIOTS WHO EXPOSE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY. THEY EXTORT 'CONTRIBUTIONS' FROM RELUCTANT & LOYAL JEWS BY OFFERING THEM 'PROTECTION' FROM 'FASCIST', NAZI BEASTS, PUNKS & BULLY BOYS!

1917 - AFTER UNENDING AGITATION, THE JEWISH BOLSHEVIKS INCITE THE COMMUNIST RUSSIAN REVOLUTION & SLAUGHTER MILLIONS OF RUSSIAN GENTILES & MINORITY RACES.

1920 - WINSTON CHURCHILL WARNS THAT COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARIES & RULERS ARE MAINLY JEWS (MANY ARE FROM MANHATTAN'S LOWER EAST SIDE TO WHICH THEY CAME FROM PALE)

USA - HENRY FORD WARNS OF JEWISH STRANGLEHOLD ON MONEY IN 'THE INTERNATIONAL JEW'

1931 - GEORGE BERNARD SHAW WRITES "THE JEW DOES NOT MAKE PEACE WITH THE WORLD".

1936-9 - SPAIN - GENERAL FRANCO DEFEATS COMMUNISTS & IS SMEARED BY THE JEWISH PRESS.

1938 - FATHER COUGHLIN WARNS THAT JEWS ARE SUBVERTING AMERICA WITH RED PROPAGANDA.

1941 - CHARLES LINDBERGH CHARGES FDR & THE JEWS WITH SEEKING TO PUSH AMERICA INTO WAR WITH NAZI GERMANY & STATES "THEIR (JEWS) GREATEST DANGER TO THIS COUNTRY LIES IN THEIR LARGE OWNERSHIP & INFLUENCE IN OUR MOTION PICTURES, OUR PRESS, OUR RADIO & OUR GOVERNMENT". LATER, PEARL ATTACK BY JAPS BUT FDR SENDS ARMY AGAINST NAZI AFRICA.

1922-45 - ADOLPH HITLER STARTS NAZI PARTY TO STOP COMMUNIST REVOLUTION IN GERMANY. INCARCERATES MANY JEWS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS. MANY STARVE TO DEATH (ALONG WITH SOME NAZIS) WHEN THERE IS FOOD SHORTAGE IN THE LAST STAGES OF WORLD WAR II. THE NAZIS ARE ACCUSED OF DELIBERATE MASS MURDER & ARE TRIED FOR 'WAR CRIMES'; AFTER FIGHTING HONORABLY (FOR THE MOST PART) AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS & CONDITIONS.

1944 - MASS SEDITION TRIALS OF ANTI COMMUNIST, AMERICAN PATRIOTS SMEARED AS NAZIS.

1945 - WORLD WAR II ENDS WITH RUSSIA BEING GIVEN GREAT GAINS BY U.S. PRO-COMMUNISTS IN EUROPE THERE IS WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER & PERSECUTION OF ANTI COMMUNISTS.

USA - SAN FRANCISCO - THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER (WRITTEN BY ALGER HISS - COMMIE SPY) IS ADOPTED & BEGINS THE TRANSFER OF U.S. SOVEREIGNTY TO U.N. INTERNATIONALS

1947 - HUNGARY, ROUMANIA, & CZECHOSLOVAKIA FALL TO COMMUNIST SUBVERSION & FORCE.

1948 - PALESTINE-ZIONIST JEWS CARVE STATE OF ISRAEL OUT OF ARAB TERRITORIES. THEIR 'WAR' (FINANCED BY AMERICAN JEWS & GERMAN REPARATIONS PAYMENTS), FOUGHT BY IRISH & BRITISH & AMERICAN TRAINED JEWS, IS ONE OF MASSACRES & ATROCITIES COMMITTED ON MOSLEM & CHRISTIAN MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN. IN THEIR OWN COMMUNAL TYPE VILLAGES, THE JEWS ENFORCE RIGID RACIAL & RELIGIOUS SEGREGATION, STRONG ECONOMIC & NATIONAL DEFENSIVE SECURITY & ALL THE IMPORTANT CIVIC RESPONSIBILITIES. THEY DAMN AMERICAN PATRIOTS FOR TRYING TO PRESERVE IN AMERICAN LIFE & GOVERNMENT. COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE, SWEDISH UN MEDIATOR, IS MURDERED BY JEWISH TERRORISTS.

1948 - USA - ATOM BOMB & VITAL DEFENSE SECRETS ARE TRANSMITTED TO RUSSIA, MAINLY BY AMERICAN-
PRES- JEWISH SPYS OPERATING WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT & UNDERGROUND. SOME ARE PUNISHED -
ENT SOME 'ESCAPE' - MANY REMAIN UNKNOWN - HIDDEN BY ALLIED CO-CONSPIRATORS

1950-3 - KOREAN WAR FIASCO, SLAUGHTER & SELLOUT OF AMERICA TO COMMUNITS & THE U.N.

1954 - SENATOR MC CARTHY CENSURED BY SENATE FOR CONTEMPT BECAUSE HE WAS IMPOLITE IN THE MANNER IN WHICH HE EXPOSED COMMUNIST SUBVERSION IN THE US GOVERNMENT.

1955 - IKE APPOINTS EARL WARREN HEAD OF SUPREME COURT; WARREN TAKES COURSE - 'TALMUDIC JEW LAW'; WARREN FORCES DESEGREGATION. 1957 - IKE ORDERS FEDERAL TROOPS TO ARKANSAS TO HOLD PROTESTING WHITES AT BAYONET POINT; COMMUNISTS HOLD RALLY (PARTY OUTLAWED IN 1954) "TO PAY HONOR TO THE RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS" - 90% PRO-COMMIE.

1958 - J. EDGAR HOOVER, HEAD OF FBI, WARNS OF COMMUNIST THREAT IN 'MASTERS OF DECEIT!'

1960 - EICHMANN ILLEGALLY KIDNAPPED BY ISRAELI THUGS - TORTURED, 'TRIED & MURDERED.'

USA - JEW-RUN LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION TRY FOR "CIVIL RIGHTS ACTS OF 1963". TYRANNY

THE AMERICAN RELOCATION COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN: P. JACKSON; EDITOR: PAUL PEACOCK

ADDRESS -- NATIONAL CITIZENS UNION
GCPOB2055; NYC 17, NEW YORK

Jewish Community Centers Association
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

CARLYN H. WOHL BUILDING 11001 SCHUETZ RD. 63141, HEmpstead 2-5700
CAMP COUNCIL
CAMP HAWTHORN LAKE OF THE OZARKS
JAMES H. YALEM BLDG. 7400 OLIVE BLVD. 63130, VOlunteer 3-8282
DAY NURSERY

Reply to be directed to Wohl Building

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
I. E. Millstone *President*
Sam Krupnick *Vice-President*
Gordon Scherck *Vice-President*
William S. Seltzer *Vice-President*
Eli Spielberg *Vice-President*
Howard Hearsh *Treasurer*
Richard Yalem *Secretary*

Adam S. M. Aronson
Morton Baron
Paul H. Berwald
Edward Biernbaum
Harry A. Collinger
Mrs. Melvin Dubinsky
Harris Frank
Milton Frank
Albert J. Gerber
Dr. Jerome J. Gilden
Mrs. Henry Haffner
Irving Halle
Lester Hurd
Mrs. Lionel Kalish, Jr.
Edgar Kleban
Philip Kopitsky
Sam Langsdorf, Jr.
Morris Lazaroff
Marvin Levin
William Levitt
Stephen Loeb
Mrs. Roswell Messing, Jr.
David Milton
Dan Morgan
Victor Packman
Morris Pearlmutter
Albert Prel
Louis Putzel
Rabbi Joseph Rosenbloom
Abe Rovak
Adolph K. Schwartz
Mrs. William S. Seltzer
Mrs. Hyman Senturia
Jerome Sidel
Merle Silverstein
Herman Stadin
Sam Stone
Charles Tober
Robert Wolfson
Sander Zwick

HONORARY DIRECTORS
David Baron
Irving Edison
Bernard Fischlowitz
Arthur J. Freund
Walter L. Freund
Milton Greenfield, Jr.
Gilbert Harris
Morton J. May
William E. Shamski

William Kahn, ACSW *Executive Director*
Morton Friedenberg, ACSW *Asst. Executive Director*
Donald Feldstein, ACSW *Program Director*

file with answer

June 1, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
C.O.R.E.
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dick:

I just returned from the National convention of Jewish Center workers and there is enthusiasm for the project with C.O.R.E. However, I must have more specific information from you. I can have the four teams of two workers each for the months of July and August but I need to know the setting, etc. I am being harassed by interested people for the particulars. If the project is not feasible with C.O.R.E. at this time, please, Dick, steer me on to whom we should be in touch with. We do want to be helpful but people must plan their schedules.

Questions which have been raised and for which I don't have information are as follows:

1. - If something arose and someone were arrested, would bail bond be provided?

2. - Would housing and food be provided the people when they are in the community?

Dick, I know how busy you are but honestly I must have facts. Please call me, reversing charges, (HE. 2-5700) upon receipt of this letter so I know where I'm at.

Sincerely yours
Bill Kahn
William Kahn

UNITED FUND MEMBER

Member of United Fund of Greater St. Louis, Health and Welfare Council of Metropolitan St. Louis, Jewish Federation of St. Louis, National Jewish Welfare Board, Cooperating Organization: St. Louis Section, National Council of Jewish Women.

Jewish Community Centers Association
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

CARLYN H. WOHL BUILDING **CAMP COUNCIL**
11001 SCHUETZ RD. 63141, HEmpstead 2-5700
CAMP HAWTHORN
LAKE OF THE OZARKS
JAMES H. YALEM BLDG. **DAY NURSERY**
7400 OLIVE BLVD. 63130, VOlunteer 3-8282

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
I. E. Millstone
President
Sam Krupnick
Vice-President
Gordon Scherck
Vice-President
William S. Seltzer
Vice-President
Eli Spielberg
Vice-President
Howard Hearsh
Treasurer
Richard Yalem
Secretary

Adam S. M. Aronson
Morton Baron
Paul H. Berwald
Edward Biernbaum
Harry A. Collinger
Mrs. Melvin Dubinsky
Harris Frank
Milton Frank
Albert J. Gerber
Dr. Jerome J. Gilden
Mrs. Henry Haffner
Irving Halle
Lester Hurd
Mrs. Lionel Kalish, Jr.
Edgar Kleban
Philip Kopitsky
Sam Langsdorf, Jr.
Morris Lazaroff
Marvin Levin
William Levitt
Stephen Loeb
Mrs. Roswell Messing, Jr.
David Milton
Dan Morgan
Victor Packman
Morris Pearlmutter
Albert Prel
Louis Putzel
Rabbi Joseph Rosenbloom
Abe Rovak
Adolph K. Schwartz
Mrs. William S. Seltzer
Mrs. Hyman Senturia
Jerome Sidel
Merle Silverstein
Herman Stadin
Sam Stone
Charles Tober
Robert Wolfson
Sander Zwick

HONORARY DIRECTORS
David Baron
Irving Edison
Bernard Fischlowitz
Arthur J. Freund
Walter L. Freund
Milton Greenfield, Jr.
Gilbert Harris
Morton J. May
William E. Shamski

William Kahn, ACSW
Executive Director
Morton Friedenberg, ACSW
Asst. Executive Director
Donald Feldstein, ACSW
Program Director

Reply to be
directed to
Wohl Building

June 14, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
C.O.R.E.
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dick:

Just to bring you up to date, we have related our National Association of Jewish Center people with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference project, "VISION", in Alabama.

I attempted to make contact with Sumpter, South Carolina several times, with no success and it appears to me, Dick, that our best bet is the "VISION" project.

I appreciate your efforts and let me give you all kinds of good wishes for the summer.

Sincerely yours

William Kahn

UNITED FUND MEMBER

Member of United Fund of Greater St. Louis, Health and Welfare Council of Metropolitan St. Louis, Jewish Federation of St. Louis, National Jewish Welfare Board, Cooperating Organization: St. Louis Section, National Council of Jewish Women.

New Orleans Branch NAACP NEWSLETTER

Vol. I April 1964 No. 2

NAACP FREEDOM SPECTACULAR

The New Orleans Branch NAACP will participate in the nationwide closed circuit Freedom Spectacular on Thursday, May 14, 1964.

In New Orleans, the show will be at the Loyola Field House. Entertainers to be seen are: Sammy Davis, Jr., Lena Horne, Steve Allen, Ed Sullivan, Harry Belafonte, Gene Kelly, Jackie Gleason, Dorothy Dandridge, Ossie Davis, Nat "King" Cole, Dick Gregory, Ruby Dee, Sidney Poitier, Edward G. Robinson, Langston Hughes, and Judge Thurgood Marshall, who will be honored. Advance Tickets are $2.50, at the door admission is $3.00. Tickets may be purchased at the following places: NAACP office, Bynum's Drugstores, Dooky Chase, Smith's Record Shop, Mason's Motel, Hackett's Drugstore and LaBranche's Drugstore.

THIS GALA EVENT CAN ONLY BE SEEN AT
THE LOYOLA FIELD HOUSE
THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1964
7:00 P.M.
PURCHASE YOUR TICKET TODAY

NAACP NATIONAL CONVENTION

The 55th Annual NAACP Convention will be held in Washington, D.C., June 22-28, 1964. Headquarters for the confab will be in the Statler Hilton Hotel.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES

New Orleans Branch NAACP will elect delegates to the NAACP Convention at its regular monthly meeting on Monday, May 11, 1964, at 8:00 p.m., in the Parish Hall of Central United Church of Christ, 2401 Bienville Avenue.

LEGAL REDRESS

New Orleans Branch NAACP continues to urge persons interested in learning a trade to apply for admission to the Delgado Trades and Technical Institute, 615 City Park Avenue.

Do you know anyone who has been mistreated by the New Orleans Police? Have them contact us at 947-3027.

YOUTH COUNCIL

Mr. Raphael Cassimere, Jr., president, N.O. Branch NAACP, Youth Council, announced that that the Selective Buying Campaign on Canal Street is still in progress. He stated that there are numerous stores that have changed their hiring policies and removed all signs designating race from their premises.

DO NOT BUY
WHERE YOU SEE PICKETS

MEMBERSHIP DRIVES

The N.O. Branch and the Youth Council are both conducting their Annual Spring Membership Campaigns. A quota of 7,000 members has been fixed for the Branch. Mr. E. W. Sims is this year's Campaign Director. Report meetings are held each Thursday at 7:00 p.m., in the Auditorium of the Mount Zion Baptist Church, 2200 Dumaine Street.

EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER
AND
WE CAN REACH OUR QUOTA

POLITICAL ACTION

Mr. Wilfred Aubert, chairman of the Political Action Committee, has again sent out the call for volunteers to work in the area of Voter Registration. For further information contact Mr. Aubert at WH. 4-8649.

WE MUST GET EVERYONE
Who is Eligible
REGISTERED TO VOTE

Included in our last letter was a letter relative to the Canal Street Selective Buying Project. At that time we urged you to use your influence to keep persons from patronizing all of the stores on the downtown side of Canal Street between the 700 and 1200 blocks, excepting only Grayson's and Al Rieke's Shoe Store. We wish to add to this list the following stores:

1. Dailey's Clothing Store 1010 Canal Street
2. Schiro & Lee Shoe Store 1020 Canal Street
3. All of the F.W. Woolworth Stores.

The most dramatic change in hiring policy can be seen at F. W. Woolworth, 1041 Canal Street where there are now nine (9) Negroes working above the menial level compared with two (2) in July at the inception of the selective buying campaign. We urge you to communicate this information to your constituents so that they may patronize the above mentioned store. As you can see progress is being made and even greater progress can and will be made with your help.

We are,

N.O. BRANCH NAACP YOUTH COUNCIL

Raphael Cassimere Jr.

Raphael Cassimere Jr.
President

Fed Agencies

File

THE OHIO CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

James A. Rhodes
Governor

Arthur L. Peterson
Chairman

Charles Bishop
Roosevelt Dickey
William Green
Clingan Jackson

Ellis L. Ross
Executive Director

CENTRAL OFFICE
240 Parsons Avenue
Room 234
Columbus, Ohio 43215

MAY 7 1964

April 23, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Assistant to the Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Haley:

The Commission's Education Department continues to work directly with issues related to achievement, de facto school segregation, and current civil rights issues, as well as the general program of intergroup education. I am forwarding a copy of our most recent Educational Report and of a paper which I prepared on de facto school segregation.

I attended most of the CORE sessions at the Ohio-Kentucky Conference in Columbus on March 31. It will be interesting to observe the implementation of the new policy involving CORE in the concern with inequalities in education and employment which are suffered by both whites and non-whites.

I remember our few brief encounters clearly and sincerely hope that we will have future opportunities to get together. Please look me up when you are in Columbus, as I sincerely believe we share similar commitments and viewpoints.

(continued)

If the national headquarters of CORE has produced any new publications or papers on the de facto school segregation issue, I would appreciate your forwarding three copies of each.

Please do not hesitate to contact me whenever you think I may be of some assistance. We have shared our resources and services with Rev. Arthur A. Zebbs, with Gene Martin, with Ruth Turner and Dave Cohen and any other members of your organization who may wish to make use of them. Unfortunately, some CORE persons seem to have an inveterate adversion even to civil rights organizations which are in any way related to the "power structure". My idealistic arguments that the Commission represents the people through the Legislature, the commitment of individual Commissioners and staff persons, seems of little avail. We are, therefore, encouraged by the many persons in CORE leadership capacities who have expressed confidence in our program. I, for one, appreciated your confidence in me when you invited me to serve as a resource person at the May 1963 National CORE Conference in Dayton.

Sincerely,

William A. Briggs

William A. Briggs, jm
Director of Education

WAB/jm
Enclosures

Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

NEWS & EDITORIAL OFFICES

4403 VIRGINIA AVENUE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40211 • Area Code 502 774-3331

OFFICERS

President Emeritus
Aubrey W. Williams

President
The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth

Vice-Presidents
John M. Coe
Dr. Herman H. Long
Modjeska M. Simkins

Secretary
Dr. John R. Bross

Assistant Secretary
Jessie P. Guzman

Treasurer
Benjamin E. Smith

Staff
Ella J. Baker
Anne Braden
Carl Braden
Henriette Goodloe
Wm. Howard Melish
John R. Salter, Jr.
James A. Dombrowski

April 9, 1964

Dear Marvin:

I intended to follow up on our phone conversation immediately, but then left on a trip and have just now lit long enough to catch up on mail.

This will put in writing the invitation I extended to you on the phone to serve as a member of the Southern committee of the National Committee to Abolish HUAC.

I have been asked by the National Committee to act for it in assembling this Southern committee.

The purpose of the committee will be to promote an educational program in the South on the facts about HUAC and all its children---that is, Senator Eastland's committee, all the little state committees, and all the private vigilantes who draw on HUAC files to do their dirty work of smear and redbaiting of everyone who is trying to build a decent South and a better America.

Many of us feel this nonsense has gone on as long as it has because not enough people have had the facts to fight with. The purpose of this committee will be to spread those facts in the South.

The committee itself will be small. Originally the plan was to have a Southern vice chairman of the National Committee to Abolish HUAC. But they wanted some person identified publicly with the civil rights movement and nobody in that capacity had the time required to do the job. Therefore they decided to have a small committee of persons who would lend their names and advice and a secretary to do the work.

The secretary has not been decided on yet, although there are several possibilities. Those who have accepted places on the committee are Wyatt Tee Walker, John Lewis, C.T. Vivian, Carl Braden. This will be about as big as is wanted, if you can also serve. It was Vivian who suggested you, by the way, and felt it would be very helpful if you can join. I agree.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Alabama

Dr. John R. Bross
A. G. Gaston
Jessie P. Guzman
Lola H. Hendricks
Dr. Everett MacNair
E. D. Nixon
The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth

Arkansas

L. C. Bates

Delaware

Louis L. Redding
Donald Stephens

Florida

Dr. Albert H. Carter
John M. Coe
The Rev. C. K. Steele
The Rev. James A. Zellner

Georgia

Dr. G. Murray Branch
Bishop S. L. Greene
Estelle Wyckoff

Kentucky

Dr. Daniel J. Hughlett
Dr. Marion Pearsall
Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe
Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker

Louisiana

J. N. Blankenship
James A. Dombrowski
The Rev. E. A. Henry
Mrs. S. S. Labouisse
Herman L. Midlo
Naomi Parnell
Frederick Rhodes, M.D.
Benjamin E. Smith
The Rev. Clarence H. Snelling, Jr.

Maryland

Bishop Edgar A. Love

Mississippi

Diane Bevel
James C. Gilliam

North Carolina

L. E. Austin
Dr. Ellinor H. Behre
Dr. George K. Butterfield
The Rev. A. I. Dunlap
The Rev. Alexander D. Moseley
Bishop Herbert Bell Shaw
The Rev. Robert E. Seymour
Willson Whitman

Oklahoma

Corinne Breeding
Roscoe Dunjee
James E. Stewart

South Carolina

Modjeska M. Simkins

Tennessee

The Rev. A E. Campbell
Bishop Charles F. Golden
Dr. Herman H. Long
O. B. Taylor, M.D.
The Rev. C. T. Vivian

Texas

The Rev. Sherwood Davis
The Rev. E. C. Estell
W. E. Hogan

Virginia

Ruby Berkley
June Purcell Guild
Leonard W. Holt
The Rev. Raymond E. Musser
Samuel Newman, M.D.
Ethel May Taylor
W. Hale Thompson
The Rev. Virgil A. Wood

Washington, D. C.

Muriel M. Alexander
Bishop Henry C. Bunton
Philip A. Camponeschi
Alice C. Hunter
C. Herbert Marshall II, M.D.
Dr. Charles H. Thompson

West Virginia

Mrs. William G. Gehri
Dr. James L. Hupp
E. L. James, Sr.
Dr. Leland H. Taylor
Dr. William J. L. Wallace

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Alabama

Clarence E. Crayton
Dr. A. M. Freeman
Dorothy M. Lobman

Arizona

P. Eldon Dennis
W. A. Robinson

Delaware

Rabbi Herbert E. Drooz

Florida

Prof. G. G. Becknell
Clark M. Emery
Edward Guy Francis
The Rev. James Hudson
Joel D. Hunter
The Rev. Floyd M. Irvin
Dr. Oscar Riddle
Peter H. Robinson
Clifford A. Straus
The Rev. Robert H. Wilson

Georgia

Katharine Dodd, M.D.
C. A. Scott
Frank W. Spencer

Kentucky

Dean Julia F. Allen
Dr. E. G. Trimble
Prof. Alfred M. Wolfson

Louisiana

Mrs. T. S. Behre
Mrs. Paul A. Blanchard
Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman
Dr. Forrest E. LaViolette

Maryland

Byron Allen
Dr. Walter E. Hager
Sidney Hollander
Mrs. John O. Neustadt
Mrs. Victor P. Noyes

Missouri

The Rev. Raymond B. Bragg
Dr. Oliver C. Cox

New Mexico

Witter Bynner
Mrs. Arthur Musgrave
The Rev. J. Paul Stevens

North Carolina

Dean Grady D. Davis
The Rev. W. W. Finlator
Prof. J. S. Himes
E. R. Merrick
Dr. Oscar K. Rice
Dr. W. Carson Ryan
The Rev. O. L. Sherrill
Dr. A. O. Steele
Gertrude Weil

Oklahoma

Dr. Arthur N. Bragg
Mrs. Louis B. Fritts
Dr. J. Rud Nielsen

South Carolina

Prof. Charles F. Nesbitt

Tennessee

F. Woods Beckman
Alice Cobb
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Evans
The Rev. Frank R. Gordon
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Knight
The Rev. Robert C. Palmer

Texas

Frank Council
Rabbi Floyd S. Fierman
Dr. Mali G. Lenz
The Rev. Philip Schug
The Rev. and Mrs. Gayle Spann
Carter Wesley
Dr. O. M. Whittier

Virginia

The Rev. James H. Curtis
Edgar S. Fraley
Mrs. Buena V. Kelley Berry
Dr. Ruth McNeil
Lawrence E. Paxton, D.D.S.
W. H. Sanger
Dr. Carl C. Taylor
Virginia Withers

Washington, D. C.

Dr. Marcus I. Goldman
Dean Daniel G. Hill

West Virginia

Mrs. Franklin McQuilkin

MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Alabama

R. C. Stewart, M.D.

Arizona

Emmett McLoughlin
Henry A. Siegal, M.D.

Florida

R. Reche Williams, M.D.

Louisiana

C. C. Weil

Missouri

Park J. White, M.D.

North Carolina

L. W. Upperman, M.D.

Oklahoma

Donald S. Lehman, M.D.
Gertrude Nielsen, M.D.

Tennessee

William H. Faulkner, M.D.

If you agree to serve you will of course be consulted, along with the others, before the final selection of a secretary is made.

I enclose a letterhead of the National Committee to Abolish HUAC. This Southern Committee will be listed on the front of it in the space now left blank for the name of a Southern vice chairman.

It was the thinking of C.T., and again I agree, that it is important that CORE as an organization and you as a person join in the job that has to be done on this question in the South. I am fully aware that in the past there has been reluctance on the part of CORE to take on the HUAC issue. I hope that this is now changed and that you will be free to join with us in this effort.

Please let me hear from you as soon as possible. It was good talking with you the other day.

Sincerely, warm regards,

Anne Braden

[1964, June 8]

FREEDOM RALLY FREEDOM RALLY

PLANS FOR

LONG HOT SUMMER

REPORT ON

MEETING WITH GOVERNOR

St. JOHN INSTITUTIONAL
MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
2538 Jackson Ave.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1964
8:00 P.M.

Sponsored by

THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE

FREEDOM NOW!

FREEDOM NOW!

FREEDOM NOW!

Organizations

#578

September, 1964

CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCILS

Issued by
NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE
21 West Superior Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

*non-affiliated

Washington, D. C.	Dr. C. Joseph Nuesse, Pres., Dept. of Sociology, Cath. U. of Amer., 265-0011 Rev. George V. Joyce, Chap., 1357 E. Capitol
	*ARCHBISHOP'S COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS Most Rev. John S. Spence, Dir., 1721 Rhode Island Ave., N. W. AD 4-8000
ARIZONA Phoenix	*Tom Keene, Temp. Chmn., 6430 Glenrosa West, Phoenix
ARKANSAS Little Rock	W. T. Kelly, Pres., 5423 Maryland Rev. Walter B. Clancy, Chap., 2500 N. Tyler
CALIFORNIA Oakland	Thomas McGowan, Pres., 1066 61st St., OL 3-4509 Rev. Joseph Quinn, Chap., 2630 Ridge Rd., Berkely, Calif.
San Diego	Walter Hooke, Pres., 1201 Sunnydale, San Francisco Rev. Charles Dollen, Library Director, Chap., Univ. San Diego, Alcala Park, San Diego, Calif.
San Francisco	James McDonald, Pres., 2 Pine St., DO 2-3497 Rev. Eugene J. Boyle, Chap., 250 Oakgrove, Menlo Park, DA 5-0515
	*DIOCESAN COMMISSION ON SOCIAL ACTION Rev. Eugene Boyle, Chairman, 445 Church St., UN 3-5112 John Delury, Exec. Dir., 455 Church St., UN 3-5112
Los Angeles	*CATHOLIC HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL OF LOS ANGELES Emil Seliga, Pres., 3536 W. 75th Pl., Inglewood, PL 3-6823
Sacramento	*CATHOLIC HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL Raymond Endres, 1090 Castic Drive, 483-9878
CONNECTICUT Bridgeport	Richard P. Krafcik, Pres., 134 Kings Highway, Fairfield, Conn. Rev. Francis Deevy, Chap., Fairfield Univ., Fairfield, Conn. CL 9-8313
Hartford	James S. Henderson, Pres., 39 Hunter Lane, Hazardville, RI 9-6282 Rev. Leonard Tartaglia, Chap., 5 Clark St., 522-3864

New Haven
William J. Cousins, Pres., 129Church Street
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Peter L. Gerety, Chap., 136 Dixwell Avenue
624-9944

*ARCHBISHOP'S COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Peter L. Gerety, Chairman, 136 Dixwell Avenue

Stamford - Greenwich
Mrs. James Foreman, 1720 Oaklawn Avenue, Stamford, 323-9549
Rev. Edmund Hussey, Chap., 175 Harriet, Bridgeport,
334-3849

Norwalk
Anthony T. Coslia, Pres., 13 Knollwood Road
Rev. Patrick Helay, Chap., St. Joseph's, 1 S. Main St.

DELAWARE
Wilmington
Don Devine, Pres., 605-27th St.
Rev. Thomas Reese, Chap., 1200 Broom St., OL 5-9624

GEORGIA
Albany
*Phil Farkas, Pres., P. O. Box 549
Rev. Marvin LeFrois, Chap., P. O. Box 1088, HE 6-3394

Atlanta
ST. MARTIN'S COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Gerard Sherry, Pres., 2699 Peachtree Rd., N. E. 231-1281
Rev. Walter Donovan, Chap., P. O. Box 9418

ILLINOIS
Chicago
Edward Kralovec, Pres., 6767 Wildwood, WA 2-9622
John A. McDermott, Exec. Dir., 21 W. Superior, DE 7-1025
Very Rev. Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell, Chap., 21 W. Superior
[illegible]

*FRIENDSHIP HOUSE
Dorothy Besal, Director, 4233 S. Indiana Ave., OA 4-7700

Peoria
Robert Itschner, Pres., 4515 N. North St.
Rev. Eugene Kane, Chap., P. O. Box 3335

Rockford
*William Bassett, Pres., 1907 Douglas St.
Rev. Herman Porter, Chap., 1015 W. State Street
Fr. John Jones, Diocesan Moderator

INDIANA
Evansville
*Larry Hammerstein, Chmn., 1416 Monroe Street
Rev. Terence Gerken, Chap., 1312 Lincoln Ave., HA 3-3589

Indianapolis
John Day, Pres.,
Rev. Raymond Bosler, Chap., P. O. Box 174, CL 3-1461

South Bend
Prof. James Danehy, Pres., Dept. of Chemistry, Notre Dame,
CE 2-6415
Rev. Daniel Peil, Chap., 1130 Thomas, AT 9-3033

IOWA	
Clinton	*Edwin Michl, Pres., 734 5th Avenue South Rt. Rev. Msgr. Ambrose Burke, Chap., 516 Ninth Ave., S.
Davenport	Charles Toney, Pres., 1010 Western Ave., 324-7164 Rev. Marvin Mottet, Chap., 410 Brady St., 326-5313
KANSAS	
Topeka	Otto Schnellbacher, 410 W. 33rd, AM 6-6510 *Rev. John Quinlan, Chap., 3601 W. 17th St.
Wichita	*Rev. Eugene J. Roble, Chap., P. O. Box 216, Cunningham, AX 8-2821
KENTUCKY	
Covington	*George Miner, Pres., 612 Elm St. Rev. Raymond McClanahan, Chap., 612 Elm St.
LOUISIANA	
New Orleans	CATHOLIC COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS C. Ellis Henican, Pres., 812 Gravier, TW 1-4431 Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles Plauche, Chap., 1307 Louisiana Ave. 891-1906
Lafayette	*Dr. James Oliver, Pres. , P. O. Box 2992, CE 4-7321 Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alexander Sigur, P. O. Box 532, CE 4-2331
MARYLAND	
Baltimore	Edward Van de Castle, Pres., 2519 N. Charles Rev. Joseph Connolly, Chap., 1611 Baker, LA 3-0061
Montgomery County	John J. O'Connor, 5115 Moorland Lane, Bethesda, Maryland Rt. Rev. Msgr. W. J. Russell, Chap., Viers Mill & Claridge Rd. Wheaton, Md.
Prince George County	*Norman McKenna, Chmn., 2502 St. Clair Dr., Hill Crest Hghts. 423-6843
MASSACHUSETTS	
Boston	David Nelson, Pres., 126 Newbury St. Rev. John Kinchla, Chap., 49 Franklin St., 542-0903
MICHIGAN	
Detroit	Mrs. Marie Oresti, Pres., 11801 Laing, LA 7-4261 Rev. John Finnegan, Chap., 11329 Nottingham
	*ARCHBISHOP'S COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RELATIONS Rev. James J. Sheehan, Dir., 305 Michigan Ave., WO 3-3680
Ann Arbor	*Patrick Clisham, Chmn., 1505 Montclair Rev. Frank P. Seebernak, 2221 Winchell Dr., Ann Arbor
Flint	*Dr. Fred Sanocki, 712 Welch Blvd., 238-2265

Lansing
*CATHOLIC HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL
T. Harry McKinney, Pres., 6186 Skyline Drive, East Lansing
Rt. Rev. Msgr. John D. Slowey, Chap., 323 N. Walnut, IV 5-5448

Saginaw
R. Kenny Letherer, 610 S. Weadock, 752-1674
Rev. Theodore LaMarre, Chap., 910 N. 6th Ave.

*HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION OF SAGINAW
Rev. Ken Anderson, 1615 Dillon Street

*DIOCESAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Dr. Robert Vitu, Chmn., 703 W. Genesee

MINNESOTA

St. Paul-Minneapolis
Lawrence Pfundstein, Pres., 2388 University Ave., St. Paul
Rev. Edward Grzeskowiak, Chap., 3003 N. Snelling, St. Paul

MISSOURI

Kansas City
Dr. Starks J. Williams, Pres., 5600 Agnes St., EM 1-4661
Very Rev. Msgr. Victor G. Moser, Chap., 3126 Benton Blvd.

St. Louis
Stephen Fitzgerald, Pres., 1295 Kiowa Dr., CH 1-4066

ARCHDIOCESAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Rt. Rev. Thomas Durkin, Dir., 4445 Lindell Blvd., JE 3-1887
Rev. Francis M. Doyle, Ex. Secy., 4445 Lindell Blvd.

NEBRASKA

Omaha
Emmett Dennis, Jr., Pres., 1817 Dodge
Rev. James Stewart, Chap., 1817 Dodge, 341-4004

NEW JERSEY

Trenton
*Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. Endebrock, Chap., 1545 Pennington Rd.
882-2860

Union County (Newark)
Frank W. Hogan, Pres., 7 Holly St., Cranford

NEW YORK

Albany
Emil Drysdale, Pres., P. O. Box 7214, Capitol Sta.
Rev. Nellis Tremblay, Chap., 1229 Central Ave., HO 3-4447

Brooklyn
Miss Louise Glover, Pres., 134 Bainbridge, MU 8-6300
Rev. William Cullen, Chap., 29 Claver Place

Buffalo
*DEPORRES CLUB OF BUFFALO
Edward J. Pfeiffer, Pres., 605 Woodlawn Ave., TT 3-6850
Rev. Norman R. George, Chap., 24 Urban St.

Long Island
Rawson Wood, Pres., 1527 Franklin, Mineola, New York, PL 2-2220
Catherine Rowcroft, Ex. Secy., 1527 Franklin, Mineola

*DIOCESAN COMMISSION FOR INTERRACIAL AFFAIRS
Very Rev. Msgr. Michael J. McLaughlin, Chmn.
1309 Wantagh, Wantagh, L. I.

New York City	Francis V. Madigan, Pres., 233 Broadway-Suite 901, RE 2-5417 Arthur Wright, Ex. Secy., 233 Broadway - Suite 901
Rochester	Mrs. Alma Green, Pres., 445 Plymouth Ave., S., LO 2-6215 Rev. Robert Kreckel, Mod., 445 Plymouth Ave., LO 2-6215
Syracuse	Miss Mary Ann Gibson, Pres., 202 Ostrom Ave. Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles Brady, Chap., 410 Forman, GR 8-1343
NORTH CAROLINA	
Greensboro	Robert C. Ford, Pres., 910 N. Elm St., 274-8087 Rt. Rev. Msgr. Hugh Dolan, Chap., 2210 N. Elm Street
OHIO	
Akron	William J. Keller, Pres., 3481 Adaline Drive, Stow - 688 4623 Rev. Thomas J. Gallagher, Chap., 655 Moorfield Rd., TE 6-8978
Cincinnati	Sanford L. Wright, Pres., 1531 Blair Ave., 861-0500 Rev. August Kneipp, Chap., 9927 Wayne Ave., Lincoln Heights
Cleveland	George A. Moore, Pres., 304 Investment Bldg., 241-4164 Rev. Vincent P. Haas, Chap., 4120 Euclid Ave., HE 1-8854
Columbus	Leon Ransom, Pres., 210 Sherborne Rev. Augustine Winkler, Chap., 1054 Oberlin Drive
Lorain County	*Thomas Peters, Pres., Box 255, Palace Theatre Bldg., CH 4-1889 Rev. Leo Rygwalski, 2702 Elyria Avenue
Dayton (Miami V.)	Dr. J. B. McMillan, Pres., 1509 Ruskin Rd., 278-2616, Ex. 305 Rev. William Cole, Chap., University of Dayton, 426-1113
Canton (Stark Co.)	CATHOLIC COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS Bernard Schario, Pres., 2145 4th Street, N. E. Rev. Dermot Coleman, Chap., 627 McKinley, N. W., 454-8044
Toledo	Fred Kunz, Pres., 878 Prouty, CH 1-6554
Youngstown	Ernest Lokey, 1153 Park Hill Drive, 749-4317 Rev. James Channell, 908 Himrod Ave.
Trumbull Co. (Warren)	*James Brown, Pres., 1556 Atlantic, N. E. Rev. Mark L. Zwick, Chap., 159 W. Rayen
OKLAHOMA	
Oklahoma City	Dr. Louis Bernard, Pres., 2218 N. Eastern, GA 7-2488 Rev. John Vrana, Chap., Box 766, Route 2, PA 5-5651
OREGON	
Portland	CATHOLIC COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS Richard Celsi, Pres., 2733 N. Kerby Ave., AT 4-3512 Rev. Mell Stead, Chap., 2926 N. Willians Ave., AT 7-3724

PENNSYLVANIA	
Greensburg	Rev. John L. Conway, Chmn., 300 N. Main, TE 7-1840
Philadelphia	CATHOLIC COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL Robert M. Thomas, Pres., 6112 W. Oxford, TR 8-2364 CATHOLIC INTERGROUP RELATIONS COUNCIL Miles Mahoney, Pres., 234 E. Penn St. *ARCHBISHOP'S COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS Most Rev. John J. Graham, Chmn., 1712 Summer St. Rev. Philip J. Dowling, Ex. Secy.
Pittsburgh	Dr. Earle Belle Smith, Pres., 111 Blvd. of the Allies Rev. Edward G. Joyce, Chap., 1250 Liverpool, FA 1-2994
RHODE ISLAND	
Providence	Miss Claire Read, Pres., 39 East Hill Drive, Cranston, 751-2826 Rev. Anthony I. Robinson, Chap., 135 Cranston, Providence
TENNESSEE	
Memphis	CATHOLIC HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL Miss Margaret Dichtel, Pres., 893 Oakmont Pl., 275-5181 Rev. Joseph E. Leppert, Chap., 1644 Jackson Blvd.
Nashville	*George Barrett, 927 Stahlman Bldg.
TEXAS	
Dallas	J. H. Kultgen, Jr., Pres., 3729 Amherst St., EM 8-2913 Rt. Rev. Msgr. William O'Brien, Chap., 2215 Ross Ave.
Forth Worth	*Sgt. Bill Floyd, Pres., 2208 Carruthers, GL 1-2703 Rev. John Hampsch, Moderator, 214 N. W. 20th Street Very Rev. Msgr. Vincent Wolf, Sr., Mod., 5617 Locke Avenue
Houston	*CATHOLIC COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL Rev. Vincent Rizzotto, 1700 San Jacinto, Houston 77002
San Antonio	Miss Theresa Staudt, Chmn., 111 Hot Wells Blvd. Miss Katherine Beverly, Co-Chmn., 1010 Wyoming Street Rt. Rev. Msgr. James Boyle, Chap., 120 Arcadia Place
VIRGINIA	
Northern Virginia	Joseph Wholey, Pres., 4419 N. Vacation Lane, Arlington Rev. Thomas Cassidy, Chap., 3304 N. Washington, JA 2-4771
Richmond	Jack D. Etz, Pres., P. O. Box 3123 Rev. John J. McMahon, Chap., St. Joseph's Villa, CO 6-2447
WASHINGTON	
Seattle	Walter T. Hubbard, Pres., 1800-27th Avenue Rev. John Lynch, Chap., 9th & Marion Street
WISCONSIN	
Milwaukee	Mrs. Jane Gilday, Pres., 1983 N. Summit, BR 1-3857 Rt. Rev. Msgr. Franklyn Kennedy, Chap., P. O. Box 736, BR 1-4784

/file
Org.

C O P Y

7 October 1964

Mr. Gilbert B. Phillips, President
The American Automobile Association
Madison Avenue & 78th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Phillips:

The matter of fair employment is one of the major concerns of the Congress of Racial Equality. I am certain that you are aware of CORE's activities throughout the nation in attempting to secure equal treatment of Negroes. We have from time to time received complaints about the hiring practices of the American Automobile Association. I am writing now specifically about the situation regarding your Michigan affiliate.

I understand that of approximately 2,000 employees hired by the Michigan Association that less than 1% are Negroes. I am also informed that negotiations have been taking place by your Michigan affiliate and our Detroit CORE chapter for almost a year. At this point ten persons have been arrested upon complaint of the Automobile Association of Michigan on charges of trespassing. These persons are yet to stand trial. I am further informed by our chapter that the negotiations failed because the Association was unwilling to divulge information about their turnover and the kinds and numbers of positions held by nonwhites.

It is most difficult for CORE to determine whether or not a company pursues a fair hiring policy without the cooperation of the company concerned. I have been disturbed that your Michigan affiliate has not seen fit to be more cooperative. It is not unusual for a firm to supply us with the type of information that was requested by our Detroit unit.

I would appreciate it very much if I could hear from you in regard to the Michigan situation. A number of other CORE chapter expressed an interest in looking into the hiring policies of other of your affiliates. I believe it could be helpful for us to discuss this problem on the national level. I trust that you will be in touch with me as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

J:FLP

cc: Miss Gloria Brown
Chairman, Detroit CORE

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, N. Y. 10038
8 October 1964

TO: All Chapter Chairmen

FROM: James T. McCain, Director of Organization

Re: AAA

The enclosed letter is self-explanatory. The last Steering Committee voted to inform all of the chapters of this project of Detroit CORE. Your cooperation is asked in helping to bring pressure on AAA.

There are two things that you might do:
(1.) Write to Mr. Phillips informing him of your chapter's concern and
(2.) Look into the hiring policies of AAA in your own community.

Please send me a copy of any correspondence that you may have in this regard.

file
Org

[1964, oct]

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

TO: Chapter Chairmen

FROM: James, T. McCain, Director of Organization

As an immediate follow-up in one of the areas (Schools) in CORE's accelerated program, as proposed by the National Director, James Farmer and accepted by the NAC at its regular meeting in Nyack, New York, October 9-12, 1964, this survey and questionnaire on schools are being submitted to your chapter to act upon at once.

From experience in the last few months, it has been proven that when CORE chapters work and concentrate on one given program together, maximum results can be attained. We feel that the school situation can improve if all chapters and the National Office work together on this problem.

In the interest of all children, it is hoped that you will get to work in getting this information to us as quickly as possible. The information that the chapters get for us can help us to help you, thereby making the schools an ideal place for children to learn, work and develop together. The success or failure of this program rests with you. Please respond positively to this request.

[1944,04]

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

TO: Chapter Chairman or Education Committee

FROM: James T. McCain, Department of Organization

RE: Educational Questionnaire and Survey

It is requested that each chapter making this survey use the following sampling technique; a) Contact 10 elementary schools in the districts, or at least ½ of the appropriate schools in the districts, whichever is less, in various ghetto and/or other Negro or integrated areas to be selected and identified by your chapter. b) A minimum of 20 surveys to be taken in each of the school districts.

1. Does your community have or want integrated schools?__________

    ____________________Quality Education____________________

2. Does your community want neighborhood Schools?______________

    ____

3. Is bussing of children acceptable to your community?__________

    ____

4. How many elementary schools in your area or district?_________

    High Schools______________

5. What plan or plans have the Board of Education proposed in your community for integrated schools?______________________

    ____

6. Write in detail the educational problems facing your community. (use back of page)

7. How many people in the Negro community did you contact?________

8. Of those contacted, how many were satisfied with the schools the way they are?______________________________________

9. Of those contacted who were not satisfied, how many complain about:

    (a) Inadequate facilities
        1. Schools poorly constructed___________________

2. No playground space________________

3. No playground space________________

4. Poor heating, lighting, ventilation______________

5. Outside toilets_____________leaky roofs___________

6. No libraries___________Lunchrooms____________

Music rooms_____________

7. Not enough space_____________________

(b) Teachers

1. Qualified_______________Unqualified____________

Not challenging to children_____________________

Teachers not interested________Hostile teachers_____

2. Low educational standards for pupils_____________

3. No integration of teachers_____________________

(c) Curriculum and Teaching Methods

1. Outdated curriculum______________

2. Old Books_____________

3. Not enough supplies______________

4. No Negro History___________________

5. Middle class orientation of teaching materials_______

6. No new teaching methods_____________

7. Too many study halls or periods______________

(d) 1. To many pupils per room__________

2. Halfday schools____________Split shifts___________

3. No hot lunch program_________________

4. Not enough time for lunch______________

5. Segregated student body_______________

6. No Negro Administrators________________________

Elementary Principals___________________________

High School Principals__________________________

7. Administrators, Principals and Teachers who try to maintain the status quo________________________

8. Hostile School Boards__________________________

9. Poor Superintendents___________________________

10. Add any other information you think that might be pertinent to this report.

file Org

[1964, oct]

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

TO: ALL CHAPTERS

FROM: JAMES FARMER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR
JAMES T. McCAIN, DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION

The National office is urging allits affiliated an unaffiliated chapters to immediately start making plans to get out the vote on election day, November 3, 1964, in your community.

To be successful in this project you will need to do more than make speeches, call persons by telephone and ask them to vote. Here are a few suggestions you may use on election day.

1. Cooperate with all Civil Rights and Labor groups in your area working in getting out the vote.

2. Block captains must be assigned for each block to see that each registered person on the block votes.

3. Recruit young adults in and out of the chapter to help with getting out the vote

4. Form car pools to carry voters to the polling places.

5. Have baby sitters available on a moments notice for mothers who have small children.

6. If possible, pass out leaflets giving all necessary information on date, time and place of voting.

7. Keep a list on 3 X 5 cards of all persons voting for further reference

8. Above all, get enough volunteers who will help get the job done on election day.

9. Form a political education committee in your chapter if you have not already done so, in order that your chapter will keep this type of activity alive in your community after election.

10. Publicize your efforts.

The influence of the Civil Rights forces after the election will be determined, in part, by how well we mobilize our forces on election day.

NOTE: IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT YOU REPORT CHAPTER AND OFFICER CHANGE OF ADDRESSES TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE IMMECIATELY.

Organizations

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

"Cooperation in the Common Cause of Civil Rights for All"
132 3rd St., S.E., Washington, D. C. 20003 phone 547-8700
New York address: 20 West 40th St. New York 18, phone BRyant 9-1400
ROY WILKINS Chairman **ARNOLD ARONSON** Secretary

TO: Cooperating Organizations

MEMO NO. 48

FROM: Arnold Aronson, Secretary

November 30, 1964

FIRST THINGS FIRST: SUPPORT RULES CHANGES!

With a new session of Congress approaching, the immediate task of the groups in the Leadership Conference is a familiar one: to mobilize support for changes in House and Senate Rules.

Since its inception in 1951, the Conference has been in the forefront of the fight for rules reforms that would make both bodies of Congress more responsive to their majorities. The 89th Congress is to be no exception. More than 75 representatives of organizations that cooperate in the Leadership Conference met in Washington last week and endorsed a broad program of legislative and community action in which the matter of rules change was given top priority.

Time's Short. We Must Get Ready Now

Only a scant five weeks remain until the 89th Congress convenes. Proposals to change the rules will be the first order of business for House and Senate. The representatives at last week's meeting agreed to support certain changes because they recognize that whatever success we have in the field of civil rights next year will be largely determined by how Congress conducts itself. The prospects for new legislation may be bright or dim depending on how the rules fight goes. Enforcement and financing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 may depend to some extent on the outcome of the struggle over rules.

At last week's meeting, consensus was reached on a number of changes that Conference representatives feel will make both House and Senate function more democratically.

These House Reforms Were Endorsed

1. The 21-Day Rule - A hostile Rules Committee has frequently bottled up bills its chairman doesn't like. This proposed change would help end that tyranny. If the Rules Committee failed to report out a bill in 21 days, the chairman of the committee responsible for the measure could move to bring it to the floor. If the chairman opposed the bill, the senior committee member favoring it could take the initiative to bring it out.

csae/ local 1707

community & social agency employees union

american federation of state, county & municipal employees
afl/cio

president
shirley kera

executive director
benjamin bially

149 west 28 street, new york 1, n.y.
longacre 5-0750

December 16, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: All CORE Chapter Members of Local 1707

A number of activities have taken place recently in the CORE Chapter which indicate a lack of knowledge of traditional trade union procedures and a lack of knowledge of Local 1707's By-Laws, policies and practices.

The most significant activity was the election of new Chapter Officers on Tuesday, December 16th.

According to information which has been made available to the Staff Representative, this election took place at a "Special Membership Meeting" which was called at 11 a.m. on that day for the purpose of discussing the retrenchment program and possible non-payment of salaries.

The By-Laws of Local 1707 do not specifically spell out how the individual Chapter must conduct its election. The Chapter may adopt whatever procedures it likes so long as such procedures do not conflict with the Local's By-Laws, the Constitution of the International, or with any Federal Laws (such as Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin) or with any State Laws. The Local Union, must, however, guarantee, as must the Chapter, that any procedures which are adopted or followed "for conducting the election shall guarantee the secrecy and honesty of the vote and provide opportunity to all members in good standing to cast their ballots."

Based upon past and current practices in various chapters of Local 1707, the following procedure has proved to be most effective in guaranteeing such elections:

1. A membership meeting, with adequate prior notice to all members, is held, at which nominations for all offices are made. This permits any member in good standing to nominate a candidate of his choice.
2. Sufficient time is given after nominations to permit any candidates who desire to do so to campaign for the office before elections are held.
3. The scheduling of elections is set so as to permit all members in good standing to vote, whether they are at a single location, or at several different locations.

It would appear that none of these procedures obtained in the election on Tuesday.

In addition, the Local Constitution provides that "all Chapters shall notify the Local Union as to time and place of their regular meetings at least one week in advance of such meetings."

We are aware that several members attempted to reach the Staff Representative so that he could attend the "Special Meeting," but, as you know, he was servicing shops in Newak that day. Nonetheless, the election of new officers at a special meeting which was not called for that purpose is highly irregular.

An examination today (Wednesday) of the Membership Roster of the CORE Chapter reveals that Local 1707 does not have application cards for nor has it received dues from two of the employees of CORE who were elected officers on Tuesday. Since, to the knowledge of Local 1707, these two "elected officers" are not members in good standing in Local 1707 - nor in the CORE Chapter - and are therefore ineligible to vote, it certainly does not follow that their election to a Chapter office is in correct order.

Local 1707 does not have an application card for, nor has it received dues from one other employee of CORE who is alleged to have voted.

The Officers of the CORE Chapter of Local 1707 will only command respect from the CORE Management and from their co-workers when correct procedures are followed.

It is therefore the recommendation of the Staff Representative that Acting Officers and an Acting Committee function on behalf of the CORE Chapter members until elections can be held which conform to the procedures followed in other chapters.

Local 1707 does not care who is elected. But none of us, including each member in the CORE Chapter, wants there to be any question as to the conduct of elections in the Chapter or in the Local.

***

POSTSCRIPT: It is also the policy of other chapters to send the Local Union, at 149 West 28th Street, copies of all correspondence to Management regarding contract violations. In fact, the Staff Representative is usually consulted before such letters are sent out. He is in a position to advise the Chapter as to how a particular grievance may best be handled, and whether indeed the contract has been violated. It would be helpful to all members if this procedure were followed at CORE. Your Staff Representative's job is to assist you in enforcing the contract. He's available. Call him.

Local 1707 is planning a six weeks class on parliamentary procedure, understanding contracts, handling grievances, etc. shortly after the New Year. Watch for the announcement.

knw/

Agencies

SWPC
JEFFERSON ST. BERNARD ORLEANS

SOCIAL WELFARE PLANNING COUNCIL

mobilizing community forces to meet human needs since 1921

7th floor 211 Camp Street New Orleans, La. 70130 525-7131

February 25, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley, Director
CORE
Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Richard:

As per phone conversation of this morning, please find enclosed a pamphlet which we prepared at the time of the ADC crisis, containing a good bit of actual information, and a copy of a communication emanating from the Social Security Administration of the US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare dated January 17, 1961, which precisely and authoritatively defines the "suitable home" requirements.

Please do not hesitate to call on us if we can be of further assistance to you.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Albert

Albert G. Rosenberg
Associate Executive Director

AGR/b
Enclosures

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Thomas P. Godchaux, Pres.
Philip E. James, Vice-Pres.
Mrs. Robert Reisfeld, Treas.
Maurice G. Anderson
Harry I. Barron
Dr. Philip R. Beckjord
Robert F. Benson
Mrs. Henry E. Braden, III
Miss Helen Cassidy
Robert F. Collins
Jesse W. Cook
Sherwood A. Cuyler
Mrs. Virginia Delany
Charles J. Eagan, Jr.
Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman
Rev. Benedict A. Galloway
Mrs. Ruth W. Gay
Rev. William T. Green
Judge James C. Gulotta
Judge Frederick Heebe
V. Carl Hicks
Rev. James G. Hyatt
Louis Johnson
Elliott Keyes
Jacques Livaudais
James L. Mahady
Thomas F. McMahon
Dr. Marvin F. Miller
Dr. J. D. Russ
Dr. Leo J. Schoeny
Mrs. Gene L. Usdin
Pierre Villere
Mrs. A. J. Waechter, Jr.
Mrs. Hugh M. Wilkinson, Jr.
Laurence M. Williams
Rev. Earl C. Woods

Clark H. Corliss, Executive Director

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

March 1, 1965

Mr. Albert G. Rosenberg
Associate Executive Director
Social Welfare Planning Council
211 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Albert,

Thanks very much for the material. It's just what I need.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

(X82)

NEW YORK FRIENDS GROUP, INC.

A non-profit organization for the furtherance of charitable concerns
in accordance with the purposes and ideals of the Society of Friends

218 EAST 18TH STREET   NEW YORK 3, N. Y.   CANAL 8-2470

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
JOHN HALL, *President*
ALFRED SIDWELL, *Vice-President*
FRANK ORTLOFF, *Secretary*
AMOS PEASLEE, JR., *Treasurer*
ROBERT W. GILMORE, *Chairman of Projects*

HENRIETTA CAREY
FRED BUNKER DAVIS
ADRIAN MANN
ANTHONY MAZZOCCHI
EMILY PARKER SIMON

ROSS FLANAGAN
Executive Secretary and Director of the New York Peace Information Center

GEORGE WILLOUGHBY
Director, Training Development Program

CAROL MORGANSTERN
Administrative Assistant

12 March 1965

Dear friend,

Members of CORE can appreciate the importance of understanding the forces of social change and of being trained in the techniques essential to effect nonviolent change, whether working for integration, economic justice, or world peace. For many this training will come from actual participation in social action projects. But for those interested in continued participation in community action to effect constructive social change the Upland Institute offers further opportunity for serious training.

The Institute is seeking fifteen mature and concerned men and women ready to undertake a year of rigorous study and practical training in the field.

Your chapter can help by bringing the Institute to the attention of those CORE members who should be encouraged to prepare themselves for new tasks of leadership. If the applicant meets the high standards for admission, the Institute will endeavor to help solve any financial problem which might stand in the way of participation in this exciting experimental training program.

Will you help by sending us the names of two or three of your members who should be encouraged to consider participation in the Institute? Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

George Willoughby

George Willoughby

GW:dbm

Ans
File under
"Towns for Freedom
(Organizations)

Salisbury, Conn.
May 10, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE So. Reg. Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

I am inclosing copies of letters I've written today to Otha Williams, Carl Rachlin and Al Bronstein. I have high hopes that we can get off of first base--finally!

I spoke to Doris Castle today and she said she might see you soon. Doris helps make the CORE office a very human, intelligent place and everyone is grateful, I think, that she is there.

There are several questions:

1) What headway have you made re. the New Orleans Cooperative Bank? Is it willing to give assistance to the Canton, Miss group?

2) Please tell us about Sears Buckley, Jr. What is he doing, etc?

3) If the Freedom Democratic Party is successful, do you have any workers you could send into the Madison County area to register voters, if we are able to help pay for the workers (four, perhaps)?

4) Is George Raymond still planning to come up and get his teeth cared for and visit us? We would be very happy to have him and could meet any plane or train or bus he might travel on.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Janet Swing

Janet A. Swing
for Towns for Freedom

Dear Mr. Williams:

I am writing you on behalf of our group "Towns for Freedom." I hope you are familiar with our organization, but if not enclosed is a folder describing us. We, like many others in the North, are sincerely interested in being of help to you, if possible. We understand there is a real need for a farm supply cooperative in your area and that you are trying to organize the Madison County Agricultural Cooperative.

Our group would like very much to be of whatever service we can in furthering your cooperative and making it become a reality. There are a number of ways we may be able to do this. I would like to suggest some and hope you will accept all or part of them--whatever might be best in your judgment. If you have any other notions on how we could be of assistance please mention them.

1) If there is any way possible for you to get away for a short period, we would be very glad to pay your expenses, or that of any substitute you may wish to send, to come up and obtain further "know-how" on setting up your cooperative. There is a former professor of agricultural economics in this state who has been very helpful in setting up cooperatives both in this country and overseas. He says he would be happy to be of assistance to you. Since he is retired and somewhat old perhaps it would be best if you could come here. On the other hand, he might be willing to come down if you so desire.

2) We have a number of persons in this area who would be happy to buy stock in your cooperative, "no strings attached", the balance necessary to get it started. We understand several thousand dollars is needed. In order to sell the stocks, however, we need some sort of simple financial statement. If you feel pressed for time perhaps Robin Aberle at the COFO office would be able to help type it for you. She is very nice, and would be happy to be of help.

3) Have you considered using the help of the Cooperative Bank in New Orleans? This bank has Federal funds at its disposal for just this purpose--to help start cooperatives. I have spoken to Richard Haley about this and perhaps he and George Raymond can arrange a trip to New Orleans for you to talk with this bank and discuss ways it can help you.

We look forward very much to hearing from you. If you find it any easier to talk on the telephone than to write us--just put a dime in a pay phone--dial operator and tell her you want to make a collect call. I will happily accept the call. Ask for Mrs. John Swing. Our area code number is 203, and my phone number is HE 5-9182.

Our kindest regards to all of you.

Very sincerely,

Janet A. Swing

Copy to R. Bailey

Salisbury, Conn.
May 10, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

You were so nice to meet me the other day and discuss finding a lawyer for Canton and Madison County, Mississippi.

Please do go ahead and search colleges, etc. for an able lawyer who might be interested in such a project.

I have written Al Bronstein for possible projects as you suggested, a copy going to Andy Norman and one enclosed for you. All ideas will be greatly appreciated.

We look forward to hearing from you soon and many thanks for your efforts.

Sincerely,

Janet A. Swing

Salisbury, Conn.
May 10, 1965

Mr. Al Bronstein
LCDC
~~c/o COFO~~
~~1017 Lynch St.~~ 603 Farish St.
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Bronstein:

I am writing you on behalf of "Towns for Freedom", an organization interested in helping the Negro people of Canton and the Madison County area of Mississippi.

There has been a request from the Canton COFO office that we try to obtain an able lawyer who would be willing to spend perhaps the summer doing legal for the Negro community. Richard Halley says he feels a lawyer working in a limited area would be a good "pilot project" and he urges us to go ahead, with Mr. Rachlin's good help in trying to find someone who would be willing to try this.

Mr. Rachlin has suggested I write you for ideas you may have for practical legal projects, of more than mere temporary value, if possible, in the Canton area. There is much need, apparently, for titles to be searched, but whether this is a project which will offer any kind of real assistance, whether it is possible to search enough of these titles--is something you understand better than we, I am sure.

We would appreciate very much whatever assistance you might be able to give us. If you know a lawyer who would be suitable for this project, please do not hesitate to suggest his name.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Janet A. Swing

Copies to: R. Halley, C. Rachlin, G. Raymond, Andy Norman

CITY OF PHOENIX
ARIZONA

Misc

April 8, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Drive Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dick:

Phoenix' city government has just adopted a new affirmative hiring policy, at my urging, to support their 1948 Equal Opportunity Employer ordinance. It has just resulted in the appointment of the first Negro judge in the State.

Phoenix' Negro population is relatively small, i.e., under 30,000 and therefore we probably won't find all of the talent we need here. Our Personnel Department is contacting leading Negro universities throughout the Country in order to increase the number of employees in white collar and administrative positions.

Phoenix is a lovely winter resort with climate very similar to that of New Orleans and a rapidly improving racial climate. The State has just passed a more stringent voting, public accommodations and employment law than the Federal one, and integrated housing can be obtained with some effort.

Unless you indicate on the enclosed postcard that you don't wish to be sent the employee recruitment bulletins, I will ask the Personnel Department to continue forwarding them to you for the college graduate and hard to get positions. It is my hope that you will be able to refer some people to us.

Yours sincerely,

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Henry

Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.
Director

HAC:lh

Irw Iranen

39200

x 4831

THE UPLAND INSTITUTE
OF
THE CROZER FOUNDATION

UPLAND AVENUE, CHESTER, PA. 19013

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

RONALD V. WELLS
PRESIDENT
CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

ROBERT W. GILMORE
CHAIRMAN OF PROJECTS
NEW YORK FRIENDS GROUP, INC.

GEORGE WILLOUGHBY
DIRECTOR
TRAINING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
NEW YORK FRIENDS GROUP, INC.

JOHN W. THOMAS
DIRECTOR
CONTINUING EDUCATION
CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

reply to:
218 E. 18 St.
New York 3, N.Y.

8 June 1965

Richard Haley
Regional Director, CORE
2209 Dryad St.
New Orleans, 13, La.

Dear Richard Haley,

I want to thank you for the opportunity to talk with you recently about the Upland Institute. A few copies of the Institute Bulletin are being mailed to you with the thought that they might be placed on your literature table.

I am sorry that I could not remain at the regional staff conference at Mt. Beulah for more than a few hours, but I did talk with a few attenders and left the Institute brochure for distribution. I would like to attend another conference and be able to remain for the entire session; it would be a helpful experience for me.

I would like to keep in touch with you as the Institute develops, and have your cooperation in bringing the Institute to the attention of CORE workers in your region.

With warm appreciation to you personally, and hopes for the continued success of your work, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

George Willoughby

George Willoughby

cc: John Thomas
GW/dbm

ESCRU

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
ROOM 200, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

MEMORANDUM

April 28, 1966

TO: Various Friends & Colleagues

FROM: The Rev. John B. Morris

RE: Direct Action & Apartheid in southern Africa

Purpose & Standing of this Memo - This is exploratory and suggestive in nature, with a hope that some recipients may want to respond in kind; or, indeed, that it may reach persons far more competent in this area who are prepared (or are preparing) to follow through somehow and who will favor us with information on their plans.

The Board of Directors of ESCRU turned its attention to the issue of Apartheid in southern Africa at its January, 1966, meeting; and I take my cue from that insofar as the legitimacy of the topic for ESCRU's Executive Director. However, it should be noted that the analysis and suggestions set forth herein are my own only. Our Board did authorize the sending of some representative to southern Africa, as a token of our interest in the situation, if special funds could be found. We are still desirous of following through in such terms, but this memorandum is not about that.

The Thesis - Simply, that there is an emerging rightness and ripeness for the consideration of forms of direct action protest and witness aimed at racism in the southern part of Africa by American organizations concerned for these issues in this country.

In Substantiation - Following are random observations and thoughts which prompt my own growing concern:

1. The present crisis in Southern Rhodesia extends one of the first "handles" whereby the whole apartheid complex can be taken ahold. Having been joined there, it seems unlikely that the issue of world concern over apartheid will return to the impasse which generally obtained vis-a-vis South Africa up until now.

2. Racist forces in this country are mobilizing at a faster rate, it would appear, in their defense of UDI in Southern Rhodesia, than are liberal forces accelerating such interest and activity as they have maintained all along. Full-page ads have been appearing of late in newspapers defending the Ian Smith regime against criticism.

3. There is an integral connection between what is happening, and what may happen, with reference to apartheid, and the mood and future of race relations in this country. Imagine, for instance, that Britain is not able to significantly alter the racist trends in Southern Rhodesia (whether or not any compromise plan is effected) and greater Chinese Communist activity develops in that country. In the event of some eventual revolutionary move under such circumstances, the United States would create serious problems at home (adding to the polarization already engendered by Watts and subsequent comparable situations) if she remained neutral, and even more serious repercussions would ensue if we threw our support to what would be touted as a beleagured white minority.

4. It seems right and inevitable to me that forces of good concerned for racial justice in this country should follow-through with an investment of time, money and effort in the southern Africa situation. That the Republic of South Africa is a separate and independent nation (not obligated to respect our Supreme Court!) offers only a tactical difference for our consideration when compared to emerging interest in this country with the sometime sovereign State of Mississippi that culminated in the Freedom Rides of 1961. Higher laws and commitments bind us to a momemtum that ultimately carries the same message to South Africa irrespective of the fact that there may be little security or relief available from a Federal Judiciary.

5. The ripeness for greater American involvement in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa is to be traced both to the situation as emerging there, as well as to our own domestic situation. Concerning the latter, we know full well that the state of race relations in this country is precarious, in spite of legislation and government initiative in various programs. Some will say there is too much to do here; but we have never operated in the Civil Rights Movement on the assumption that one problem must be settled before another is raised. All issues, ultimately, are dealt with concurrently. I think an argument could be made for an internal necessity, in terms of our domestic well-being, for American initiative against apartheid.

6. Within the council of nations we had best, both officially and unofficially, begin to show commensurate concern for the spread of "international racism" as we have well-demonstrated for the spread of "international communism". Any integrity in our commitments against Communism in Southeast Asia will be, in part, validated by equal concern for the more destructive tyranny of racism.

7. We cannot start too soon to educate and sensitize the American public to the evils of apartheid, nor should the task be underestimated. I believe that English-speaking ties and the like, causing many Americans to feel a "kith and kin" regard for the industrious white South African, give us an enormous task in terms of simply eliciting sympathy and support for the oppressed in South Africa. We take it too much in stride that several thousands in South Africa are in prison or under house arrest for their criticism of governmental policies. Our feeling of detachment has too many similiarities to our neutrality in the early days of Hitler's purge of Jews. All of this suggests that a first goal in any action is to develop more American concern.

A Proposal - So much for various things that undergird my thesis, and I am the first to acknowledge that I am a novice and learner with regard to the southern Africa situation. Groups such as the American Committee on Africa are the informed agencies which have long-since committed themselves to greater American initiative, and especially with reference to U. S. policies and American business interests. For what it is worth, though, I add here the proposal that a coalition of secular and religious agencies consider the sponsoring of the equivalent of a "Freedom Ride" to South Africa. A carefully planned, and responsibly executed, "Sail-In", bearing documents of our official American commitments to an open and integrated society, would seem a viable and highly symbolic way of conveying our message of concern to South Africa and, more importantly, of alerting citizens back home to this remaining frontier of racism. Would we sail from here, or begin further up the African coast or, indeed, have a delegation go by some other means? I don't know. These are the questions that a representative group could determine. The issue at hand, as I see it, is to devise a sufficient way of showing that we care: for the sake of support for internal resistance in South Africa, and to mobilize American sentiment more and more against the system of apartheid. A crack-pot idea? Yes, at first glance at least. But of such ideas have new movements and combinations of power started. Whatever the form, it is time for action by those of us who have the freedom to act.

N.d.

SUPPLEMENT TO WORKSHOP ON: "THE HIDDEN STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL ACTION"

GOALS FOR ACTION

1. A minimum wage law of $1.25 per hour for all workers irrespective of occupation or mode of hire.

2. A Fair Employment Practices Commission, whose members are to be popularly elected, with finances adequate to administer the act, and with the power to levy penalties on individual employers who violate the act.

3. A publicly-administered program of vocational and apprenticeship training, using the curriculum developed by trade unions.

4. Development of voluntary labor union organizing programs, locking toward affilation with existing international unions.

5. Permanent unemployment compensation, to be paid for by a tax on employers (agricultural or industrial), with minimum benefits of $50 per week.

6. An adequate welfare program, open to all who cannot find work and are not eligible for unemployment insurance.

7. A public housing program designed to eliminate all substandard dwellings, rents not to exceed 10% of the tenant's income, open to all regardless of race, color or creed, with priority for displaced site tenants, financed by a general property tax.

8. A rent control law, providing for rents whose total is not to exceed a 6% return on the assessed value of the rental property.

9. The immediate total integration of all schools, faculties, and boards of education.

10. A school construction program, designed to provide school facilities for all children based on a ratio of 30 students per classroom.

11. Publicly-financed adult education centers, open to all.

12. Provision of medical care to all who need it in publicly-owned and operated hospitals, such care not to be denied because of race or inability to pay.

13. Free legal counsel for all who need it, aid to be provided by a defenders' bureau whose budget shall equal the budget of the prosecutor's office.

14. Legislation to make any act of racial discrimination a felony punishable by mandatory imprisonment.

15. Exemption of food, clothing, medicine and household necessities from all sales taxation.

1. We believe the Bible to be the inspired Word of God, and ehe New Testament to be our only rule of government and discipline.
2. There is but one God eternally existent with all power, whose wisdom and knowledge are unlimited, whom all should serve, before whom all shall give an account.
3. We believe in the diety of the Lord Jesus Christ, in His Virgin Birth in his sinless life, in His miracles, in His death through Hisshed

One hundred per cent American protestant fundamental gospel home missionary socity, interdenominational, non-profit, non-political. Its mission is that of proclaiming the gospel by its ordained and appointed ministers, officers, field evangelist home missionary workers. The gospel is preached on streets, taking the Church to the people, in tents, mission, and the churches, also by the printed pages in magazines and trcts. Itsmani mission is to seek the lost t for christ, but it does not turn a deaf ear to those in need regardless of race or creed, as food baskets, clothing, and such are distributed to many.

During the war, comfort and cheer wasbrought to thousands with Christian Literature, the Gospel Evangel, officaial publication of he Mission Army and other good gospel literature, Bibles, Testaments Our work in Tennessee is that of Home Missions. We are very much interested in the welfare of underpriviledged children for which we are providing recrea-ting and Bible Training. We feel that to lead these young onex in to a better Spiritual and moral atmosphere will better our communities, State and Country.

The Mission Army is not a branch of any other similar organization neither isit supported by the United Givers Fund or any other popular Drive, but depends wholly upon volunteer free will offerings, and all money is spent for the futherance of the work. Proper recordsare kept by each officer. The books are open for inspection of public officials and contributors.

Now in behalf of the Home Missionary effort we ask your prayers and financial help to continue this worthy work.

All donationsare acknowledged by receipt if so requested and are exempted from taxation.

1943, Oct

MINUTES OF THE 1960 NATIONAL CONVENTION
Roosevelt Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri
July 1 - 3, 1960

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

The first session of the 1960 Convention opened at 8:05 P.M., Friday, July 1. Attendance included:

VOTING DELEGATES:

James Laue, Boston, Mass.
Rae Alexander, Boston, Mass.
Jean Mann, Boston, Mass.
Richard Mann, Boston, Mass.

Cynthia Burk, Charleston, W. Va.

Kay Fields, Chicago, Ill.
Fred Fields, Chicago, Ill.
Sterling Stuckey, Chicago, Ill.
Gertrude Belamonte, Chicago, Ill.
James Wagner, Chicago, Ill.

Al Abram, Columbia, Mo.
Delores Daniel, Columbia, Mo.
Paul Green, Columbia, Mo.
Wilbur Thomas, Columbia, Mo.
Justine Williamson, Columbia, Mo.

Arbon Hairston, E. St. Louis, Mo.
Katherine Hairston, E. St. Louis, Mo.
Lula M. Dickerson, E. St. Louis, Mo.
Homer G. Randolph, E. St. Louis, Mo.
Barry J. Henderson, E. St. Louis, Mo.

Julia Lewis, Lexington, Ky.
Dan Garrison, Lexington, Ky.

Sayuri Buell, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. S. Neusom. Los Angeles, Calif.
Mildred Walter, Los Angeles, Calif.
Earl Walter, Los Angeles, Calif.

Evelyn Rich, New York, N. Y.
Al Ettinger, New York, N. Y.
Genevieve Hughes, New York, N. Y.
Virginia Hughes, New York, N. Y.

Mary Lee Murphy, St. Louis, Mo.
Jean Nunaley, St. Louis, Mo.
Eugene Tournour, St. Louis, Mo.
Herman Thompson, St. Louis, Mo.
Molly Schlafman, St. Louis, Mo.

Alfred Glover, Sumter, S. C.

Patricia Stephens, Tallahassee, Fla.
Priscilla Stephens, Tallahassee, Fla.
Richard Haley, Tallahassee, Fla.
Bob Armstrong, Tallahassee, Fla.

Paul Bennett, Washington, D. C.
Caroline Bennett, Washington, D. C.
Charles N. Mason, Jr., Washington D. C.

ALTERNATES:

Stan Matoren, Columbia, Mo.
Shirley Word, Columbia, Mo.
John Schopp, Columbia, Mo.

Marian Oldham, St. Louis, Mo.
Wanda Penny, St. Louis, Mo.
James Moore, St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL OFFICERS: (Voting)

Charles Oldham, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman
Henry Hodge, Los Angeles, Calif., Vice-Chairman
Anna Holden, Ann Arbor, Mich., Secretary
Lula Farmer, New York, N. Y., Treasurer

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE: Walter Hayes, St. Louis, Mo.

STAFF:
James R. Robinson, Executive Secretary
Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director
Gordon Carey, Field Director
Field Secretaries: James T. McCain, Ulysses Prince
Marvin Robinson, Major Johns, Darwin Bolden

MINUTES of the Council meeting, held in January, 1960, were unavailable for distribution, as they were misplaced.

AFFILIATION: Chicago. Gordon Carey reported the Chicago group was organized in

January with the assistance of James McCain. The group has been active in the Woolworth boycott, along with other projects. Affiliation was recommended by the National Action Committee. Information has been previously circulated. Richard Mann moved that Chicago CORE be affiliated. D. S. Neusom seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Tallahassee. McCain reported that he and Gordon Carey have worked with the Tallahassee group and recommend its affiliation. Information was circulated prior to the Convention. Lula Farmer moved the Tallahassee group be affiliated. A. Glover seconded the motion. The motion was passed unanimously.

Columbia, Mo. Ulysses Prince noted the group has been working to desegregate the Tiger Inn and Minute Inn. He recommended affiliation. Homer Randolph moved the Columbia group be affiliated. Al Ettinger seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Lula Farmer made a provisional report which covers income and distributions recorded up to the time she left for the Convention. The office is behind in recording due to inadequate staff. The final auditor's report, which will be sent later, may differ somewhat as to totals in each area, but will show approximately the same distributions.

Lula commented that union contributions, which were not recorded separately during the first part of the year, actually total about $6,400. Holiday Cards still show a deficit, but introduce many people to CORE and pay off in contributions that do not show in the Holiday Card account. Income from chapters is better but still not good.

Proposed budget: Equipment expenses will be three times that of last year since the office will be moving to larger quarters and new equipment will have to be purchased. There is also a provision for an increased Legal Defense Fund for CORE members arrested. At present CORE has access to a special bail fund of $5,000 for loan in emergencies. The increase in new contributions expected in 1961 is contingent on the hiring of a fund-raiser and expanded use of devices such as special luncheons to cultivate interest in the organization.

The deposit in Fidelity Federal Savings & Loan in Glendale, Calif., will be closed out because of its lily-white loan policies.

Travel Fund money from all the chapters is not included.

LOCAL ACTION PROJECT: Wanda Penny reported that the action project planned for the Convention by St. Louis CORE could not be carried out. Her committee suggested that Clayton, Mo. restaurants be tested as a substitute. Jean Mann moved that the substitute action be adopted. Walter Hayes seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

STRATEGY COMMITTEE: Charles Oldham appointed the following committee to set up plans for continuation of direct student action in the South: Darwin Bolden, Major Johns and Pat Stephens (chairman). The committee was instructed to make recommendations to the group during the Convention.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT: Jim Robinson submitted a written report, which was circulated among the delegates.

Henry Hodge proposed that the national staff spend more time with the new field secretaries, orienting them to the purposes and methods of CORE. Otherwise, sending out people who have not become fully acquainted with the organization, may cause problems for the locals.

The Friday night session adjourned at this point.

CLOSED SESSION: The Saturday morning session began at 9:50 A.M. with a session limited to delegates only, for clarification of Leonard Holt's separation from CORE.

Jim Robinson explained that the hiring and firing of staff is done by the National Action Committee. Charles Oldham read the section from the constitution describing the duties and composition of the NAC.

Sayuri Buell suggested that the make-up of the NAC needs to be revised; that it should be made up of people active in locals, rather than people who have severed connections with action at the local level.

Jean Mann suggested that in the future skeleton information regarding such action by the national office be sent in confidence to officers and chairmen of the locals, with the indication that there will be discussions at the next meeting. Dick Mann said it appears to him the decision-making process within CORE needs to be evaluated. Charles Oldham concluded the discussion by suggesting that the hiring and firing policy be re-evaluated.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT, CON'T. Jim Robinson recommended that the national office be authorized to engage the Harold Oram firm for fund-raising, if they see fit to do so. The Oram firm has handled fund-raising for such organizations as the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, the American Association for the United Nations, the American Committee on Africa and the National Sharecropper's Fund. Engaging this firm would give CORE access to lists from these organizations.

Dick Mann moved that the Convention authorize the national office to hire a fund raising organization. James Laue seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Jim Robinson noted that CORE made a request for tax (federal) deductibility which has been under consideration for one year. He does not know what the outcome will be; income tax deductibility will help in gaining foundation funds.

NATIONAL MEETINGS: The group agreed to continue the present pattern of meeting twice per year. Suggestions for the 1961 Council meeting include: Tallahasse, Fla., Lexington, Ky., and New York City. Suggestions for the 1961 Convention were New York City and a camp site near Milwaukee (University College Camp, Williams Bay, Wis.)

Charles Mason moved that the 1961 Convention be held in a camp in preference to a city hotel. Dick Mann seconded the motion. The resolution passed unanimously. Marion Oldham suggested that those making the arrangements get a commitment in writing from the camp.

It was agreed by common consent that the 1962 Convention site should be selected by the staff.

Charles Oldham noted that the Gandhi Award was the incentive for having national meetings where a large public meeting could be held. The award need not be given at the national convention, however; it could be given at a separate meeting.

FIELD DIRECTOR's REPORT: Gordon Carey submitted a written report which was circulated among the delegates. In the discussion following, the question of organization of more than one group per city was raised. Carey said there are no restrictions as to the number of groups which can be organized. Delegates also inquired as to policy concerning names, action and the desirability of campus chapters. Carey said the groups do not have to be named "Committee on Racial Equality" but it is desirable for publicity and morale purposes to maintain either the name or the initials CORE. Under the constitution groups must be primarily action-oriented to qualify for affiliation.

As for campus groups, there has not been sufficient staff time to focus on this. Al Ettinger and Rae Alexander both raised the question of a slowing down of progress in organizing chapters. Rae suggested regional organizations which might hold meetings in addition to the national organization meetings. Gordon noted that the staff is open to service local groups and would be available for regional meetings.

FIELD SECRETARIES' REPORTS: Major Johns read a written report which was circulated among the delegates. His speaking engagements on the west coast, described in the report, were primarily for purposes of public relations. Johns travelled with McCain in South Carolina to learn something about organizing and working with organized groups, and has done some organizational work.

Darwin Bolden also submitted a written report, and made some additional comments regarding his work in New York. The New York boycott has not been effective enough and he suspects boycotts in other places have not been either. There has not been full-scale use of the CORE pledge cards or sufficient utilization of those picketing. He suggested capitalizing on the interest in picketing to move into other areas.

The Saturday morning session adjourned at 12:10.

RESOLUTION: During the lunch hour four resolutions were passed unanimously. (For text of resolutions see attached sheet.)

One resolution is to be sent to the college presidents involved and the appropriate student bodies, as well as the press.

Resolutions concernign cooperation with other organizations and support of the marches on the Democratic and Republican conventions were sent back to the Resolutions Committee for revision.

TRAVEL POOL COMMITTEE: Lula Farmer announced that travel pool money is in, or committed, from the following groups: Tallahassee, E. St. Louis, Columbia, Mo., St. Louis, Boston, Washington, D. C. and New York City.

Saturday afternoon was devoted to the local action project, testing Clayton restartants, and recreation. The Saturday night session resumed at 7:45 P.M.

FIELD SECRETARIES' REPORTS CON'T: Ulysses Prince III and James McCain circulated written reports. Their comments did not go beyond the substance of the written reports.

Marvin Robinson reported orally. Robinson began working with CORE in June. He was first sent to New Orleans June 16 to work with Louisiana students. Many were away, but he worked with the Consumers' League which is picketing Dryades Street. He also visited a mass meeting held in connection with the wade-in at Biloxi, Miss., and has formed an action group which rode the trolleys on an integrated basis in New Orleans. Thus far the group interested in the trolley situation is all Negro (about 30); they have not been able to get whites to participate.

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE: Sayuri Buell presented the following slate of officers on behalf of the nominating committee: Chairman, Charles Oldham; Vice-Chairman, Henry Hodge; Secretary, Anna Holden; Treasuruer, Lula Farmer.

Regional representatives: Northeast, Michael Rice; New York, Joseph Kaye, Evelyn Rich, Bernadine Wesley, Genevieve Hughes and Gladys Harrington; South Carolina, Frank Robinson; Florida, Bob Armstrong, William Larkins; Kentucky, Julia Lewis; West Coast, Earl Walter; and St. Louis, Walter Hayes.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS DIRECTOR: Marvin Rich's remarks were confined primarily to material covered in the written report, which he circulated. Following his report there was some discussion of locals applying for tax deductibility. The staff suggested that it would probably be better for locals to wait until some action is taken on the national organization's application.

Charles Oldham asked Marvin Rich to prepare a statement setting up a separate organization in CORE to organize and finance the Action Institute, publications, and other activities that would be clearly tax deductible.

LOCAL ACTION REPORT: Reports on the afternoon's testing in Clayton's 14 restaurants were made by Wanda Penny, Lula Farmer, Evelyn Rich, Jim Laue, Herman Thompson, Edgar Poindexter and Mary Lou Murphy. CORE members were served in 9 restaurants; 5 restaurants refused service.

VICE-CHAIRMAN'S REPORT: Henry Hodge noted that the Richmond, Calif. CORE has been activated since his written report was prepared. Hodge also added a report on Las Vegas, where he spent three days with a dentist who has spearheaded a move to open restaurants and clubs on the strip. Hodge suggested that they use CORE techniques and the possibilities look good. Information on housing testimony has helped CORE on the West Coast.

Charles Oldham commended Hodge for doing so much work on his own time, much of it at his own expense.

RESOLUTIONS, CONTINUED: The resolutions committee reported additional information on the Chicago march on the Republican convention: (1) the march will not be all-Negro, either in participation or sponsorship; (2) organization is to the conventions only; (3) national and local NAACP's are participating.

Jean Mann moved that the resolution supporting the march on the conventions be adopted. Paul Green seconded the motion. Green moved that the motion be amended to add the names of King, Randolph and Wilkins to the resolution. Dick Mann seconded the amendment to the motion. Both the amendment and the motion passed unanimously.

Al Ettinger called for active support of the marches. D. S. Neusom pointed out that the Los Angeles NAACP is holding a mass rally the Sunday before the convention and will conduct picketing all during the convention.

NATIONAL ACTION INSTITUTE: Marvin Rich requested authorization for a separate organization for special projects such as the Miami Action Institute, in the event that the whole organization does not qualify for tax deductibility. Dick Mann moved that the national staff be authorized to set up a separate organization such as the National Action Institute for purposes of tax deductability, in the event that the staff deems it advisable. Caroline Bennett seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE: The following names were suggested for the National Advisory Committee: Homer Jack; Rev. J. Herbert Nelson, South Carolina; Harold Fey; Martin E. Marty, Christian Century: John A. Johnson, Johnson Publications; Herman Long, Fisk University Race Relations Institute; Ralph Abernathy, Montgomery, Ala.; E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University; Maceo Walker, Memphis Tenn.; Septima Clark, Highland Folk School; Thomas Pettigrew, Harvard University; John Morris, Atlanta, Ga.; Mordecai Johnson, Howard University.

STUDENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE: Dick Mann reported the following recommendations from the Committee on Strategy for the Student Movement:

(1) Non-cooperation in Jail -- CORE should consider a policy of non-cooperation with local officials in jail; not work on the road or take part in other segregated activities in the jail. Pleas should indicate non-cooperation (enter no plea or a

plea of nolo contendere). CORE should not assume all are ready for jail, but should encourage it where possible as a means of arousing community sympathy and dramatizing the issues.

(2) Southern college representatives will try to get direct action going by October 8-15. They will communicate with other groups and try to coordinate activities. William Larkins of Fla. A & M is recommended as a coordinator to whom all groups can give information of activities.

(3) Northern students should coordinate activities through the national office of CORE. Someone should be appointed to handle this. The committee also recommends that Northern and Southern groups 'adopt' each other and exchange news of their progress. William Larkins could be coordinator for this, also.

(4) The Sit-Down Newsletter communicating activities and beliefs of students active in demonstrations should be continued and circulated to all Southern students.

Al Ettinger suggested that (1) CORE emphasize organizing student groups (2) field secretaries be assigned to groups within regional areas so that they can establish continuing relationships with the locals.

James Laue suggested that CORE keep in close touch with the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee organized at the Raleigh, N. C. Meeting.

Gordon Carey raised several objections to some implications of the discussion on the report. He suggested that it was fallacious to think of the lunch counter movement as an exclusively student movement. While supporting the idea of favoring jail versus bail or fines he suggested that CORE should not take the position that this was the only correct position for all persons at all times. Further, he pointed out the spontaneous nature of the southern movement and the fact that too much coordination might tend to stifle rather than stimulate further activity. Carey felt we should emphasize local grass-roots action and more training in non-violent techniques.

The committee's report was accepted by common consent.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS: Henry Hodge, chairman of the Constitution Committee expressed the feeling of the group that CORE is in dire need of a new and more comprehensive constitution. The committee recommends that a committee be appointed to bring a proposed draft of a new constitution to the next Council meeting. It was suggested that this might be made the responsibility of St. Louis CORE.

Action on proposed amendments.

Article 8. National Action Committee. "The National Action Committee shall consist of national officers in the area of the national office and staff, plus not more than five persons appointed by the national chairman with the consent of the majority of the following: national vie-chairman, secretary, treasurer, executive secretary, community relations director and field director. The staff will be limited to three votes, to be cast by the executive staff in order of seniority; that is, the three persons with the highest seniority. Appointees of the National Chairman shall serve immediately upon appointment and shall be approved or removed by the next succeeding Council or Convention. At any Council or Convention appointees serving on the National Action Committee may be removed by a majority vote ..."

Charles Oldham indicated that among qualifications for the NAC are interest in CORE and willingness to serve.

Dick Mann moved adoption of the proposed revisions. The motion was seconded by Jean Mann.

Sayuri Buell suggested that the NAC be revised to include functioning members on the policy level of the national organization, plus people active in the local (NY) CORE. She moved that the proposed change be amended to permit the national chairman to call meetings of the NAC. It was agreed by common consent to change the last sentence of paragraph one of Article 8 to read:

"The Committee meets on call of the Executive Secretary or National Chairman, but not less..."

Genevieve Hughes moved that the motion be further amended to permit five members of the staff to vote instead of three. Kay Fields seconded the motion. After discussion of the inadvisability of giving the staff "transparent control" of the NAC, the amendment was withdrawn.

Proposed changes in Article 8 passed with one dissenting vote.

The Saturday night session adjourned at approximately 1:00 A.M. Sunday morning. Session resumed at 9:00 Sunday.

INTERNATIONAL FRATERNAL AFFILIATIONS: CORE has had a request for affiliation from a race relations group in Nigeria. Al Ettinger moved that the office and the National Action Committee be authorized to investigate such requests and establish fraternal relationships with race relations groups outside the continental limits of the United States. Bob Armstrong seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

CORELATOR: Genevieve Hughes suggested that the CORElator keep a month-by-month tabulation of progress in desegregation of lunch counters, placed prominently on the front page. Caroline Bennett recommended using a "What you can do" box similar to that in the last issue regularly.

Charles Oldham urged groups to get their news in on time. Al Ettinger moved that Jim Peck be commended for his fine work on publications, particularly for editing the CORElator. The motion passed unanimously.

Jim Robinson reminded locals to send pictures for feature stories and that extra copies of the CORElator must be ordered in advance.

INCORPORATION: Al Ettinger moved that CORE be incorporated in the state of New York. Dan Garrison seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously. (Now incorporated in Ohio)

LOCAL-NATIONAL RELATIONS: Gordon Carey recommended requiring an annual report from locals as a means of getting information, the report also to include an account of finances to serve as a basis for tax assessment. There was some discussion of the role locals could play in encouraging other locals to attend national meetings.

Molly Schlaffman moved that the national staff be directed to prepare report forms to be gotten to locals before the next national convention; that locals' obligation to pay the 10% tax to the national be emphasized; and that the convention go on record as encouraging local groups to make every effort to send representation to the next national meeting. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

MIAMI ACTION INSTITUTE: Locals were urged by Jim Robinson to send in applications of members for the Institute. He announced that complete and partial scholarships are still available, but that locals must get applications in right away.

Marvin Robinson emphasized the importance of getting Southern students from the sit-in movment to the Miami Institute. Paul Green also stressed the importance of training student leaders in Miami.

It was agreed by common consent that travel subsidy is desirable in special circumstances. The national staff is directed to give help in those circumstances where students could not otherwise attend. Geneieve Hughes moved that pledges from local groups be taken at the convention to help southern students attend the Miami Institute and that this money be administered by the national office. The motion passed 11 to 3.

1961 CONVENTION SITE: Jim Laue reported facilities at University College Camp, Wisconsin would be available to CORE June 28 - July 2, 1961, if the group wishes to meet there. Lula Farmer moved that arrangements be made to hold the 1961 convention at the University College Camp. Williams Bay, Wis., June 28 - July 2, 1961. The motion passed unanimously.

1962 CONVENTION: Carolyn Bennett moved that we have a comparable date for meeting in 1962 (June 28 - July 2). The motion passed 18 to 9.

PREPARATION FOR VIOLENCE IN SOUTH: Sayuri Buell introduced discussion regarding CORE's responsibility to make steps to deal with possible violence in the South. Sayuri indicated a feeling that (1) the national office is insensitive to the danger of violence in the South; (2) there is a need for setting up machinery which would go into action immediately in the event of violence; and (3) there is a need for recommendations for specific action in case of emergency situations.

Sayuri introduced a resolution providing for a regional strategy committee, which was subsequently amended to read as follows:

"Without intent to criticize the national office and recognizing that the national office is being overworked for the duration of the Woolworth boycott, I move that the national office set up a temporary regional Southern strategy committee including Jim McCain, Marvin Robinson, Buddy Prince and Major Johns, for the purpose of intensive direction in time of need; to be mobilized in time of need, with full powers to act in the name of CORE, to add CORE members to their committee as they see fit, and to work with community leaders."

Paul Green seconded the motion. The motion was defeated 25 to 8 in a roll call vote.

Henry Hodge noted the strong feeling in regard to the need for action to prepare for possible violence and asked that the Nation Action Committee therefore be instructed to meet with the field secretaries and listen to their feelings on this matter. He asked that the NAC consider specific recommendations the field secretaries might have for taking action to meet the problem.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, CON'T.: Article 13. Affiliation. Recommended change: that the following sentence be inserted in paragraph two, line three, after "application". "In the case of a metropolitan area, this information shall include a statement, if any, from any existing CORE group in the area."

Al Ettinger moved that the recommended change be adopted. Virginia Hughes seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

After some discussion of joint activities of locals in the same metropolitan areas and possible cooperation and coordination on a regional level, the convention passed the following resolution unanimously:

"Local CORE groups are encouraged to voluntarily cooperate on projects through joint committee, conferences, meetings and similar activities."

Discussion from the floor resulted in introduction of the following resolution:

"It is strongly urged that at least one month before a national convention, the Executive Secretary submit to at least three officers of all local chapters a proposed convention agenda and any proposed constitutional or policy changes proposed by the national office or by a chapter. Local CORE groups shall forward their recommendations to the national office at least six weeks prior to each convention."

Motion passed unanimously.

Staff Severence procedure: The committee proposed a new article, to be inserted at an appropriate place in the constitution.

"After a six months probationary period, charges relating to severence of executive staff members shall be decided by a majority vote of the National Action Committee, which for this purpose shall include all field secretaries, each with a vote. Should consideration result in dismissal, the staff member may appeal to the national convention or national council, whichever is held first."

Kay Fields moved that the article be adopted. Evie Rich seconded the motion. Genevieve Hughes moved that the first part of the motion be voted on first, and that the two parts be considered separately. Albert Glover seconded the motion.

Part 1 of the amendment was defeated for lack of a two thirds majority by a 13-12 vote. Fifteen delegates abstained from voting. ("Yes" 13, "No", 12)

The morning session adjourned for lunch about 12:30. The afternoon meeting resumed at approximately 1:30 P.M.

PROPOSED BUDGET: It was moved and seconded to adopt the proposed budget presented earlier in the Convention by Lula Farmer. The budget was adopted.

1961 COUNCIL MEETING: The Convention voted to hold the 1961 National Council meeting in Tallahassee, Fla. as a first preference. Lexington, Ky. was agreed on as a second preference if the meeting cannot be held in Tallahassee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: The four officers presently serving were re-elected by acclamation.

Regional Representatives: A motion to limit regional representatives to one per region was defeated by a 15 to 13 vote. It was agreed that states can have no more than two representatives for their region.

Al Ettinger asked that Joseph Kaye's and Bernadine Wesley's names be removed from the ballot as candidates for regional representatives. Yvonne Stephens' name was added as a candidate for regional representative in the Chicago area.

The following regional representatives were elected by secret ballot: (2/3 vote required for election)

New York -- Evelyn Rich and Gladys Harrington
South Carolina -- Frank Robinson
Florida -- William Larkins
West Coast -- Earl Walter
Chicago -- Sterling Stuckey
St.Louis-- Walter Hayes

BRANCH OFFICES: It was moved and seconded that the Convention authorize the National Action Committee to set up branch offices as the need arises, with the advice of representatives chosen by the region under consideration. First consideration in setting up a branch office should be given to the West Coast. Motion carried.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE ACTION: The convention recommends as possible future action to advance the cause of racial justice:

(1) mass demonstrations and picketing
(2) work strikes
(3) appeal to United Nations

Recognizing the possibilities of wide-spead violence existing in the South, the delegates of the Convention direct the executive staff, the National Action Committee and the officers of CORE to initiate planning and program in cooperation with other groups appropriate to the situation.

CORE PINS OR BUTTONS: A motion to develop a pin or button that would identify CORE members was adopted.

APPRECIATION FOR LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS: A motion to commend the Roosevelt Hotel and St. Louis CORE for their hospitality carried unanimously. Both the National Office and St. Louis CORE were directed to write a letter of thanks to the management of the Roosevelt Hotel.

Respectfully submitted,

Anna Holden

February 20, 1962

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

TO: National Officers, Chapter Chairmen, Advisory Committee, CORE Contacts

FROM: James Farmer, National Director

SUBJECT: Staff Reorganization

Effective February 1st, 1962, the Field Department of CORE has been divided into two separate departments -- a Department of Organization, in charge of organizing and servicing of chapters and supervising the field staff, and a Program Department, in charge of planning and execution of national projects and training.

The former Field Director, Gordon Carey, is now Program Director, and James McCain, formerly senior field secretary, is Director of Organization. Their respective assistants are: Norman Hill, Assistant Program Director and Fredricka Teer, Assistant Director of Organization. Both departments are under the general supervision of the National Director.

I have made the above staff changes upon the recommendation of the former Field Director, and with the approval of the National Action Committee at its January meeting. These changes were made necessary by the enormous growth in our field operations in the past year. This division of responsibility should make for a continuing and sound organizational growth, and at the same time see that our program development and training in nonviolence keeps pace with that growth. From time to time you will be receiving communications from these two departments.

In line with the above, all matters relating to field staff and to organizing and servicing of chapters should henceforth be directed to James McCain or, in his absence, to Fredricka Teer. All matters regarding national projects and training should be directed to Gordon Carey or Norman Hill.

As in the past, anything regarding public relations, public information or fund raising should be taken up with the Community Relations Director, Marvin Rich, or his assistant, Bill Larkins.

Another change with which you should be apprised is that Richard Haley, a former field secretary, is now Assistant to the National Director, and will be actively assuming his new duties as soon as certain field commitments have been fulfilled.

I know that we shall have the full cooperation of everyone in the above staff reassignments.

[1962, Feb 10-11]

OFFICERS

Chairman	Charles Oldham, St. Louis, Missouri
First Vice-Chairman	Rudolph Lumbard, Syracuse, New York
Secretary	Anna Holden, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Treasurer	A. D. Moore, Miami, Florida
Regional Representatives	Dan Garrison (Midwest) Julius Hobson (East)

STAFF

James Farmer	National Director
Richard Haley	Assistant to the National Director
Marvin Rich	Community Relations Director
Bill Larkins	Assistant to the Community Relations Director
Gordon Carey	Program Director
Norman Hill	Assistant to the Program Director
James McCain	Director of Organization
Fredericka Teer	Assistant to the Director of Organization

Field Secretaries: Genevieve Hughes, Thomas Gaither, Mary Hamilton
Dave Dennis, Jerome Smith, Henry Thomas

Carl Rachlin	General Counsel

VISITORS

Dorothy Vail, Carl Young	Talladega, Alabama
Claude Liggins	Lake Charles, Louisiana
Nancy Howe	Huntington Township, New York
Vivian Hoffman	Long Island City, New York
Carlton Mabee	Bay City, Michigan
Miriam Marchand	Grand Rapids, Michigan
Betty Tardy	Grand Rapids, Michigan
Newell Weber	East Orange, New Jersey

MINUTES OF THE 1962 COUNCIL MEETING
Cincinnati, Ohio, Kemper Lane Hotel
February 10-11, 1962

The meeting was called to order at approximately 10:00 a.m. Saturday, February 10, by Charles Oldham, national Chairman.

Joseph Garr welcomed delegates and visitors on behalf of the host chapters, Cincinnati and Covington, Kentucky.

Peter Jensen moved that the agenda presented by Charles Oldham be accepted. The motion, seconded by Albert Glover, passed unanimously. The chair appointed Bob Collins of New Orleans as parliamentarian for the Council meeting.

MINUTES. Minutes of the 1961 Convention were mailed to chapters immediately prior to the meeting. Ben Sheerer moved that the minutes be accepted as circulated. Joseph Garr seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

AFFILIATIONS. Gordon Carey presented a recommendation from the National Action Committee that the following groups be affiliated: Huntsville, Alabama; San Francisco, California; Denver, Colorado; New Haven, Connecticut; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Bergen County, New Jersey; Northern Virginia;, Alexandria, Virginia; and Seattle, Washington. Each delegate's folder contained a summary statement on these eight groups. Joseph Garr moved that all eight groups be affiliated. The motion, seconded by Isaac Byrd passed unanimously.

Gordon recommended that all other applications for affiliation be acted on at a later time, after study by an affiliations committee.

WALTER BERGMAN TESTIMONIAL DINNER. Anna Holden reported efforts of a Detroit citizens committee to raise money for hospital expenses of Walter Bergman, one of the original Freedom Riders who has since suffered a serious heart attack. She requested the Council to take whatever action it felt appropriate to support the Testimonial Dinner, which is to take place in Detroit, March 16th. Mary Rice moved that delegates be given a mimeographed statement on the Dinner and Dr. Bergman to take back to their groups for appropriate action. Joan Singler seconded the motion. Peter Jensen amended the motion as follows: that the Council go on record as approving and endorsing the Testimonial Dinner and instruct delegates to take back a mimeographed statement of facts regarding it to their groups for appropriate action. The motion, as amended, passed without a dissenting vote.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES. Affiliations -- Joan Singler, Doris Hollis, Kurt Flascher, Wilfred Ussery and Jim McCain (Resource).

Finance -- Lula Farmer (Resource), A. D. Moore, Mary Rice, Julia Lewis, Bill Goode, William Bradford and Joan Garrett.

Freedom Highways -- Gordon Carey (Resource), John Logsdon, Julius Hobson, Bob Farnsworth, Don Wendell, Pat Upshaw, Wretha Wiley, Gloria Newton and Mal West.

Freedom Ride Followup -- Fredricka Teer (Resource), Oretha Castle, Levert Taylor, Harold Dickerson, Dorothy Vail, Patricia Tate, Bennie Luchion, Aletha Lincoln, Robert Taylor and Leon Felder.

Employment -- Mary Hamilton and Norman Hill (Resource), Martha Dewberry (Denberry?), Joe Garr, Ben Sheerer, Charlotte Holliday, Dick Rapp, Peter Jensen, George Wilson, Joe Louis Smith, Cecil Williams and Abraham Fowlkes.

Techniques of Organizing New Groups -- Lynn Pfuhl, Carl Young and Reggie Rousan.

CORE Structure -- Charles Oldham, Rudy Lombard, Anna Holden, A. D. Moore, Dan Garrison, Julius Hobson and Miriam Marchard.

Haywood Cooperative Industries -- Bill Larkins (Resource), Joan Whittaker, Clarence Glen, Jerry Zeller and Mary Lu Murphy.

Housing -- George Wiley, John Talayco, Daryl Bem, Betty Tardy, Betty Morgan, David Bronson, Judy Brown, Esther Pressel, Jim Goode, Dorothy Wilson, Marty Dillard, Joe Washington and Anna Holden.

NATIONAL DIRECTOR. The National Director, James Farmer, read a report from the staff outlining activities and making recommendations in three areas: Field Service, Community Relations and Program. The report, which replaced separate reports by the Director and department heads, was placed in each delegate's folder.

CORE STRUCTURE. Anna Holden presented a tentative report of the committee of officers appointed by the Convention to review the composition and role of the National Action Committee. A tentative report was made early in the Council so that the Committee could have the benefit of Council discussion.

The Committee's report pointed out the crucial role of the National Action Committee and certain continuing problems due to (a) lack of national representation; (b) the undemocratic nature of the appointive system; and (c) the presence of staff votes in a body which has the function of reviewing staff action. The Committee also questioned the continuation of Council meetings on their present basis, in view of the minimal amount of business that can be accomplished in one and one-half days with the present size of the meetings. For example, this year's Council meeting will cost national CORE $7,000 to $8,000. The Committee recognized many desirable features of two national meetings per year, however, mainly the opportunity for persons from all parts of the country to exchange ideas and experiences. The Committee suggested the following changes in CORE structure:

1. Elimination of national council meetings;
2. Establishment of an Executive Council with representatives elected from each region by the Convention at large (as opposed to election by delegates from each region at the Convention); this Council would meet four times a year at an estimated cost of $2,000 per meeting;

3. Selection of an Action Committee by the Executive Council which would meet in between Executive Council meetings and would not include staff as voting members; and

4. Initiation of a program of regional meetings consisting of workshops, plus agenda items; the purposes of the regional meetings would be to give groups the opportunity to exchange ideas about methods and problems and give consideration to any local, regional or national issues that concern them; suggestions could be forwarded to the national office or national bodies, if the regional meetings chose to do this.

The Committee stated that its final report, to be prepared after discussion from the floor, will be circulated to local groups in time for them to consider recommendations before the Convention.

Discussion of the Committee's recommendations indicated there is sentiment in favor of more regional activity, which could be developed with or without changes in the structure of the national organization. Opposition to eliminating the Council meeting was voiced by several delegates, since the Council meetings give delegates an opportunity to meet people from all over the country. It was also noted that money spent on the Council meetings affects more people than the proposed Executive Council meetings would affect. Alan Gartner suggested bringing officers from all over the country to National Action Committee meetings and reducing the number of business items on the agenda at Council meetings. If present officers attended the National Action Committee meetings ten times per year, it would cost approximately $12,000 ($1,200 per meeting).

HAYWOOD COUNTY COOPERATIVE INDUSTRY COMMITTEE. Joan Whittaker described the tote bags being made by the Haywood County Civic and Welfare League and noted the need for more cooperative industry in Haywood County. The Committee recommended:

1. that local chapters promote sale of the bags through gift shops and to individuals;

2. that the national office contact Berea College to do research on the development of further cooperative industries in Haywood County; and

3. that the national office consider including notice of the Haywood products in its Christmas card mailings. She reported that citizens in Haywood earn approximately $1.00 per hour through the cooperative industry.

The motion to adopt the committee's report passed unanimously.

VOTER REGISTRATION. Eugene Martin gave a preliminary report in which he stated that a national action project in Fayette and Haywood Counties was under discussion. He noted that serious economic problems persist there and that success by the White Citizens Council will provide a model for the rest of the South.

FREEDOM HIGHWAYS. Julius Hobson raised four questions for consideration by the Council:

1. Should the Freedom Highways project concentrate on one state?
2. Should the project be national in scope, initiating action on different routes all over the United States simultaneously?
3. Should the projects be sponsored by local groups in their own vicinity? and
4. Should there be one route selected, with testing concentrated on one chain, for example, Howard Johnson's?

A New York delegate reported testing Howard Johnson from New York to Florida on routes 301 and 441 at New Year's time. She felt concentration on one chain such as Howard Johnson's would be most effective, since there could be local boycotts and picketing in the North to sustain Southern effort. Ben Brown suggested taking a major route in each section of the country simultaneously. Etta Green recommended setting goals and deciding CORE's objectives (i.e. when the project would stop) before it gets underway; she also suggested evaluating the national Woolworth campaign before getting into another national chain boycott.

Alan Gartner stated that CORE's position should not be to emphasize foreign diplomats and ignore American Negroes. Julius Hobson recommended concentration in one area, such as Virginia and Maryland and working on that state until all highway restaurants are desegregated. He would favor working state by state, with a mass campaign in each state. It was pointed out that the Maryland Highway project showed a statewide project can be time-consuming and may not get mass support.

It was suggested that motor lodges be challenged next year, after this year's concentration on restaurants.

EMPLOYMENT. Ben Sheerer gave a preliminary report. The Committee discussed a proposal from the national office for a national project involving two retail chain stores (1) Allied and (2) Federated. There was a request that the Committee discuss an employment project with federal civil service jobs and also a suggestion that the Committee discuss the role of unions in excluding Negroes from unskilled trades as well as the skilled trades.

Etta Green again raised the question of studying past experience with national chains before launching another national boycott. The question of the propriety of CORE embarking on a campaign to get Negroes into low-paid white collar jobs was raised. It was noted that CORE should try to open up skilled jobs, if it wants to attract the Negro masses.

There was a good deal of division of opinion over the possibility of the Employment Committee issuing a resolution criticizing some of the unions for discrimination. Ben Brown moved that there be a labor panel to discuss discrimination in the trade unions with a view toward making recommendations for action to the national convention. Joan Singler seconded the motion. The motion passed 30-2, with 4 delegates abstaining.

LABOR COMMITTEE. The chair appointed a labor committee consisting of Bill Goode, Ben Brown, Joe Steinfeld, Bill Robertson, Bob Atkins, Joan Singler and Albert Glover.

The Council adjourned for supper at approximately 6:00 p.m., after seeing the Freedom Ride film. Meetings resumed at 8:30 p.m.,with Charles Oldham presiding.

AFFILIATIONS. Doris Hollis reported for the Affiliations Committee; the Committee's report carried a motion to adopt. The Affiliations Committee recommended the following action on each of the cases discussed:

1. New York University -- Affiliation is recommended by the Committee. Kurt Flascher seconded the motion to affiliate New York University CORE. The motion passed unanimously.

2. Long Island University -- The Committee (a) recommended that affiliation be referred to the National Action Committee for action at the next meeting and (b) requested a staff visit before the NAC meeting so that action would be possible. Wilfred Ussery seconded the motion to adopt the Committee's recommendation. The motion passed unanimously.

3. Dayton, Ohio -- The Committee recommended that Dayton not be affiliated at this time. No action was taken on Dayton's affiliation.

4. Chicago, Illinois -- The Committee discussed Chicago's system of multiple units of a single CORE chapter and its implications for voting at national meetings. Chicago CORE now has five units with monthly meetings and holds meetings of the Executive Council of all units periodically. Chicago's experiment with this new kind of metropolitan arrangement is at a sacrifice of voting power in the Convention and Council meetings. They would like a remedy which would give them more votes. The Committee recommended that the NAC make recommendations to the Convention on proportional votes for such multiple-unit groups. Jerry Zeller seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP. Bob Atkins expressed his strong opposition to Article III, Section 3 of the constitution, which states, "Active membership shall not be available to any person who associates himself with any other group or organization which expounds a philosophy which is inimical or in contradiction to the fundamental principles of CORE." Bob recalled the series of votes taken at the Convention before the section was passed and stated that in two groups people have already walked out on the Witch-hunting issue. Bob moved that Council recommend elimination of the section as a part of its record. Lynn Pfuhl seconded the motion.

Alan Gartner noted that Section 3a of Article III is specific to CORE policy in race relations and does not pertain to foreign policy. Dan Garrison asked for a ruling as to the propriety of the discussion since the item does not appear on the agenda. Charles Oldham ruled that the agenda should properly be reconsidered, which requires a two-thirds vote. Alan Gartner moved that the agenda be reconsidered and Section 3 be placed on the agenda, to be discussed immediately. Bob Atkins seconded the motion, which lost in a roll call vote of 14, for 28, against.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES. Discussion of the National Director's recommendations on student activities indicated a marked division of opinion on the best way for CORE to work with students. Daryl Bem noted Ann Arbor Core's experience has been that community people will not work with a group already identified as a student group. Don Wendell said that Chicago and Roosevelt University students originally wanted separate affiliation, but have probably been more effective because of their affiliation with the community group. They still resent control by the adult group to some extent. Some delegates felt a student advisory committee and a student secretary would set up a false dichotomy, and that the proposal was backwards, recommending that students be encouraged to work with community people when it should have been the other way around.

The following committee was appointed to study the recommendations of the staff regarding college students: Dave Komatsu (Chairman), Bob Fiore (NYU), Kurt Flascher, Dorothy Vail, Patricia McAlpin, John Logsdon, Nancy Houk, Wilfred Ussery, Joe Louis Smith, Velma Hill and Gordon Carey (Resource).

It was agreed that the committee would also consider a CORE conference of college students and the section of recommendations on high school students.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 p.m. Saturday night and reconvened Sunday morning at 9:30 a.m., with Charles Oldham chairing. The chairman suspended the rule requiring two-thirds of the delegates be present to constitute a quorum.

HOUSING COMMITTEE. Joe Washington reported for the Committee, which discussed (1) university and campus college housing; (2) urban renewal programs and land clearance and their implications for civil rights; (3) rental housin and (4) the role of the federal government in housing segregation. It was th consensus of the Housing Committee that broad-scale CORE action projects involving housing owned, leased, sold, advertised or mortgaged by a university might be a fruitful entree into housing discrimination in areas where applicabl Action taken against the University of Chicago demonstrates a technique involving adults and students directed against housing discrimination practiced by non-academic (non-campus) personnel in university-owned housing. The Committee recommended that the Council go on record as supporting this type of action. The Committee further reccmmened that university and college students and student groups working in the area of housing discrimination be extended an invitation to attend the National Housing Institute sponsored by CORE this summer.

It was moved and seconded that regional offices of CORE, if established work hard in the area of planning regional workshops in housing. The motion passed unanimously.

The question of CORE's stand on quotas was raised and it was agreed by common consent that the NAC should give some thought to CORE policy in this area.

Joe Washington moved that there be a summer institute on university housing. Joe Garr seconded the motion, which was amended to read "a summer institute on general housing problems." The motion carried.

Joe Steinfeld urged the Council to go on record as deploring the National Real Estate Board's action in urging the President not to sign an Executive Order prohibiting housing discrimination in federally-assisted housing. Lincoln Lynch moved that the Council go on record as deploring this action, and that CORE take action urging the President to sign the Executive Order by sending letters, telegrams and by other means. John Talayco seconded the motion and suggested that direct action be used in this area, aimed at both the President and the real estate organizations. It was also suggested that CORE contact Congress about the proposed Department of Urban Affairs and both the Housing Home and Finance Agency and Urban Renewal authorities about provisions that prople should be located (or relocated) on a non-segregated basis, as well as in safe and sound housing. A sub-committee of the Housing Committee was sent out to draft a resolution incorporating proposals on which the Council had reached consensus.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. A. D. Moore, Treasurer of CORE, reported for the Finance Committee, which recommended several methods of raising money for the national office on the local level, including rallies, benefit shows and church rallies. Mr. Moore also circulated written statements of income and expenditures for the national organization for the period June 1, 1961 to January 31, 1962.

It was suggested that contributions to the national office be acknowledged more quickly. One delegate mentioned a friend who contributed before Christmas and had not yet received an acknowledgement.

Income from Freedom Ride buttons was also discussed. The Freedom Ride buttons paid for themselves but did not bring in great profit, mainly because the local groups did not push them.

Alan Gartner moved that the Council go on record recognizing the remarkable progress in special fund-raising carried out by Marvin Rich and Bill Larkins. Joan Singler seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

Lula Farmer pointed out that CORE has at present $17,000 in the checking account, plus $29,000 in unpaid bills and a $10,000 operational loan. She noted salaries are allocated by time spent on different types of activities. Salaries now cost $5,000 each two weeks.

Mr. Moore asked that discrepancies in the contributions of locals be discussed with the Treasurer or with the national office.

He noted that the financial situation at present is not critical, but that there are debts of sufficient magnitude to cause concern.

Julius Hobson moved that the Finance Committee's report be accepted. Kurt Flascher seconded the motion, which passed.

The matter of Fund-Raising in the name of CORE and the kind of precautions that should be taken by the national office to prevent confusion or misrepresentation was brought up by Alan Gartner. Alan moved that the Council go on record that only those persons authorized by the national office should collect funds in the name of CORE and that all chapters be given blanket authorization to collect funds; and that the national office should make

Joe Steinfeld urged the Council to go on record as deploring the National Real Estate Board's action in urging the President not to sign an Executive Order prohibiting housing discrimination in federally-assisted housing. Lincoln Lynch moved that the Council go on record as deploring this action, and that CORE take action urging the President to sign the Executive Order by sending letters, telegrams and by other means. John Talayco seconded the motion and suggested that direct action be used in this area, aimed at both the President and the real estate organizations. It was also suggested that CORE contact Congress about the proposed Department of Urban Affairs and both the Housing Home and Finance Agency and Urban Renewal authorities about provisions that prople should be located (or relocated) on a non-segregated basis, as well as in safe and sound housing. A sub-committee of the Housing Committee was sent out to draft a resolution incorporating proposals on which the Council had reached consensus.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. A. D. Moore, Treasurer of CORE, reported for the Finance Committee, which recommended several methods of raising money for the national office on the local level, including rallies, benefit shows and church rallies. Mr. Moore also circulated written statements of income and expenditures for the national organization for the period June 1, 1961 to January 31, 1962.

It was suggested that contributions to the national office be acknowledged more quickly. One delegate mentioned a friend who contributed before Christmas and had not yet received an acknowledgement.

Income from Freedom Ride buttons was also discussed. The Freedom Ride buttons paid for themselves but did not bring in great profit, mainly because the local groups did not push them.

Alan Gartner moved that the Council go on record recognizing the remarkable progress in special fund-raising carried out by Marvin Rich and Bill Larkins. Joan Singler seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

Lula Farmer pointed out that CORE has at present $17,000 in the checking account, plus $29,000 in unpaid bills and a $10,000 operational loan. She noted salaries are allocated by time spent on different types of activities. Salaries now cost $5,000 each two weeks.

Mr. Moore asked that discrepancies in the contributions of locals be discussed with the Treasurer or with the national office.

He noted that the financial situation at present is not critical, but that there are debts of sufficient magnitude to cause concern.

Julius Hobson moved that the Finance Committee's report be accepted. Kurt Flascher seconded the motion, which passed.

The matter of Fund-Raising in the name of CORE and the kind of precautions that should be taken by the national office to prevent confusion or misrepresentation was brought up by Alan Gartner. Alan moved that the Council go on record that only those persons authorized by the national office should collect funds in the name of CORE and that all chapters be given blanket authorization to collect funds; and that the national office should make an effort to inform local chapters of persons authorized to raise money in their local area. Kurt Flascher amended the motion to include the recommendation that all locals send out at least two persons to collect funds as a means of further insuring community confidence. The motion, as amended, was passed by a majority vote.

Genevieve Hughes recommended breaking down the sources of specail fund-raising in the national Treasurer's report, since the figure is now large and includes a variety of different types of efforts, such as special dinners, telethons and folk-sings.

Lula noted that CORE contributions are still not tax deductible. Marvin Rich indicated that CORE now sends out 750,000 pieces of mail per year in direct mail appeals. These appeals are letters signed by prominent people and the lists come primarily from similar organizations, intellectual magazines and theater lists. Names can be added at the suggestion of local groups. The "CORE list" which includes previous contributors is now about 40,000 names. CORE does exchange lists with other organizations in liberal causes but tries to keep this at a minimum because people get irritated at having their names passed around too much.

FREEDOM RIDE FOLLOW-UP. Dorothy Vail presented the report of the Freedom Ride Follow-up Committee, which recommended that CORE's emphasis be placed on finishing up the work the original Freedom Rides began. The Committee felt that CORE should concentrate on making the practice of Negro use of Southern terminals a common occurence. The Committee recommended: (1) eliciting the aid of CORE groups and college students throughout the South, urging them to use the facilities as often as possible and report instances of discrimination to the national office; (2) retesting many terminals already tested to complete information needed; (3) filing complaints with the ICC where segregation exists; (4) termination of mass Freedom Rides; and (5) filing of formal complaints with the Justice Department where necessary.

Miss Vail said the Committee recommended termination of the Freedom Rides because of the temporary injunctions against CORE and Freedom Riders in Alabama and Mississippi; if the Rides continued, these injunctions would become permanent. Jim Farmer stated that CORE now considers the Freedom Rides a "mopping up" operation, best carried out by turning the results of tests into the federal government.

Gladys Harrington questioned CORE's position regarding the injunctions. As a direct action organization, what should CORE do about the injunctions in Mississippi? She felt the injunctions themselves should not be a basis for ceasing direct action, as this situation will be repeated again and again in the South. Miss Vail stressed the fact that the psychological effect of mass Freedom Rides is now bad, as Southerners increasingly resent outside pressure. Gordon Carey noted that the stated purposes of the Freedom Rides was to encourage local action; it is now time to take mass action in another area.

There was a suggestion that letters be sent to Negro college students and colleges, urging students to exercise their rights on trips and report infringements of their rights to the national office.

Alan Gartner moved adoption of the report as presented. Mary Lu Murphy seconded the motion. Gladys Harrington questioned adoption of the report before the Council heard legal advice concerning the injunctions. The motion to adopt carried 19, for; 7 against.

TAX EXEMPTION STATUS. Carl Rachlin, legal counsel for CORE, reported he has held off action to secure tax exemption for CORE, as instructed by the Convention, because of advice of the accountants. A recent letter regarding policy in the Internal Revenue Service on tax exempt corporations indicates that now is the time to take action. Rachlin will continue to work on tax exemption and will hope to have a report at the Convention. He noted that the Bar Association will probably oppose CORE's being set up as a tax-free corporation.

Mr. Rachlin also reported that papers filed by CORE to do business in Alabama were returned by the Secretary of State and that the Alabama Attorney General has issued an injunction against the operation of CORE in that state because it is not registered as a corporation. He commended the work of Collins, Douglas and Elie for CORE in Louisiana.

Gladys Harrington asked what would happen if CORE disobeyed injunctions in Alabama. There are two possibilites (1) the individual could go to jail for a substantial period of time for contempt of court; or (2) if it were found to be a corporate matter, disobeying the injunction could mean outstanding fines - for example, the United Mine Workers were fined three million dollars for violating an injunction. Unless one knows the wording of a specific injunction, it is impossible for a lawyer to advise what might happen. For example, the McComb County injunction does not harm direct action in many areas, while the Baton Rouge injunction is broad and prohibits practically everything in the way of direct action.

Gladys Harrington repeated her earlier concern that obeying the injunctions might mean ceasing to operate as a direct action organization in the Deep South. She stressed the fact that locals need guidance on this question. Anna Holden suggested that there be a study committee at the Convention regarding the implications of injunctions and repressive legal measures for CORE policy in the Deep South.

LABOR COMMITTEE. Ben Brown reported for the Labor Committee, which offered the following resolution for adoption by the Council: "The Council charges the national staff with the responsibility of investigating discrimination against the minority group worker by management, the labor union movement, and government, and with formulating a program of action to be presented to the national convention. The Council also goes on record as encouraging local chapters to undertake programs of investigation and education on the problems of discrimination in their areas and requests them to report their findings to the national office."

The report carried a motion to adopt. Dick Rapp seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

There was a suggestion that letters be sent to Negro college students and colleges, urging students to exercise their rights on trips and report infringements of their rights to the national office.

Alan Gartner moved adoption of the report as presented. Mary Lu Murphy seconded the motion. Gladys Harrington questioned adoption of the report before the Council heard legal advice concerning the injunctions. The motion to adopt carried 19, for; 7 against.

TAX EXEMPTION STATUS. Carl Rachlin, legal counsel for CORE, reported he has held off action to secure tax exemption for CORE, as instructed by the Convention, because of advice of the accountants. A recent letter regarding policy in the Internal Revenue Service on tax exempt corporations indicates that now is the time to take action. Rachlin will continue to work on tax exemption and will hope to have a report at the Convention. He noted that the Bar Association will probably oppose CORE's being set up as a tax-free corporation.

Mr. Rachlin also reported that papers filed by CORE to do business in Alabama were returned by the Secretary of State and that the Alabama Attorney General has issued an injunction against the operation of CORE in that state because it is not registered as a corporation. He commended the work of Collins, Douglas and Elie for CORE in Louisiana.

Gladys Harrington asked what would happen if CORE disobeyed injunctions in Alabama. There are two possibilites (1) the individual could go to jail for a substantial period of time for contempt of court; or (2) if it were found to be a corporate matter, disobeying the injunction could mean outstanding fines - for example, the United Mine Workers were fined three million dollars for violating an injunction. Unless one knows the wording of a specific injunction, it is impossible for a lawyer to advise what might happen. For example, the McComb County injunction does not harm direct action in many areas, while the Baton Rouge injunction is broad and prohibits practically everything in the way of direct action.

Gladys Harrington repeated her earlier concern that obeying the injunctions might mean ceasing to operate as a direct action organization in the Deep South. She stressed the fact that locals need guidance on this question. Anna Holden suggested that there be a study committee at the Convention regarding the implications of injunctions and repressive legal measures for CORE policy in the Deep South.

LABOR COMMITTEE. Ben Brown reported for the Labor Committee, which offered the following resolution for adoption by the Council: "The Council charges the national staff with the responsibility of investigating discrimination against the minority group worker by management, the labor union movement, and government, and with formulating a program of action to be presented to the national convention. The Council also goes on record as encouraging local chapters to undertake programs of investigation and education on the problems of discrimination in their areas and requests them to report their findings to the national office."

The report carried a motion to adopt. Dick Rapp seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

Don Wendell recommended that CORE chapters be encouraged to cooperate with the Negro American Labor Council. It was agreed by common consent that the national office of CORE and CORE chapters would cooperate with the NALC wherever possible. It was suggested that all chapters study A. Phillip Randolph's report to the AFL-CIO.

HOUSING COMMITTEE, CONTINUED. John Talayco presented the resolution on housing prepared by a sub-committee consisting of Joe Steinfeld, Gordon Carey, John Talayco and Wilfred Ussery. The text of the resolution is as follows: (1) "CORE strongly urges the President to issue an Executive Order on housing immediately. We deplore the unnecessary delay in issuing such an order. (2)" CORE feels the action of the National Real Estate Board opposing the Executive Order of the President is reprehensible. We ask the National Real Estate Board to request local affiliates to work with local CORE chapters in achieving democratic housing practices. (3) "We urge that local CORE chapters as well as national CORE investigate additional methods of working toward the ending of residential segregation, especially in regard to new housing, redevelopment and relocation."

The sub-Committee's report carried a motion to adopt. Joe Washington seconded the motion. Gladys Harrington ammended the motion to include a fourth point, that CORE local chapters ask boards of relocation to make integration a prime factor in relocation programs. The motion, as amended, passed unanimously.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES. Patricia McAlpin reported for the Student Activities Committee, whose recommendations fall into two parts: (1) college students and (2) high school age youth and students. The Committee requested action on the two sections be made separately.

College Students. One of the current challenges that the organization faces is the utilization of college students within our branches. The Committee recommended the following policy in regard to college students: "CORE will encourage college students to work first toward the development of community-wide chapters of CORE. Recognizing unique situations we will consider affiliation of autonomous campus chapters. Even when a community chapter exists, we will still consider autonomous campus affiliation if the students desire it. In any case, students working in CORE should make the strongest efforts at close working cooperation with the adult community. It is generally agreed that staff should work toward increased activities on college campuses both North and South. We should investigate the possibility of having a staff representative concentrating on increased student participation in CORE. It is also suggested that the CORE staff develop an informal, consulting committee of student leaders from non-CORE organizations to share student concerns. It is also deemed desirable to hold student conferences on a regional or even a nation-wide basis."

The section on college students carried a motion to adopt. Ed Hollander seconded the motion, which passed.

High School Students And High School-age Youth. The Committee felt involvement of high school students in CORE activities presents another and more serious problem. The Committee recommended the following policy: "High school students may generally be used in local projects, depending on local circumstances. It is CORE policy that high school students under 18 years of age be used only on projects within their own community. It is general CORE policy not to affiliate high school groups to the national body. However, there are three circumstances in which high school groups might be associated with CORE:

1. Organizations that are primarily, but not exclusively made up of high school students may apply for affiliation on the same basis as any other chapter.

2. High school branches may be organized by already existing chapters. In this case, the high school group would become a part of the older CORE chapter and would not affiliate with the national organization. Certain specifications or suggestions would have to be worked out for the relationship between the high school chapter and the community CORE group.

3. Other high school groups which want to work with CORE must receive permission from CORE in order to call themselves a student committee in support of CORE or by some similar name and then may cooperate with national and local CORE without affiliation."

Considerable debate took place over the Committee's distinction between high school students under 18 and college students under 18. It was pointed out that deliquency laws do not make this distinction, and it was also noted that the national office has a policy of not using anyone under 18 for interstate projects.

Gladys Harrington moved that the Committee's recommendation be amended as follows: "It is CORE policy that persons under 18 years of age be used only on projects within their state." The amendment to the main motion passed. A motion to close debate passed, and the main motion, as amended, passed by the following vote: 20, for; 13, against; 4, abstain.

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE. Oretha Castle was elected Regional Representative from the South by acclamation.

VOTER REGISTRATION. Mr. Haley presented a report for the Voter Registration Committee, which carried a motion to adopt. The motion to adopt was seconded by Lincoln Lynch. The Committee agreed to consideration of the report in two parts, since it covered two sets of recommendations.

Part I. Part I recommended a national action project in Haywood and Fayette Counties, Tennessee, where economic reprisals and pressures are bing used to intimidate Negroes attempting to register and vote. The nature of the project was unspecified, and the Committee offered no suggestions when questioned about the kind of project CORE might undertake. One person suggested withholding income tax in protest of the situation there. Part I was adopted unanimously.

Part II. The report recommended:

1. CORE's policy should be one of a continuing voter registration campaign.

2. The program should operate on a national level, with specific emphasis on the deep South. It should be carried out through a national committee to formulate policy on implementing registration locally. The national committee would send a directive to each local asking them to establish and maintain a voter registration campaign. The national staff is urged to investigate the feasibility of a field staff specialist in voter registration.

3. All college students and personnel who meet state voter registration requirements should be encouraged to register, vote and encourage others to register and vote.

4. The Council is emphatically urged to recommend a constitutional amendment to the national Convention requiring all CORE members who are of age and eligible to become registered voters.

5. Local CORE groups should recognize the fact that action projects on any problem area create heightened community awareness and interest in all aspects of segregation problems. They should exploit present interest in other phases to gain support in voter registration.

6. Where discrimination in voting is apparent, the standard operating procedure would be: (a) filing complaints with the Justice Department; and (b) when feasible, filing suits in local and state courts, thereby filling the dockets with mandamus actions.

7. National CORE publications should include reports on voter registration activities in every publication.

8. National CORE should prepare booklets, pamphlets and other educational material to serve as guides in organizing and sustaining voter registration campaigns.

It was pointed out that not all CORE members are citizens or care to vote. Anna Holden strongly urged the Council not to pass the recommendations in Part II, since she does not feel the kind of campaign outlined is (a) appropriate on a national level or (b) relevant to the problem of breaking down discrimination in the rural areas of the South, which are the only areas where the problem really exists. She is opposed to CORE's getting into routine registration, which is where this proposal would take us. She would be in favor of a thoughtful plan to open up new voting opportunities in the hard-core areas through direct action, if it took into account the economic consequences of such a campaign and CORE were prepared to work with large-scale economic reprisals. She reminded the Council CORE is a direct action group and not a community service group or a political organization. A West Coast delegate said he would feel like a fool asking Negroes to register in his area as part of a CORE project.

Alan Gartner moved that Part II be acted on by locals in keeping with their constitutions and that the National Action Committee study the report and make a recommendation to the Convention for action on sections not relevant to local groups. The motion was seconded and passed by a majority vote.

CORE STRUCTURE. Alan Gartner made the final report for the Committee on CORE structure, which reached consensus on the following points, which they recommend to locals for study and action at the Convention:

1. The Convention will continue to be the majro national policy-making body of CORE.

2. The Council will continue to be a national meeting. It will serve a conference-workshop function on a national level.

3. A body composed of the nationally elected officers and others will meet between Convention and Council to make interim policy. The nationally elected officers will include a Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, the Corelator Editor and five regionally representative Vice-Chairmen to be selected by the Convention, either by regions or by the Convention at large. The present position of regional officers will therefore be eliminated.

4. A monthly "watch dog" committee will continue to function, to review staff action and make interim decisions within the framework of established policy.

5. To emphasize regional concerns, the national office will expedite the appointment of regionally-based field staff and regionally oriented training sessions.

Albert Glover moved acceptance of the report, requesting that it be sent to groups and to the NAC for study and be brought up at the Convention for action. The motion was seconded by Ben Brown. It is implicit in the report that staff votes be eliminated from policy-making bodies. After lengthy discussion, Ben Brown made a substitute motion that the report be referred back to the committee of officers for further study and that the committee be instructed to make a full report to the chapters for action at the Convention. The Committee would continue to consist of the national officers of CORE. The substitute motion was seconded and passed.

The meeting adjourned for the noon-time banquet at approximately 2:00 pm.

Charles Oldham reopened the meeting during the banquet with the following recommendations:

1. All outstanding committee reports be filed with the Secretary to be entered into the minutes.

2. All reports which call for action shall be referred to the National Action Committee and placed on the agenda of the NAC.

3. The Council refers the choice of the Convention site to the NAC. All delegates whose chapter is interested in hosting the 1962 Convention shall communicate with the NAC.

4. Discussion on Jail vs. Bail will take place immediately after the banquet. This discussion group is authorized to enter a written report into the minutes of the Convention.

Alan Gartner moved that the chair's recommendations be accepted. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Alan Gartner moved that the record of the Council note the devotion and dedication of Elton Cox, presently in jail in Baton Rouge. The motion was accepted by common consent.

The meeting adjourned at the end of the above discussion.

Ben Sheerer filed the following recommendations of the Employment Committee with the Secretary:

1. that CORE, with the cooperation of the national organization and the locals, undertake a nationwide survey of discriminatory hiring practices in the field of retail chain stores, with the idea of undertaking a nationwide action project, to be approved by the National Action Committee; the study would be completed no later than Easter;

2. that CORE not accept token hiring or quota systems, but undertake this project with the intent of changing the hiring policies of retail chain stores, thereby opening up job opportunities for all;

3. that the national organization undertake, in cooperation with the local chapters, a coordinated nationwide project against discriminatory hiring policies of airlines; the project would involve picketing on a nationwide basis and be initiated on a Friday in March, subject to the approval of the NAC; and

4. that the national Council endorse the Committee for the Employment of Negro Performers (formed in cooperation with CORE), and take appropriate action to support their program (a) to change the inaccurate and distorted protrayal of the Negro and other minority groups in theater, television and other mass media; and (b) to eliminate discriminatory practices in hiring in these media.

The Freedom Highways Committee failed to file a report with the Secretary.

The Jail vs. Bail discussion group asked Mary Hamilton of the national staff to give a typewritten summary of their discussion and recommendations to the national staff and the National Action Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Anna Holden, Secretary

MISSOURI, St. Louis	Mary Lu Murphy (Alternate, Vera Williams)
MISSOURI, St. Louis County	Doris Hollis (Alternate, Joe Washington)
NEW JERSEY, Bergen County (Englewood)	Rev. Rupert Paul
NEW JERSEY, Newark-Essex County	Donald Carter
NEW YORK, Brooklyn	Rabbi Kurt Flascher (Alternate, Ben Brown)
NEW YORK, City College	Bob Atkins
NEW YORK, Long Island	Lincoln Lynch
NEW YORK, New York	Gladys Harrington
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY	Bob Fiore
NEW YORK, Rochester	Hannah Stores (Alternates, Flora Harris G. Harris)
NEW YORK, Staten Island	Max LeJoe
NEW YORK, Suffolk County	Ivy Williams (Alternate, Joseph Steinfeld)
NEW YORK, Syracuse	George Wiley
OHIO, Cincinnati	Martha Dewberry (Alternate, Willis Baker)
OHIO, Columbus	Ben Sheerer (Alternates, Abraham Fowlkes, Esther Pressel)
PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia	Ed Hollander (Alternates, Louis Smith, Lillian Mirimak)
SOUTH CAROLINA, Sumter	Albert Glover
VIRGINIA, Northern Virginia	Mary Rice (Alternate, Rev. Wm. N. Thomas)
WASHINGTON, Seattle	Joan Singler
WEST VIRGINIA, Charleston	Cynthia Burks (Alternate, Elizabeth Gilmore)

May 4, 1962

National Action Committee, Minutes of April 27, 1962
The Community Church, New York City

Present: James T. McCain, James Peck, Leverne McCummings,
Alan Gartner, Richard Haley, Rudolph Lombard,
Carl Rachlin and Marvin Rich.

Visitors: Mary Hamilton, Louis Smith, J. W. Franklin and
Joan Giarusso and Don Wendell

Tax Exemption - Carl Rachlin reported on plans to set up a tax-exempt corporation to perform certain functions now performed by CORE. It appears that this corporation would not be able to secure tax exemption for three years. The National Action Committee voted to proceed toward a definite conclusion on this matter.

Tom Roberts has resigned as a member of the National Action Committee since he will be in Africa for the next two years. The National Action Committee voted to thank him for his service and to accept his resignation with regret.

The National Convention will be held in Miami, Florida, from June 28th through July 1st. The National Action Committee voted to poll chapters on items for the agenda as soon as possible. They also decided to invite observers from other civil rights organizations.

Carl Rachlin recommended that we place the firm of Collins, Douglas and Elie on retainer at $250.00 per month as of May 1st for a period of one year. The firm has handled much of our legal work in Louisiana and Mississippi. This was done with the concurrence of Charles Oldham, our National Chairman.

A Committee was established to investigate the general situation with regard to remuneration for CORE legal counsel and report to the next meeting. Alan Gartner, Leverne McCummings and Rudy Lombard are the Committee.

In view of the absence, because of illness, of Program Director Carey, and the absence, to represent CORE at the SNCC Convention in Atlanta, of Norman Hill, the National Action Committee requested a report by mail on the Freedom Highways project.

The National Action Committee asked James T. McCain to prepare an analysis of chapter structure and its relation to voting rights at the convention. This in response to the request from Chicago at the Cincinnati Council meeting. The National Action Committee also asked the Organization Department to prepare a revised statement of the duties of the Field Secretaries. After much discussion, Gartner was asked to draft a constitutional amendment on disaffiliation.

The affiliation of Syracuse CORE was approved upon the recommendation of James Farmer and James T. McCain. Syracuse CORE has fulfilled all of the requirements for affiliation.

James McCain reported that Genevieve Hughes is now in San Francisco, Eugene Tournour is in St. Louis, Mary Hamilton will leave for Ohio and Tennessee next week, Henry Thomas is now working in Louisville and will begin work with the Program Department on Freedom Highways on May 14th, Don Wendell is in New York City, Rev. B. Elton Cox is in North Carolina, Frank Robinson is in South Carolina, Marvin Robinson is in New Orleans, Dave Dennis is in Baton Rouge, Tom Gaither is in Jackson, Mississippi, Jerome Smith has been in Chicago but is now ill and is in New Orleans. Fredricka Teer is currently in Baltimore.

Alan Gartner commended the Director of Organization for the fulness of his report and asked for similar reports in the future.

Marvin Rich reported that on August 14, 1961, we had submitted a request to the Voter Education Project for funds for our activities in the project. On April 10th, we modified the request to meet certain conditions established by the Voter Education Project. We have not yet received any funds for Voter Education in spite of the public announcement at the end of March. It is hoped that we will receive the funds requested some time during the first week in May. CORE has requested $73,000 for use primarily in South C rolina and Louisiana. It was pointed out that persons acting in the Voter Registration campaign with foundation funds may not engage in direct action activities. This is one of the reasons why CORE has restricted its application to very limited areas in the south.

The Committee of Inquiry is scheduled for May 25th-26th, in Washington, D. C. A list of distinguished citizens has joined Eleanor Roosevelt on the Committee. A more detailed memorandum has already been sent out to the CORE groups on the Committee.

Specail Fund Raising: Cornell University is sponsoring a benefit for CORE with Joan Baez on May 5th. Dick Gregory will appear for CORE in the Bay area some time after May 21st. Other plans are still tentative.

Financial Report - We have raised almost $600,000 so far this fiscal year. In addition we have borrowed $100,000 for bond. However, we have spent more than we have raised. We have $1,170.00 in the operating account, and unpaid bills of $25,549. The appeal to our own list has now been out for two months. We have received an average contribution of $9.02, and a total of over $56,500.00. We will send out another appeal late in May.

The financial situation is serious and will continue to be so. There is no possibility of significant improvement until late Fall.

The National Action Committee asked for a report from Marvin Rich for the next meeting with regard to the distribution of the Freedom Ride film so that the Action Committee will be able to determine whether or not we should exercise our option for termination of services of the distributor.

The National Action Committee minutes of February 23rd were corrected in regard to the letter of complaint from four members of New York CORE. This was not a letter of resignation and in any case the National Action Committee is not empowered to act upon the resignation of members of local groups.

Carl Rachlin advised that an appointment has been set up for Jim Farmer and himself with Attorney Johnny Jones of Baton Rouge on Tuesday, June 19th, to attempt to resolve the matter of Attorney Jones' fees for work done on the Baton Rouge municipal court cases. Mr. Rachlin also reported that Elton Cox's case has now gone to the Louisiana Supreme Court.

The National Action Committee unanimously expressed its congratulations to Attorney Rachlin on the successful conclusion of the Shreveport cases.

Budget Committee: Jim Peck and Rudy Lombard of the Budget Committee appointed at the June 1st NAC meeting presented their recommendations. These were received and discussed by the NAC. Val Coleman moved that this committee be expanded to include an additional person from the NAC and Lula Farmer and Marvin Rich as consultants. The motion was seconded and adopted and the Committee now consists of Jim Peck, Rudy Lombard, Val Coleman, with Marvin Rich and Mrs. Farmer as consultants on the items included in the budget. They were asked to address themselves to the total income prediction for the next fiscal year, review the recommendations submitted today and work toward cutting expenses without impairing the vital operations of the National Office. The Committee is to meet again in Miami a day prior to the Convention and draw up final budget recommendations.

CORE Structure: Both a Committee of Officers appointed by the 1961 Convention and a Committee on CORE Structure appointed by the 1962 National Council have addressed themselves to the question of revisions at the policy making level of the organization, to increase the effectiveness of these bodies. At the request of the National Office Staff, the NAC directed its attention to certain suggestions along these lines ...
There was unanimous agreement that the National Council should be replaced by a smaller body ---possibly an Executive or Action Council. The makeup of such a Council and revisions in the make-up of the NAC to make it more representative of CORE groups were discussed at length. One plan submitted for the composition of the Council is that it include the National Officers, the National Director and two CORE members from each of five geographical areas (no two from the same city or chapter). Some of the pertinent questions raised and discussed were: How often should an Executive or Action Council meet? Expenses of such meetings? What composition would give widest representation for both the proposed Council and revised NAC? How much administrative authority should be handed over to staff? The NAC requested that Richard Haley bring to its meeting in Miami prior to the Convention, a report on how often it met during the past year, which of these meetings were called for emergencies, and an estimate of the cost of a meeting of the proposed Council at a centrally located point.

Voting Representation: Two plans have been submitted to the NAC for its study and recommendations. Richard Haley was asked to submit both to Chapters for their study and suggestions. Final recommendations will then be made to the Convention.

Other Suggested Constitutional Changes: Those recommended by the NAC will be mailed to CORE Chapters prior to the Convention.

Congress of Racial Equality
CORE, 38 Park Row, NYC 38
June 26, 1962

MEMORANDUM

TO: CORE LOCAL GROUPS
FROM: JIM MC CAIN, DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION

On June 7 and 8 Miss Lynn Pfuhl, Clarence Glenn (members of Louisville CORE and Louisville Student Nonviolent Action Committee) and Paul E. Duffy were arrested for protesting segregation of the West End Theater in Louisville, Ky. Lynn was tried Friday, June 22, and convicted on two counts of Breach of the Peace. She was sentenced to a maximum $30.00 fine and 18 days, unappealable. Any fine under $30.00 in Louisville is unappealable.

Clarence Glenn is scheduled to go to trial June 28. His case was transferred to Juvenile Court since he is a minor.

Paul Duffy, 35, a white sympathizer was in that theater at the time of the demonstration and commented that he could not tell the difference between Kentucky and Mississippi. He was asked to move on and when his response was not immediate he was brutally treated by the police and arrested.

Lynn's sentence is especially harsh since she has a case pending involving a "show cause" for violating an injunction for the same action for which she was sentenced. The injunction was issued to prevent further picketing and demonstrations at the theater. There is little reason to believe that Clarence will not receive the same treatment.

Louisville CORE is urging passage of an anti-segregation ordinance. CORE must show our support; it is imperative that we prove to the Louisville officials that they cannot continue to discount the rights of Negroes and thus relegate them to second class citizenship. WE URGE YOU TO PROTEST SUCH UNFAIR AND ARBITRARY TREATMENT AND THE POLICE BRUTALITY. WIRE YOUR PROTESTS TO: MAYOR WILLIAM O COWGER, CITY HALL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Congress of Racial Equality
CORE, 38 Park Row, NYC 38
June 26, 1962

MEMORANDUM

TO: CORE LOCAL CONTACTS

FROM: JIM MC CAIN, DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION

RE: REPORT FORMS

In February of this year we sent Group Report Forms to all the chapters to fill out and return so that we might be kept up-to-date on activities, officers, etc., of the local CORE chapters.

We find that we have no such completed report on file for your group, This may have happened through oversight on our part or yours, -- you may never have received the form, or it may have gone to the wrong person, etc., or you may not have had time to complete the form with all your other regular duties and activities.

However, we must have the completed reports so that we know which chapters are active and which are not. Please get together with the members of your chapter and see that the form is completed. If you do not return the enclosed report form immediately, we will presume that your chapter is no longer active and we will be obligated to start disaffiliation procedures with your chapter.

With this in mind, please give the matter your prompt attention. Thank you.

Return the report forms to Jim McCain at the above address.

Congress of Racial Equality
CORE, 38 Park Row, NYC 38
June 26, 1962

MEMORANDUM

TO: CORE LOCAL CONTACTS

FROM: JIM MC CAIN, DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION

RE: REPORT FORMS

In February of this year we sent Group Report forms to all the chapters, to fill out and return so that we might be kept up-to-date on activities, officers, etc., of the local CORE chapters.

We find that we have no such completed report form on file for your group. This may have happened through oversight on our part of yours, -- you may never have received the form, or it may have gone to the wrong person, etc., or you may not have had time to complete the form with all your other regular activities.

However, we must have the completed reports since the information requested is vital for us. Your cooperation is essential to a smoothly functioning organization that gets things done.

With this in mind, please give the matter your prompt attention. Thank you.

Send the completed forms to Jim McCain at the above address.

Congress of Racial Equality
CORE, 38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
June 26, 1962
(revised from February 19, 1962)

MEMO:

TO: Chairman of All Local Groups

FROM: Jim McCain, Director of Organization (and Servicing)

In order to strengthen our organization, it is necessary to service more effectively all local groups. To do this, a must better system of communication is needed. Only through our combined efforts in a tightly knit, well disciplined organization can a powerful civil rights movement be created.

With this in mind, I would like very much that you keep me informed of what you are doing, the successes you have, or the problems you anticipate. I hope that we will be able to visit with you more often than in the past and will be able to work more closely with you on projects you may be planning. If you have any problems or questions, please don't hesitate to contact us. No matter is too small for consideration.

You will find attached a form designed to give us some of the information we feel necessary in helping us plan. Please fill it out and return it to us as soon as possible.

We hope to hear from you in the near future. You will certainly be hearing from us.

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
June 26, 1962

REPORT FORM

Name of Group: ______________________________

Headquarters address, if any: ______________________________

Officers:

TITLE	NAME IN FULL	ADDRESS	PHONE #

Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list should include Executive Committee members, if any.

How many active members do you have? ______________ Associate members? __________

What would you consider the average attendance? ______________________

List all permanent Committees, and give names and address of chairmen

____

____

____

____

List all present temporary committees with names and addresses of chairmen:

____

____

____

____

Describe your membership requirements:

How often does the group hold regular meetings?__________Time?__________________

Place of meeting?____

What projects has the group completed during the past year?

What project are you currently engaged in?

What other activities has the group carried on (educational, social and cooperative activites with other groups)?

Page Two -- Report Form

Describe your membership requirements:

How often does the group hold regular meetings?__________Time?__________________

Place of meeting?____

What projects has the group completed during the past year?

What project are you currently engaged in?

What other activities has the group carried on (educational, social and cooperative activites with other groups)?

/

Minutes - National Action Committee

Congress of Racial Equality

June 1, 1962

Present: Farmer, Haley, Rich, Carey, Lombard, Rachlin, Gartner, McCummings, Peck

Invited Observers: Wendell, Teer, Hill

A statement of the duties and functions of the CORE Field Staff was presented to the NAC by the Department of Organization, which is in direct charge of the Field Staff. It was accepted, with certain revisions, and will be mailed to all CORE chapters.

Jackson Non-Violent Movement: James Farmer briefed the Committee on this Jackson, Mississippi organization which has expressed its desire to affiliate with the Congress of Racial Equality as the "Jackson Non-Violent Movement: affiliated with CORE." The NAC accepted Mr. Farmer's suggestion to affiliate the group with the stipulation that they be asked to affiliate as the Jackson Non-Violent Movement: affiliated CORE chapter.

Fredricka Teer reported that CORE Field Secretary Tom Gaither must report for Army duty on June 11th. NAC members voted unanimously to send Mr. Gaither a letter of thanks for the fine job he has done with the Congress of Racial Equality, with particular reference to his work in Jackson, Mississippi.

The Citizens' Committee for $1.50 minimum wage has requested that CORE act as a co-sponsor of its forthcoming demonstration on Tuesday, June 5th. The NAC voted unanimously to co-sponsor this demonstration.

Financial Report: Marvin Rich reported that CORE does not currently have enough money on hand to meet its forthcoming payroll.

Five-thousand dollars has already been removed from the reserve account, leaving only $10,000 in this emergency account. (Since the meeting an additional $5,000 has been removed from reserves and spent to meet pressing obligations.) Postage advances and several other obligations must be met. Mr. Rich gave a report to the Committee on CORE's income for the last fiscal year and a projection of the coming year. He stated he expected large contributions from unions, churches and other organizations to increase substantially during the coming fiscal year. However, income from specially planned fund-raising affairs such as benefits, teas, parties, etc. is expected to decline by about the same amount. He expressed the opinion that CORE's non-tax-exempt status may be affecting our large individual contributions. Direct mail should increase by 20% in the coming year.

A jazz festival in Harlem, an art auction, and the 1962 Gandhi award presentation are all planned for fall, 1962 with the hope that they will add some money to CORE's treasury.

A ninety day voter registration grant of $8,625 has been received by the organization. This money is to be used exclusively in voter registration work.

This report was concluded with the statement that the summer of 1962 will be a very tight one financially, and it may be necessary for the organization to borrow before this period ends. The report was accepted by the NAC.

Budget Committee: Mr. Farmer read a letter from National Chairman Charles Oldham suggesting that the NAC set up a committee to go over the budget which will be presented to CORE's National Convention.

Mr. Oldham further suggested that Alan Gartner, Rudy Lombard and James Peck constitute this special committee. The committee was so appointed with these three NAC members accepting the job. Staff members were requested to see that a proposed budget is prepared and submitted to this committee next week. Rudy Lombard, who will be in the city during this week, will initiate the work of the budget committee.

Vice-Chairman Rudy Lombard reported for the committee established at the last NAC meeting to investigate the general situation with regard to remuneration for CORE legal counsel. This committee recommended that Jim Farmer's request, that the firm of Vladeck & Elias (Carl Rachlin is a partner) be placed on retainer at $9.000 per year, be accepted. The proposal was accepted by the NAC with the request that the effective date be October 1, 1962.

Community Relations: Marvin Rich reported that a pamphlet on the work which CORE is doing in voter registration will be produced as soon as it is financially possible to do so. He reported, too, that U.S. News and World Report will carry a feature on CORE's voter registration program in its issue of June 11. Look magazine is doing a feature on Baton Rouge.

The Committee on Inquiry meeting, held in Washington, D.C. May 25 and 26, was reported a success by all staff members who attended. The National Action Committee was told of the very effective job which had been done by Mrs. Charlotte Devree in setting up this meeting and the Committee asked that the National Director send a letter of commendation to Mrs. Devree. The NAC further requested that all staff members who had worked to make this meeting a success be given a special thank-you from the National Action Committee.

Marvin Rich recommended that the Committee on Inquiry meeting be followed up as quickly as possible and in every way possible to bring about maximum results. CORE is applying to a foundation for funds to further publicize the meeting.

The Community Relations Director told the NAC that his former assistant, William Larkins, has resigned to become active with the Shakespeare Festival in New York City. Because of CORE's financial position, Mr. Rich was asked to attempt to carry on his department through the summer without a replacement. The Committee also asked that the National Office direct a letter of thanks to Mr. Larkins for his service to the organization.

The Episcopalian ministers who were jailed in Jackson, Mississippi last year and who were later acquitted may turn over to CORE a portion of the funds collected for their defense which are not now needed.

Program Department Report: Norman Hill reported on the Action Institute, housing workshop and the schools' project as follows: Applications for the Action Institute are good. Those for the housing-employment workshop are coming in much slower. Since time is drawing very close for the latter, he expressed the hope that applications for this workshop would pick up substantially in the next few days. Mr. Hill reported that the schools' project, particularly Operation Transfer, which would facilitate transferrals of students from less desirable schools to more desirable ones where possible, is being worked up by the Program Department for presentation in the school desegregation workshop of the National Convention.

Vice-Chairman Rudy Lombard commented here on the necessity of action on the housing and school levels, particularly in the North. The Department of Organization was asked to request that members of the Field Staff put forth some special effort in these areas.

Freedom Highways: Gordon Carey advised the NAC that Henry Thomas is presently working on the Freedom Highways' project and that Jerome Smith will start Tuesday, June 5. Applications are good and twelve persons have already been accepted. Cars are available for this project but insurance coverage raises something of a problem. CORE's insurance agent is currently working on this. It is estimated that the cost of Freedom Highways will be between $17,000 and $20,000, exclusive of legal costs.

The National Office succeeded in setting up a meeting with a Howard Johnson's official, who advised that although they do not desire segregation, they have no jurisdiction over the individual restaurants, except those which they own outright. Initial tests of the Howard Johnson's chain up and down the East Coast of Florida show considerable desegregation since the beginning of the project.

The NAC discussed the possibility of expanding the Freedom Highways' project to establishments other than Howard Johnson's. Attorney Carl Rachlin requested that he be allowed to investigate whether or not federal money has been used in the construction of the establishments under consideration. Further details will be reported at the Convention.

Alan Gartner reported that the Director of a New England group known as the American Legal Association has issued a statement saying that they are no longer recommending tourism to Louisiana and Arkansas as the result of the reverse "Freedom Rides" from these states.

Norman Hill, who is a member of the Committee to Integrate the New York World's Fair, reported that this Committee had succeeded in getting several Negroes hired, one on the executive level. Mr. Hill also reported that the Committee for the Employment of Negro Performers, which is working closely with CORE, had met with considerable success. The results of its negotiations with City Center in New York were widely reported in the press a few weeks ago. He informed the NAC that CORE, in conjunction with the Negro American Labor Council, would be picketing the Broadway play, "Subways Are For Sleeping" on Saturday, June 2nd. There are three documented cases of discrimination in the casting of "Subways Are For Sleeping", supported by members of the production staff. These are now before the Executive Council of Actors' Equity Association. CORE attorney, Carl Rachlin, has offered to act as counsel and bear the cost of arbitration proceedings. A resolution will be demanded, binding the Council to act at its membership meeting on Friday, June 8th.

Constitutional Changes: A plan for revisions in voting representation at the National Convention and suggested changes in Council structure were presented to the NAC. After lengthy discussion it was decided to call a special NAC meeting on Sunday, June 10, to work exclusively on these proposals. They would then be sent to CORE chapters requesting their study and recommendations from which a final proposal would be drawn for presentation to the National Convention.

Richard Haley advised that the Rev. Martin Luther King had accepted an invitation to speak at a luncheon at the Convention on

Saturday, June 30. Also, Harry Golden has accepted an invitation to address the Convention Friday evening, June 29. Transportation is still being worked on and one bus company has stated that it will take delegates round trip at $40 per person. A memo is going to all CORE groups, urging that they please send in the names of their delegates so that final arrangements can be made for housing and transportation. A memorandum is also going to cooperating organizations, inviting their attendance at the Convention.

In keeping with the suggestion from National Director, James Farmer, and CORE General Counsel, Carl Rachlin, the NAC authorized them to go to Baton Rouge, Louisiana and attempt to settle the difficulties with Attorney Johnny Jones of that city. Disagreement has arisen over the handling of certain legal cases involving CORE members and Attorney Jones' charges for his services on these cases. The results of their negotiations with Mr. Jones would be brought to the NAC for final decision.

[1962 June ?]

NATIONAL DIRECTOR'S STAFF REPORT

This Twentieth Annual Convention of CORE is a priceless opportunity for the organization to take stock of what it is and where it is, and to decide where it is going from here. No longer are we the interloper in the civil rights movement; we are now its cutting edge. No longer are we a tight fellowship of a few dedicated advocates of a brilliant new method of social change; we are now a large family spawned by the union of method-oriented pioneers and the righteously indignant ends-oriented militants. We are, in a phrase, the wedding between ends and means, and between theory and action. This is CORE -- twenty years after, and it is at once our strength and our problem. We are strong, because the methods that we use, being both moral and effective, when pursued vigorously produce the good ends which we all passionately desire. Our problem is the constant internal tension between means and ends -- that creative force which can bring out the best in both partners to a marriage such as ours by tempering one against the other. This internal tension, creative as it is, is obviously more of a problem in CORE than it would be in any organization concerned primarily with means or exclusively with ends.

Our strength as an effective, hard-hitting means-ends organization is a problem in another way too. We are feared and respected by our adversaries. In many cases, the mere threat of CORE direct action brings barriers tumbling down and produces constructive negotiations. In city after city this has happened in retail chain store employment (as in Boston and Long Island), in city transit employment (as in Washington, D. C.), and in chain restaurant service (as in the Howard Johnson chains in the Southeast). It is even true to some extent in the deep South, as the next few weeks will show. We should have more problems like this, it is true, for our objective is the elimination of racial discrimination, and the easier and quicker this is accomplished the better we like it. Yet, when our dedicated CORE activists are poised for a direct non-violent onslaught, they may become restive when the barriers fall without a struggle. There is considerable evidence that this may become a major problem organizationally. An organization such as ours, geared as it has been to the dramatic short thrust, must learn to live also with, and sustain itself through, the undramatic long haul. We must build an organization with the fluidity and mobility to initiate action and the professional competence and community backing necessary to follow through. And, on top of that, we must build a financial structure sufficiently sound that our action and follow-through are not hampered by the ebb and flow of precarious funds.

These, as I see it, are some of the major challenges facing CORE at this point in its history. We shall meet them. They involve every phase of CORE's activity, and require the effective functioning of every department in the National Office.

To cope with these problems, the field department was divided last February 1 into two separate but closely related functioning units-- the Department of Program and Training, with Gordon Carey as director and Norman Hill as assistant, and the Department of Organizing and Servicing, with James McCain, director, and Fredricka Teer as assistant. The program reports as follows:

PROGRAM REPORT

For the coming year the Program Department is mapping plans for major campaigns in the fields of school desegregation, retail employment, public accommodations, and freedom of residence. Additionally, many projects already under way will be continued. Among these are the development of home industry in Haywood County, (Tote Bag project), close cooperation with the Committee for the Employment of Negro Performers, (CENP) -- an organization founded with the assistance and support of CORE and continuing work on integration of the apprenticeship program in the skilled trades.

Since February, the Program Department has coordinated the testing of numerous bus terminal facilities in the South. Testing has been done by the field staff and by our southern groups. They have filed ______ number of complaints of discrimination with the Justice Department and ________ number with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Preliminary work has also been done in the field of retail chain store employment. The chapters did an excellent job surveying the employment practices of Sears, Roebuck. This information plus other data secured by the office were used in a negotiation with a vice president of Sears. The employment policies of other large chain stores are also being investigated.

Through CORE's cooperation, the Tote Bag project in Haywood County was initiated. We sent Eric Weinberger to Haywood County to initiate and coordinate this program. A few CORE chapters have done good work in selling these leather bags produced in the homes of displaced Negro farmers. Over_____ number of bags have been produced and shipped as of June____. As of this same date, the Haywood Cooperative Industries had _____number of additional orders that had not yet been filled. A total number of orders represents_________number of dollars in gross income. The entire proceeds of the sale of these bags go to the persons who manufacture them. The vast majority of orders came from the mailing sent to the National CORE membership list.

A challenge in Haywood County now is to develop a continuing market for the sale of these bags. It may also be feasible to expand this project to the manufacture of other types of leather goods. One major store in New York City has agreed to handle the sale of Tote Bags on a non-profit basis. We are looking for other such outlets.

Preparation for the forthcoming Freedom Highways project has of course consumed a great deal of the department's time. Our field staff and chapters were most helpful in testing Howard Johnson Restaurants and motels across the nation. After ten weeks of effort a meeting with the Howard Johnson Company was finally secured. In preparation for this negotiation, a good deal of research into the company structure and policies was required.

At the date of the writing of this report, recruitment for Freedom Highways has progressed well. The two week training session for participants will take place from July 15-30. Following that the project itself will begin under the direction of Gordon Carey and Rudy Lombard. If Freedom Highways develops into a major movement in the South, the full cooperation of our northern chapters will be essential. At this Convention, we hope to be able to make plans for Northern picketing and supportive action.

The Committee for the Employment of Negro Performers was founded in December of 1961 and now encompasses thirty active members, primarily performers with the purpose of eliminating discriminatory casting practices in motion pictures, radio, theater, and television and bringing about the portrayal of the Negro in these media with contemporary and historical authenticity in keeping with the ever expanding role of the Negro in American society.

The efforts of the CENP have centered as union members on Actors Equity Association, American Federation of Radio and Television Artists and the Screen Actors Guild in order to obtain a strong anti-discrimination clause in the union contract with powers of policing and enforcement. Cases of discrimination have been documented in theater and television. As a result of negotiations with ABC, CBS, NBC by CORE, CENP and the Urban League, these networks have issued public policy anti-discrimination statements and sent directives of implementation to the producers of their shows. Procedures for insuring notification of Negro performers of casting calls are being worked out. Two Broadway shows, "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying" and "Subways Are For Sleeping" have been picketed. An agreement with Jean Dalrample, Artistic Director of the Drama and Light Opera Company of City Center of New York, was signed and made public taking positive action to insure the use of Negro actors, dancers and singers in all types of roles in the future. A major national effort is being planned in the fall against motion pictures.

We have worked with the New York City Joint Committee composed of CORE, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, NAACP Negro American Labor Council and the Puerto Rican Association of Community Affairs in the following areas of contract compliance, apprenticeship training and the New York World's Fair.

The Joint Committee can point to the following results:

1. The announcement by Mayor Wagner of a program enforcing and implementing the non-discrimination clause in all city contracts with firms with additional staff being assigned to Commission on Human Rights for this purpose.
2. The securing of over 300 non-white applicants for a new program of apprenticeship training institute. by Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

3. The integration of the administrative staff of the New York World's Fair on clerical and executive levels.

The Summer Training Program should be an excellent one this year. The Interracial Action Institute will be in Texas for the first time. Local contacts are organizing a Houston CORE Chapter to work with the Institute and to follow through on projects initiated by the Institure. It should be noted that Texas is virgin territory for CORE and the advent of our activity in that state could well be significant to increased contact in the South and Southwest.

The Employment-Housing Institute this summer will be held in Columbus, Ohio. It has been expanded to a full two-week program. It should provide excellent opportunity for training in both of these important fields. It is our belief that these represent two of the most urgent needs for activity in the North. Norman Hill of the Program Department will be directing the Institute in Columbus, Ohio. Richard Haley, Assistant to the National Director, will be the director of the Action Institute in Houston, Texas.

There is still room for last minute applicants to both of these Institutes. I would particularly like to urge that those chapters that have not yet arranged for one of their members to attend an institute to do so immediately. Of course, for the northern chapters the Housing-Employment Institute will be of primary importance.

For the coming year, the Program Department is asking authorization to develop new programs in several areas. These are of course in addition to follow-up on the Freedom Highways. One major field that we hope to enter with more vigor is retail employment. It is hoped that through the cooperation of our chapters a meaningful and effective program to fight discrimination by large chains can be developed. A project of this sort could develop into a nation-wide boycott. In this case it is obvious that most of the actual work would be in the hands of the chapters.

Another major field of CORE activity proposed by the department is the development of a direct action program to apply pressure on the president of the United States to issue the long promised but not yet forthcoming executive order against discrimination in housing. A direct action campaign directed at the administration by National CORE will serve to work hand in hand by increased local activity in the housing field.

All of us have been long frustrated by the ineffectiveness of school integration both South and North. It is disillusioning that eight years after the historic desegregation decision by the Supreme Court, most children in the South are still in segregated schools. It appears obvious that direct action techniques are needed in school desegregation to supplement the legal action. Direct action has recently been used in a number of northern communities with some success. It is our belief that this type of action can be expanded in the North and can be introduced and used effectively in the South as well. The Program Department would like the convention to consider a coordinated "operation transfer" in this regard.

During the coming year, it is apparent that these projects and numerous others will keep the Department of Program and Training busy. Many lesser efforts have been undertaken since the Department was formed and will be continued. So far we have issued and sent out to the chapters mimeographed copies for desegregation of schools and housing in the North. An educational guide and bibliography for action in the skilled crafts area of employment is now ready for chapter use. The Department has also cooperated with the Community Relations Department in establishing the Committee of Inquiry into the Administration of Justice in the South; and with the Department of Organization in setting up staff retreats and meetings. They have cooperated with CORE chapters and other local groups in Washington and Maryland in the continuing drive to desegregate restaurants along U. S. Highway 40 and throughout the State of Maryland. Through the Program Department National CORE picketed the New York Stock Exchange at the request of our friends in Huntsville, Alabama. On May 17 the Program Department initiated and coordinated picket lines at the offices of the major political parties in New York City and elsewhere.

During the 1962-63 year it is their hope to expand the Training Program. I believe that the creation of a separate program department has been an important step in the development of a more effective National Office. For the first time, we now have competent full time staff who can devote their entire efforts to these crucial matters of national concern.

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT REPORT

Program, National Project and Training in non-violence have little meaning in the struggle without vigorous local CORE groups to implement them, back them up and benefit from them. We now have an expanding network of chapters North and South. The Organization Department report as follows:

The Organization Department went into effect five months ago. In that time, we have taken a good look around to determine our most pressing needs and where finance and time allowed, implemented some of our ideas.

There seemed to be a back-log of groups that had expressed an interest in CORE and who wanted, conceivably to become a part of the non-violent struggle. The immediate pressure of our everyday function had not allowed us to work closely with very many of these groups. There was also the question of servicing existing groups. In addition, there were parts of the country where injustice and inequality ran rampant and where nothing or very little was being done about it. Some of the border states and the southwestern states (Texas is a good case in point) are good examples.

To speak to these problems, we felt it necessary to divide the country geographically into more workable areas and to assign staff at least to the most pressing areas. We have a staff person, Mary Hamilton, working in what we term Area Three (Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Ohio.) We have another, Don Wendell, handling the East Coast Region, (New York, the northeastern states and New Jersey). Eugene Tournour works out of St. Louis and services the surrounding three state areas. Rev. Cox is working in North Carolina.

In addition, we have established two regional offices, one in New Orleans staffed by Marvin Robinson, a veteran of the '60 Southern University fight for desegregation and one in San Francisco named by Genevieve Hughes.

We have several potential groups some of which are in states virgin to CORE such as Texas, North Carolina and Tennessee. Because of inactivity, Iowa City, Iowa and Spartanburg, South Carolina have disaffiliated since the February Council meeting and 5 new groups have affiliated. We now have groups in Jackson, Mississippi; Dayton, Ohio; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Long Island University, New York; and Syracuse, New York. We have a total of 65 affiliated groups.

During this period, we have aimed at qualitatively intensifying our work. We are beginning to implement the suggestion of many of our more experienced field staff. It is with much regret that we acknowledge the fact that Tom Gaither will no longer be with us. He is being inducted into the Army. Tom has worked with CORE for sometime. His dedication to non-violence, his grasp of the situation and his wealth of experience have been tremendous aids to CORE. He shall certainly be missed.

Voter Registration and Education

Because of the tremendous effect the vote has, especially in the South and because we have been offered financial aid for work in this area, we have begun to concentrate on voter registration. We have been given a 90-day grant to work on voter education in South Carolina, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and Jackson, Mississippi. There are possibilities of this grant being renewed at the end of the 90-day period.

Jim McCain has been quietly working on Voter Registration in his home state of South Carolina with much results for many years.

He is directing our Voter Registration operation. We have opened a Voter Education office in Sumter, South Carolina, staffed by Frank Robinson, a field secretary, working on Voter Registration assisted by William E. Brown, hired to work exclusively on Voter Registration and a secretary, Almaline Butler. Through their concerted efforts an impressive number of Negro voters have been registered in South Carolina.

We have opened another office in Baton Rouge. Weldon Rougeau and Ronnie Moore have been hired to work exclusively on the Voter Registration project there. They are being assisted by some of the students expelled this past winter from Southern University. Dave Dennis is being lent to the Voter Registration project. He is working out of Jackson, Mississippi.

Summary

We have a total of 10 field secretaries, and 4 people working on Voter Registration. We have attempted to re-establish communication with each group. Our aim is to determine with them where they are and what is the most likely direction in which they should proceed. We want to deploy staff in a way that is most expedient to strengthening existing groups of militant people all over the country, but especially in the South, dedicated to eradicating the the stigma of discrimination through means of non-violence.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS DEPARTMENT REPORT

CORE does not work in a vacuum. We are a part of local communities and the community of this nation. Those communities must understand what we are and what we do, and must support our movement if it is to continue and grow. They represent the task of our Community Relations Department.

At the beginning of the year the membership and Community Relations Department were separate and staffed by 4 professionals. On February 1, 1962, they were combined into one Community Relations Department with Marvin Rich as Director and Bill Larkins, assistant. Now that Bill Larkins has resigned to seek a career in the theatre, the burden is carried largely by Marvin Rich alone, inspite of a great increase of volume of activity.

Report, Community Relations Department cont'd.

Much of CORE's success during thid period is a result of the use of dedicated volunteers such as Jim Peck and Charlotte Devree. Credit also goes to Jocelyn Boyd and Cynthia Homire who handled clerical and other details in the department's work.

The Community Relations Department report as follows:

> The dramatic thrust into the deep South of Freedom Rides has been sustained with local non-violent direct action groups in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. More and more individuals concerned about civil rights understand CORE's role in that remarkable development, and know that CORE is a National, Interracial, Direct Action Organization. All of our efforts in the Mass Media are in terms of how we put our philosophies into practice, and how we put ethical imperatives.
>
> During the course of the year, we have included college newspapers on our press list. This should help stimulate action groups, in fund-raising and in general interpretation of our program. The Community Relations director is also meeting with a series of TV producers and critics to further the coverage of CORE action in this media.
>
> LITERATURE - The CORElator, under Jim Peck's editorship, has increased its press run to 55,000. It came out eight time last year and it is hoped that it will come out nine times in the coming year. We have reprinted two articles from the Amherst Alumni Bulletin in the form of a pamphlet The Freedom Riders. 50,000 copies were published. It Happened in Baton Rouge by by Ronnie Moore, Major Johns and Jim Peck was published in the spring. The 75,000 copies have been circulated to the CORE list, to churches and to student and union groups. We feel that the pamphlet and the resultant public indignation had some part in delaying Ronnie Moore's trial 'til September 13. 75,000 copies of the new voter education pamphlet have been ordered. It is hoped that they will be available in time for the convention.
>
> The Freedom Ride film done by the Social Action Commission of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was well received wherever it was shown. This is the first major film making effort for CORE and has been successful in bringing the CORE story to many new groups.
>
> The Committee of Inquiry - This Committee established by Eleanor Roosevelt and including such distinguished Americans as Roger Baldwin, Kenneth Clark, Joseph Rauh, Telford Taylor, Dr. Gardner Taylor, and Boris Shishkin heard testimony from 24 witnesses concerning the abuse of the judicial process of the South. Publicity coverage of the hearings was excellent even in the South. We plan to circulate the recommendations of the Committee very widely and to take appropriate action where necessary. A booklet containing summaries of the testimony will be prepared if funds are available.

Community Relations Department Report cont'd.

FUND-RAISING - Fund-raising is very intimately related to the entire community relations program. As we become better known it is easier to secure new associate members. As our members understand the importance of our work the size of the average contribution tends to increase.

Our total income for the past year was $609,000 -- an increase of $369,000 over the previous year.

In CORE, fund-raising is in two major categories: direct mail and special fund-raising.

Direct Mail consist of (1) membership maintenance, that is, appeals to the CORE list for support and (2) membership recruitment, that is, appeals to outside lists to join in the work of CORE. We have done phenomenally well both in maintenance and in recruitment.

Membership Maintenence - Contributions from our own list totaled $195,000 during the year. This is the largest figure ever and exceeds 1960-61 by $90,000.

CORE Income Growth

	Members	Increase Over Previous Year	%Increase	Total Income	%Increase
1961-62	45,000	19,000	73%	$609,000	154%
1960-61	26,000	11,000	73%	$240,000	65%
1959-60	15,000			$145,000	

Recruitment - We sent 426,755 appeal letters to lists other than CORE this year. This is an increase of only 16,000 over the previous year. However, the CORE list grew from 26,000 to 45,000 during the year. Contributions from new contributors total $78,000. The previous year we secured 11,000 new members and our income from this source was $53,000.

Special Fund-Raising - Special fund-raising is the source of most of the phenomenal financial growth of CORE during the year. In 1960-61 we received just under $40,000 from special fund-raising. In 1961-62 we received $227,000 from various forms of special fund-raising. This category represents an opportunity and a danger. We have not, by any means exhausted the possibility of special fund-raising.

This year we received approximately $35,000 from the trade union movement. This could be doubled during the coming year. However, this requires a concerted effort. We received something under $9,000 from churches this year. This is a disappointment to us and, I am sure, to many concerned church people. We will make every effort to increase this figure during the next year.

Community Relations Department Report Cont'd.

Special planned fund-raising benefits - Teas, parties, etc. can increase a bit. However, there are particularly vulnerable to press coverage at the moment. If we are in a period of very active publicity then it is quite likely that we will do well with these. However, we cannot continue to expect the publicity which we received during the height of the Freedom Rides.

On the whole, I should think we should be able to just repeat last year's performance in special fund-raising. I do not believe that it is realistic to expect a significant increase from fund-raising during the coming year.

During the height of the Freedom Rides many individuals gave more to us than they could afford. Others, new to CORE, gave under the assumption that contributions were tax exempt. Contributions from these two sources will therefore be decreased during the coming year. There should also be some decrease in the rapid growth in the CORE membership list since we are now dropping on the basis of a large list.

It is my estimate that we can expect an increase in income of approximately 20% from direct mail for the next year. This would be approximately $55,000.

Holiday Cards - Holiday cards are important, nor primarily for fund-raising, but for increasing the mailing list: many of our holiday card buyers become contributors. Last year we received more than $57,000 from holiday cards and showed a profit of over $10,000. It is my estimate that we should realize an income of over $100,000 from holiday cards in the coming year and a corresponding increase in the profit.

The increase in postage rates makes it more difficult than ever for CORE to increase its direct mail promotions and its holiday cards. However, these must continue if we are to continue expanding as an organization and in effectiveness in the civil rights movement.

MINUTES

# of the

1962 CORE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Miami, Florida
Hampton House--Sir John Motel

June 28 - July 1, [1962]

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION: The meeting was called to order at 8:05 pm, June 28, with Charles Oldham presiding. Delegates present were listed with the Secretary and Jim McCain announced the availability of CORE pins at $1.00 each.

AFFILIATION: Jim McCain recommended affiliation of San Diego, California CORE, the only group up for affiliation. McCain said that the San Diego group has met all the constitutional requirements. Paul T. Flint moved affiliation of San Diego CORE, and the motion, seconded by Charlene McIntosh, passed unanimously.

AGENDA: Charles Oldham read a proposed agenda and asked for adoption of the agenda on a tentative basis. A delegate from the Ohio Valley asked for consideration of a cooperative project for the Ohio Valley area, which was referred to the Local Organization Workshop. Charles Siegel moved adoption of the agenda on a tentative basis, and the motion, seconded by K. D. Kerr, passed.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE: Charles Oldham appointed a Constitutional Committee consisting of the following persons: Alan Gartner, Gladys Harrington, and Oretha Castle. Other appointments were to be made when more delegates arrived.

NAACP GREETINGS: Robert Sanders, Field Secretary, Florida State Branches, NAACP, was introduced. Mr. Sanders brought greetings from the NAACP and offered cooperation with CORE in our common cause.

NATIONAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT: James Farmer read a written report which included a summary of activities of CORE's three departments, Porgram, Organization and Community Relations. The report covered the status of current national projects, assignment and duties of staff members, fund-raising, literature production and distribution, and special efforts to interpret problems and projects, such as the Committee of Inquiry and the Freedom Ride film.

Farmer discussed the constant internal tension in CORE in reconciling means and ends, and the challenge of maintaining a high level of discipline and understanding of CORE's method and philosophy as the organization expands and broadens its base in the community. Program areas must be extended, as well as membership; current experiences in the rural South indicate that programs of self-helf for economic survival must accompany expansion of the drive for civil rights.

FREEDOM HIGHWAYS: Gordon Carey reported that 60 persons have applied for the Freedom Highways project. Thirty to forty will be selected for the project, which has been greatly revised because of gains from the Howard Johnson chain since the project was announced. In May, local negotiations carried out by Miami CORE, the NAACP and other organizations, opened 14 Howard Johnsons in Dade County.

National negotiations with the chain, utilizing information from all parts of the country forwarded by CORE chapters, have opened virtually all Howard Johnsons owned by the parent company--this includes 69 Howard Johnsons in Florida (nearly all owned by the company), a total of over eighty in the five Southern states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Florida.

The Freedom Highways project will work on the Howard Johnson franchise in North Carolina and Tennessee, or on the smaller chains, such as the Holiday Inn chain which has headquarters in Memphis, Tennessee. The Holiday Inn has 260 outlets in the South and the Midwest. The training workshop will be switched to Greensboro, North Carolina, and the project will begin with Greensboro as its starting point, utilizing members of the CORE group organizing in Greensboro for activities in that vicinity. Carey would like an expression of feeling on supportive action from the Northern groups.

Ralph Rosenfeld asked questions about mechanics of the project, whether bond would be accepted, provisions for safety, and so forth. Further discussion was tabled until the next morning.

SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND: Marvin Rich reported that a new Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund was being incorporated by a group of individuals in New York, some of whom also take an interest in CORE in various capacities, such as the National Advisory Committee. He outlined the purposes set forth in the Fund's proposed charter and he noted that these included paying legal defense expenses in civil rights and civil liberties cases (for which CORE members and personnel might qualify), providing scholarships to help needy students overcome obstacles created by discrimination, and sponsoring educational activities on methods of lessening such discrimination. The Fund would possibly print and distribute educational literature on such methods. The Fund is independent of CORE, with its own board, staff and identity. It will seek tax exemption as soon as possible and will engage in activities of interest to other groups and organizations, as well as CORE. The Fund how has volunteer office space and a volunteer legal staff.

Charles Oldham stated that CORE locals would be informed of progress in the development of the fund and might like to make contributions when the Fund begins to operate.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE (Cont.): Doris Hollis, Henry Hodge, Cloxis Gilliom, W. S. McIntosh, Inge Powell and Polly Byrd were added to the Constitution Committee. Alan Gartner was appointed chairman.

VOTER EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION: Jim McCain reported CORE is now working with four other organizations to register voters in three states, under a grant from a foundation. CORE now has offices to register voters set up in Jackson, Mississippi; Sumter, South Carolina; and Baton Rouge, Louisiana. McCain said that the voter registration campaign is most effective after a direct action campaign. In the three months'time, 10,000 people will have been contacted and 1,000 to 3,000 registered. The grant is for 90 days and CORE does not know whether the campaign will continue after that; the grant will probably be renewed. This does not take away from direct action since the people staffing the project are new staff, not already working in other areas. New Orleans has an independent campaign and has registered 196 voters in the city.

Discussion of Voter Registration was deferred until the next session. The meeting adjourned at approximately 10:00 p.m.

The next session opened Friday, June 29th at 9:05 a.m. in the city's Bayfront Auditorium, with Charles Oldham presiding.

VOTER REGISTRATION (Cont.): Anna Holden asked whether the aim of the project was to open up the possibility of registration in areas where Negroes cannot vote, or put Negroes on the books where registration is already possible. She also asked what foundation is financing the project. McCain said that the project is concentrating on areas where registration is difficult. The Taconic and the Phelps-Stokes Foundations are two of the foundations sponsoring the project.

McCain was asked what is done where discrimination is met. The conditions of the project prohibit direct action, McCain stated, but these cases are reported to the Justice Department, which will respond where sit-ins and direct action are not involved in seeking the right to vote. It was suggested that CORE might challenge the right of the state to carry on its law-making functions where discrimination in voting is involved. For example, a prisoner in the West recently challenged the state laws passed under inequitable apportionment and got his freedom.

McCain said that all the organizations involved in the project --- SNCC, SCLC, The Urban League and the NAACP --- are working under the same conditions, which include an agreement that Voter Registration workers not engage in direct action.

FREEDOM HIGHWAYS (Cont.): Gordon Carey responded to Rosenfeld's questions of yesterday evening, concerning provisions for safety, bond and possible legal repercussions on the Freedom Highways project. Carey said there is nothing CORE can do to insure safety, but CORE can try to safeguard the participants as much as possible. The present plans are greatly altered from the original idea and the project in North Carolina and Virginia will not be too different from a local project --- local cars will be used; participants will live in the community and go out to restaurants close by.

Carey stated that CORE is not in a financial position to get involved in another Freedom Ride type of project. Participants understand bond will not be available. If there are any persons joining the project after the initial group, bond will not be available for them either.

Carey was asked if the parents of minors will be involved, so that they will understand what is going on and not be at cross-purposes with the project. Carey said the Project will use CORE members almost exclusively, that the training period is longer and than for the Freedom Riders, and that there will be fewer people with more experience. He hopes this will offset some of the problems that arose in the Freedom Ride.

Charlie Oldham said that the kind of sentences that might be imposed cannot be anticipated, as we do not know where the arrests will occur and what the charges will be. There are no plans to repeat the mass arrests of the Freedom Ride.

Carey said that only restaurant facilities will be challenged on this trip; no motels will be tested or challenged. Carey, Hank Thomas, Marvin Rich, Rudy Lombard and Jim Peck will serve as staff. The project will be financed through the regular budget and costs are anticipated at $20,000. Decisions about arrests will be made by participants, although to a certain extent arrests will be planned. The staff will stay in jail as long as other members of the project.

Anna Holden asked about the rationale for sympathy action in the North, if the project is directed toward the franchised agents. Carey said that CORE would be seeking a provision in future franchises that there would be no discrimination in the restaurants. He doubts CORE would ask for a sustained boycott of Northern outlets but, rather CORE would probably ask for sympathy picketing and demonstrations. CORE now owns a share of Howard Johnson stock. Someone asked about the possibility of a minority stockholders' suit. This possibility has not yet been explored.

MIAMI VICTORY: A. D. Moore, Chairman of Miami CORE, announced that 100 local restaurants in the Royal Castle chain just adopted a non-discriminatory policy.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES: Carl Rachlin, CORE Counsel, presented a letter dated June 27th, from the United States Supreme Court giving plaintiffs in the Shreveport case a recovery of $100. from the state of Louisiana. The Shreveport case is identical to the Jackson cases, the legal structure and the situation being the same, and thus the Supreme Court's action gives an important legal precedent in the Jackson cases. The Jackson cases are being held up in scheduling and are progressing more slowly than anticipated.

Rachlin commended New Orleans lawyers Elie, Collins and Douglas for their work in developing the Committee of Inquiry. The testimony already collected is to be published and distributed to interested parties. It constitutes a valuable document in American history and should be widely distributed.

Rachlin summarized current legal problems facing CORE in the Deep South as follows: (1) Louisiana -- in Baton Rouge and New Orleans, charges of serious crimes are being piled on to prevent direct action; (2) Mississippi -- in Jackson, charges of disorderly conduct, breach of peace and similar minor crimes are used to stymie efforts; and, (3) Alabama -- in the state of Alabama, injunctive procedures are being used to prevent CORE from operating. In some respects, the Alabama situation is most serious, as CORE cannot undertake any activities without being charged with contempt. For example, Rachlin cannot go into the state of Alabama.

Mr. Rachlin was questioned about the possibility of receiving a remedy for state and municipal legal obstructionism from the lower federal courts. Rachlin said he is trying to work on this angle, but has not been able to accomplish anything yet. He has, for instance, been trying to move the Alabama injunction case into the federal court.

The Baton Rouge injunction and the McComb injunctions are soon to be heard in the federal circuit court in New Orleans, according to Rachlin. The two injunctions are similar, and Rachlin feels optimistic about the decision.

Kurt Flascher asked about the amount of work being put into legal action. Rachlin said CORE should undertake legal defense of people in direct action and not plan legal strategy to get rid of segregation laws as the NAACP does. CORE has a duty to defend people who get in legal difficulty as a result of direct action, but its legal role should not extend beyond this.

More information about followup on the proceedings of the Committee of Inquiry was requested. Rachlin said that the Committee was set up to bring attention to the legal roadblocks set up to stymie the civil rights movement. It is hoped that publicizing unfair police and legal action, denial of bond, use of police dogs negligence of police, lack of police protection, and so forth would arouse public indignation over what is in effect a conspiracy to inhibit the civil rights movement. The report will be sent to the Justice Department, the Civil Rithgs Commission, state governments and also to some labor unions' civil rights departments.

Rachlin was asked to report the status of the Jackson, Mississippi Freedom Ride arrests. He did not have summary figures with him. (NOTE: The final edition of Farmer's National Director's report contained the following summary information on Freedom Ride trials: there are 10 lower court trials pending, including Richard Haley's case' 126 cases have been appealed to the state circuit court; 114 persons pleaded nolo contendere; 30 cases were tried and acquitted (Episcopalian Priests); 5 persons paid fines and received suspended sentences; 7 served part of their sentences and paid part of their fines; 8 served their entire sentences; 1 died; and 5 juveniles were released on probation). Hank Thomas' case was tried first and is still in the state circuit court.

Lincoln Lynch asked about the expenses of the Episcopalian Freedom Riders and the availability of the Committee of Inquiry's report. Rachlin said that his time in defending the Episcopalian Priests was the only expense for CORE, as the Priests paid their own expenses otherwise. The full report of the Committee of Inquiry will not be available for some time and will cost about $50.00 per copy. Marvin Rich should be contacted at least a month after the Convention for copies of the report.

COMMIEEEE APPOINTMENTS: (1) Nominations Committee - Lolis Elie (Chairman), Julia Lewis, LeVernne McCummings, Ralph Rosenfield, Emerson Brown, Marty Dillard, Mark Dodson, Herman Thompson, and Woodrow Coleman. (2) Resolutions - Julius Hobson (Chairman), Shirley Thompson, Robert Curvin, Paul T. Flint, Willie Bradford, and Bruce Rappaport. (3) Finance - A. D. Moore (Chairman), Lula Farmer, Louis Smith, Elmer McCraty, and Barbara Wallace. (4) Credentials - Homer Randolph (Chairman), Ben Brown, Catherine Vinegar and Ruth Ford.

The Convention business session adjourned at 10:00 a.m., and reassembled at 2:25 p.m., with Rudy Lombard chairing. Workshops on Education, Employment, Housing, Local Organization, Community Relations and problems with Law Envorcement agencies were held from 10:30 to 12:30 noon.

EMPLOYMENT WORKSHOP: Julius Hobson reported for the Employment Workshop, outlining its main objective as examination of methods used by CORE groups and recommendation of a general method and specific variation's that might be used by the chapters.

Investigation - Eugene Tourneour stressed a knowledgeable approach and outlined areas of fact-finding that should preceed an employment campaign:

(1) Areas of discrimination can be pin-pointed through test applications, surveys of employees, visits to plants or establishments, conferences with management, conferences with unions, and inquiries addressed to competitors.

(2) The Employing unit selected or considered for a campaign should be studied in detail, including total number of employees, types of job categories, number of Negroes and types of jobs held, rate of employee turnover, union affiliation and controls, qualifications for specific jobs, recruiting programs, and pattern of promotions.

(3) Relationship of Employing unit under consideration to total community, should be understood, including the purchase or sales pattern of companies producing consumer goods, and the relationship of the firm to competing industries. What employees can be relied on for support?

Resources for information labor and employment are: CORE National office, U. S. Civil Rights Committee and Union Civil Rights departments and committees, local union representatives, and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Negotiations - Don Wendell suggested the following steps in negotiating with management for a fair-hiring policy:

(1) Request a statement of policy.
(2) Present evidence of discrimination.
(3) Make specific and detailed proposals for a change over time, avoiding the possibility of token integration by stressing continuing observation and the need to have fixed avenues into the Negro labor force pool. The proposal should include a plan for training.
(4) Present an ultimatum that can be carried out.

Hints for successful negotiations include:

(1) Set a specific Appointment for the first meeting and follow-up with telephone calls if letters are ignored.
(2) Try to select a place with a low-tension atmosphere.
(3) Send at least 3 negotiators: one spokesman, one recorder, and one observer (or applicant).
(4) Make sure the spokesman only does talking; others wishing to make points should pass notes or ask for a conference of the negotiators.
(5) Set a serious and important tone to the negotiations; the attitude of the negotiators is very important.

(6) Ask for another appointment prior to the conclusion of each conference.

(7) Make specific, realistic demands (e.g., upgrade two Negro employees).

(8) Leave management or owners a way to save face.

(9) Attempt to get a clear time schedule for desegregation

Action Campaign - Dave Dennis recommended attempting to gain community support for action through churches, press releases, and by selecting a form of direct action that is appropriate for the community.

Direct action could take the form of (1) picketing stores or outlets, (2) boycott of products, (3) Sit-ins in offices, (4) telephone-ins, presenting opposition to policy, and (5) cancelling of charge accounts or orders. A selective buying campaign or boycott should leave the consumer an alternative and should have community support, gained through community-wide planning.

The action campaign should involve as many businessmen as possible and could attempt to influence shareholders in the company.

Industrial Employment - Don Slaiman noted that some action appropriate to retail sales situations is not appropriate to industrial employment.

In states with an FEPC law, CORE can help people file legal complaints. In all states, CORE can teach people how to fill out applications and apply for a job, and can guide applicants seeking employment (through CORE's knowledge of particular industries).

CORE should join in efforts to broaden opportunities in apprenticeship programs, be familiar with these programs and steer qualified applicants to them. Contacts with local and international unions should be made in this regard, with both officials and sympathetic members. Agencies such as the state bureaus of apprenticeship, the state FEPC, the NAACP and local human rights commissions should be contacted and worked with. Bona fide applicants are necessary to secure cooperation of management.

Conclusions - There is a difference of opinion regarding methods in employment campaigns - some chapters use a "hard sell" approach ("your problem - you solve it"), while others use a conciliatory approach ("we'll help you", supply personnel). No one method is useful in all areas, and the method is largely determined by the character of the community.

Hobson moved that the Employment Workshop's report be recorded in the minutes and adopted. McIntosh seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

EDUCATION WORKSHOP: Mark Dodson reported for the Education Workshop, outlining in detail several local situations at different grade levels, to illustrate the diversity and scope of problems facing CORE throughout the nation.

(1) Englewood, New Jersey - Local CORE participated in attempts to desegregate the school system and took action when a report, written by experts, was held up. Action took the form of protests and a sit-in at which eleven persons were arrested. The report was needed for an informed preparation of the budget. CORE plans to boycott the schools in the fall and oppose "open enrollment" because it places the cost and responsibility for desegregation on parents. Defacto segregation is due to the housing situation. Three plans had been presented:

   (a) The "Princeton Plan," whereby an all-white school and an all-Negro school would be merged for grades 1-4 and 5-8;

   (b) a plan to close the all-Negro school and build additions to the other schools; and

   (c) Urban Renewal, to resolve the housing problem. One class in the "all-Negro" school, a class for retarded children, was 95% white.

(2) Highpoint, North Carolina - North Carolina adopted the "Pearsall Plan" to slow down desegregation of the schools. The plan works as follows: A parent must apply to the School Board for a re-assignment blank. This must be filled out and returned. Later the school board may request the parent (and sometimes the child) to appear before the Board (and reporters) in a public hearing, and apparent attempt to intimidate the parent. In three years a total of eleven children have been transferred. This plan has been to the United States Supreme Court - the only hope seems to be working to obtain more transfers.

(3) Colleges - there has been a distinct move toward desegregation in some cases, such as the New Orleans Branch of LSU, the University of Mississippi, Rice, Texas Southern and Southern Methodist University, but much needs to be done. The LSU campus in Baton Rouge has not desegregated, and the faculty at NYU in New York City has practically no Negroes. Southern University is all Negro, and an attempt to enroll is planned by two white students this Fall.

(4) State of Louisiana - Louisiana has passed a new state sales tax of .01 to raise $800,000 for a scholarship fund for White children to attend private schools. This is an attempt to tax the Negro to maintain segregation.

Suggestions for action - were discussed, bearing in mind that no blanket program is possible because of the large diversity in local problems. For instance, the concept of the "neighborhood school" may well be questioned, but in some cases to abolish it or modify it would be retrogression. This would be true in integrated areas and in the South, where the integrated neighboorhood school is the goal. It may be unwise to spell out in advance methods to be used by a Board of Education in meeting its responsibility toward integration. A need to utilize present integration plans was felt, even though plans are minimal or token. Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina still have no plans!

CORE should stress the positive effects of integration on White children, and on development of talent in Negroes, as well as the moral and financial savings to the community brought about by integration.

To dramatically highlight the problem of school desegration and give it a new and greater sense of urgency, the Workshop recommends the following program to CORE Chapters:

(1) Investigate and determine the existing situation in public education in your community.

(2) Seek support and cooperation from all groups interested in integration and educational reform, obtaining public statements where possible.

(3) Confront school authorities with the facts of segregated education (school composition, facilities and staff) but do not prolong this phase too long and delay interest and involvement of those oriented toward action.

(4) Begin organizing parents well ahead of registration and the opening of school.

  a) Public meetings or rallies may be appropriate for initiating "operation transfer".

  b) The best and most effective organizing will be done by face-to-face contact. Talk to parents in their homes and hold small neighborhood meetings to build moral and increase understanding.

  c) If at all possible, involve willing and committed parents in the CORE group.

(5) Be sure parents committed to the transfer know the procedure and have all the necessary documents and information (birth certificates, etc.)

(6) Determine the areas in which school transfers would be most feasible.

(7) Be prepared to follow-up the school transfer attempt with direct action techniques, if necessary. Possible action might be:

  a) Stand-ups or sit-ins at Board of Education meetings and hearings.

  b) Study-ins where transfer is accomplished.

  c) Mass demonstrations and picketing of schools, city hall, or board of education, where appropriate.

  d) Stay-outs (boycott of school), with proper organization and preparation the "stay-out" required parental and community support and schooling arrangements for pupils staying out (teachers, facilities)

(8) Emphasize initial registrations, such as kindergarten and first grade.

(9) Influence choice of building sites for new schools to obviate de facto segregation.

Further legal and political action was suggested also:

(1) Urge Congress to pass laws requiring initital steps toward compliance with the United States Supreme Court decision by 1963.

(2) Attempt to eliminate Federal subsidies to impacted areas (grants to local schools where Federal installations cause a hardship) and subsidies to segregated colleges.

(3) Investigate the Smith Act of 1917 and the George Barton Act. Both are concerned with providing funds to states and territories for Area Vocational Schools. These funds are used for construction and support of schools and provide that any student of the state may attend any school of his choice within the state or area. It was suggested that injunctions be sought, after appropriate testing, to prevent any funds being used by the school in question. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare may be able to provide a complete list of such schools

The Education Workshop's report carried a motion to adopt. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

LOCAL ORGANIZATION WORKSHOP: Paul Flint reported that the Local Organization Workshop centered discussion on three problem areas:

(1) Expanding Contact in local communities - In the South it is difficult to recruit white members, while in the North, Negro support is the problem. Methods of recruitment suggested included visiting churches and other places frequented by those we wish to interest. It was felt, however, that a great deal more emphasis should be placed on program. CORE would be more effective in reaching large numbers of people if our program were geared to the needs of those we want to reach. CORE membership is primarily middle class, and to broaden our base we must begin to concentrate on the needs of the working class. Group size is not the only factor in effectiveness, and a small group can function well - but CORE still needs to expand.

(2) Regional Coordinating Committees - It was agreed that the concept of regional coordinating committees is basically sound and would give CORE greater striking force, if needed. At the same time, the dangers were pointed out. This type of planning could easily lend itself to organizational emphasis and red tape. if this happens, most of our energy would go into structural questions and organizational form. Regional planning should thus be geared toward coordinated training and action.

(3) University groups - Finding meaningful projects is the biggest problem of University groups. In order for University groups to have lasting value, their efforts should be directed to the total community. Liaison between college and community has its problems, since college groups have many unique problems. Bruce Rappaport, Paul Flint, Joe Smith and Fredricka Teer volunteered to discuss the question of college groups in more detail. As a committee, they recommend that CORE do more work to coordinate and service college chapters. The Committee also drew up a

resolution to be submitted to the Resolutions Committee, encouraging closer relationships between college groups and the community within which they exist and urging attempts to involve persons at all social and economic levels, cooperation between groups on local and regional levels and participation in CORE activities to whatever degree practicable.

The Workshop report carried a motion to adopt. Joe Louis Smith seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

HOUSING WORKSHOP: DeDe Martin presented the report of the Housing Workshop, after explaining that the Workshop was predominately Northern and concentrated on problems in housing in the North. Discussion centered around the following topics, many of which overlap.

Securing Open City - To date CORE has concentrated on individual projects, applicants, or realtors. How can we develope a broader program, designed to develop an "open city"? The Workshop felt pressure for an open city could be brought with or without fair housing legislation, although state, municipal and federal legislation would be helpful in reaching this goal. Other suggestions were: (1) Get commitments to open occupancy from realtors, preferably in their ads; (2) Get public commitments to open occupancy from influential members of the community; (3) collect cases of discrimination and publicize them to arouse public indignation and educate public to see the need for legislation; (4) work on project developers as well as realtors and use gains from one developer to put pressure on others; and (5) use mass demonstrations to show widespread concern for housing discrimination.

Applicants - Suggestions to solve the continuing problem of bona fide applicants for housing cases were; (1) ads in the Negro and White press; (2) contracts with Negro realtors and brokers; (3) questionnaires distributed to churches and unions and other Negro organizations; (4) press conferences about campaigns may have the side effect of bringing in applicants; (5) "operation Windowshop" programs, such as Philadelphia and San Diego CORE are trying to inspire some to move out of ghettos; (6) getting "integrated" families to tell their story to Negro groups and try to convince them that "pioneering" is worth the effort; and (7) street meetings such as those planned by Brooklyn CORE.

President's Executive Order - How can CORE exert pressure for signing of the President's Executive order on housing? The Workshop recommends (1) meeting with federal legislators and putting pressure on them; (2) staging demonstrations before or in VA and FHA offices; (3) planning a national demonstration of the dramatic quality, such as the peace marches; and (4) approaching CBS to do a documentary report to dramatize the problem of housing discrimination.

Southern Housing - All new suburbs in the South are segregated. The only integrated areas are in older parts of the city or on the fringes of expanding cities where pockets of Negroes are caught in city expansion. The South's problem is two-fold: to maintain what integration exists in older neighborhoods and to "crack" the lily-white suburbs. Where Urban Renewal programs are being used to increase segregation by eliminating "pockets" of Negroes, perhaps efforts should be made to stop "urban betrayal." This can be done in the North by voting down bonds or voting against urban renewal in referenda.

Perhaps public housing would be the place to begin work on housing integration in the South. The Columbus Institute was asked to discuss the question of urban renewal and its role in furthering discrimination in more detail.

"Tipping Point" - The workshop members disagreed on the position CORE should take, if any, on neighborhood quotas and methods to contral neighborhoods passing the "tipping point" and becoming all-Negro or predominately Negro. We agreed: (1) Emphasis should be on opening up new areas; (2) Negroes should be urged not to move into "saturated areas" and (3) CORE's goal is the integrated community. The Columbus Institute was asked to study this question further.

Miss Martin made a motion to adopt the report of the Housing Workshop. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

It was further agreed that CORE should make people aware of provisions in the Urban Renewal Program to safeguard all segments of the population, including minority groups, and that it is up to citizens to make complaints when these provisions are violated.

LEGAL PROBLEMS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES: Herman Thompson reported for the Workshop on Legal Problems and Law Enforcement Agencies, which discussed legal aspects of the movement, especially police brutality, false arrest, false charges and other roadblocks thrown in the way of integration activists. Existing problems include: (1) harassment in the form of charges of minor crimes, such as obstructing sidewalk traffic and illegal use of sound trucks; (2) excessive bail; (3) illegal search, arrest, and (4) police brutality which is used even in the North and West.

Suggestions to help correct or alleviate the problems include: (1) making use of the federal right to a citizens' arrest, arresting even police officers who are deliquent in curbing violence; (2) taking action against excessive bail; (3) using direct action with public officials at all levels, including Congress, to protest these injustices; (4) getting to public officials, such as Governors and Mayors to talk to them and try to achieve reconciliation; (5) trying to involve intellectuals in the protest, especially Negro intellectuals; and (6) exposing injustices of federal agents and failures of the Justice Department and other law-enforcement agents; taking cases to the United Nations, getting Africians to protest for us in the United Nations, and picketing federal agencies would help accomplish this end.

The Workshop concluded that further laws were not necessary to correct injustices, but rather a political decision on the part of the federal government to arrest some of the Southern governors and judges. CORE is requested to put more pressure on the President, by publishing his record and taking other appropriate steps to get him to take action to correct these injustices.

Shirley Thompson moved that the report be adopted. Don Hubbard seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Charles Oldham read telegrams of greeting from John P. Roche, National Chairman Americans For Democratic Action; and Roy Wilkins, NAACP. The meeting recessed, then resumed at 3:50 p.m., with Henry Hodge presiding.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE: Alan Gartner and Gladys Harrington presented a joint report for the Constitution Committee. The report carries a motion to adopt.

The Committee recommended no changes in Articles I and II, but proposed the following amendments:

Article III, Section 1: The Committee proposed adding "No person may hold simultaneous voting membership in more than one affiliated chapter " to Section 1 as it now stands. K. D. Kerr seconded the motion. The chair was uncertain as to the results of the voice vote, and the amendment was defeated when a standing vote was taken.

Article III, Section 4: The Committee proposed to add the following to Section 4 as it now stands: "The National Action Committee must inform the chapter in question of the Committee's intent, and must request a written statement from the chapter." Mrs. Ford seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Article III, Section 5: The Committee proposed to add a new section to Article III, Section 5, which would read as follows: "Any person removed from an affiliated chapter for whatever reason may appeal such removal to the National Action Committee then to the next Council or Convention, whose decision shall be final. The National Action Committee must inform the chapter in question of its intent and must request a written statement from the chapter." The section refers to locals removing a person from a Chapter. Oretha Castle seconded the motion, which passed by a majority vote.

Article III, Section 3: The Committee recommended no change, but Lincoln Lynch proposed a new Section 3, which would read as follows: "Only such persons who by their action subscribe to the CORE 'Rules For Action' and philosophy shall be eligible to become active members of CORE. Persistent violation of these Rules and Philosophy will be deemed cause for removal from membership". K. D. Kerr seconded the motion.

Lynch and other proponents of the motion stated that it was designed to remove the negative aspects of the present Section 3, to remove prejudjement of people by their associates, to eliminate "witch hunting" in chapters, to provide a positive definition of membership, and to restore a situation of civil liberties. Opponents argued that it made a probationary period for local members mandatory, that key terms such as "action" should be defined, that CORE cannot afford to run the risk of including communists, and that removal of the prohibition against Communists would endanger CORE's position in the South.

Kurt Flascher introduced a substitute motion to strike Section 3 as it now stands and substitute a new Section 3, based on the text of "This Is CORE": "only those whose tactics and beliefs are contrary to democracy, human values and the philosophy and discipline of CORE are categorically excluded from active membership in CORE." Ben Brown seconded the motion. Flascher stated that this statement eliminated some of the undesirable features of the present Section 3, while making CORE's adherence to democratic values clear. The chair was unclear about the voice vote. The motion was defeated upon a vote by a show of hands.

The previous question was called and a motion to table the Lynch amendment was defeated. The chair was uncertain about the voice vote on the Lynch amendment. The Lynch amendment was defeated by a standing vote of 35, for; 26, against.

The Session adjourned at 5:15 p.m. and resumed again at 9:30 a.m., Saturday, June 30th, with Charles Oldham presiding.

Article IV: Alan Gartner, continuing the report of the Constitution Committee, stated that the Committee recommends no change in Article IV.

Article V, Section 1: The Committee recommends adding another reason for disaffiliation, and proposed that the phrase "falls below ten active members" be inserted after the phrase ending "not remitting monies due" and before "or consistently takes positions...." Herman Thompson seconded the motion, which passed by a two-thirds majority vote.

Article V, Section 3: The Committee recommended adding section, to be called Section 3: "Any affiliated chapter, upon failure for two years to submit monies due National CORE, shall be declared delinquent and ineligible to vote at the Convention." Ruth Mason seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Articles VI and VII: The Committee proposed no changes at this point.

Article VIII, Section 3: The Committee recommended that Article VIII, Section 3 as it now stands be deleted and that the following new Section 3 be substituted: "Each affiliated chapter shall have five votes at the Convention. No one delegate may cast more than three votes. Voting delegates must be active members of the affiliated chapter for which they cast their vote(s)." Julius Hobson seconded the motion.

The purpose of the change would be to encourage chapters to send at least two members, but would recognize the fact that sending five is financially prohibitive for chapters far from the Convention site and would not penalize chapters who cannot afford to send five delegateslong distances. The chapter would decide which delegate would have three votes and which two. The motion passed by a two-thirds majority vote.

Gladys Harrington moved that the change in voting take place at the next Convention. Oliver Leeds seconded the motion, which passed.

Article X11, Section 4: Herman Thompson moved that Section 4 of Article X11, be deleted, as delegation of duties of staff is the perrogative of the director. Joe Louis Smith seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Article IX: The Committee recommends deletion of the old Article IX in its entirety and substitution of a new article, as follows:

"Section 1. The National Action Council shall consist of: the National Director; the national officers; and two members from each of five geographical regions for two-year terms, except that at any Convention when two members from one region are elected, the candidate receiving the most votes shall serve for a two-year term, while the next highest candidate shall serve for a one-year term; in any case a majority vote shall be necessary to elect a member; and no two members are to be from the same metropolitan area.

"The aforementioned seventeen members of the National Action Council will elect five additional members, no two from the same chapter, to the National Action Council; ________________ of the five must be active members of affiliated chapters. Their term will be one year.

"Section 2. The National Action Council shall be the governing body of CORE between Conventions.

"Section 3. The National Action Council shall be empowered to fill vacancies in office and shall meet twice a year, and more often at the call of the National Chairman, or the National Director, or one-third of the affiliated chapters.

"Section 4. Five geographical regions shall be established in the by-laws by a majority vote at Convention."

The Committee was divided as to the method of selection of the regional members of the new NAC and made no recommendation. Discussion focused on the advantages of regional members elected by the region as opposed to election by the Convention; on the additional members of the Council which the Council itself would elect, and the possibility that persons not members of local chapters could be elected; on the relative advantages of turning over policy-making to a smaller group; and on the question of national meetings other than Convention under the proposed structure.

The meeting adjourned at 11:00 a.m. for the Martin Luther King Dinner and resumed again at 4:40 p.m., with Charles Oldham presiding.

Alan Gartner reported that the Constitution Committee would like to substitute the word "representatives" for "members" in Section 1 and eliminate the word "active" from the next to last sentence of Section 1. A majority of the Committee feels three of the five additional members elected by the NAC should be active members of affiliated chapters; a minority of the committee feels all five additional members should be active in local chapters.

Ben Brown moved that at least three of the five additional members of the NAC be active in local chapters. Arthur Smith seconded the motion, which passed by a majority vote.

Henry Hodge proposed an amendment to Article VII, Section 2, providing that regional representatives to the National Action Council be nominated from a caucus of regional people and then elected by the Convention as a whole, with provisions for further nominations from the floor. Lynch seconded the motion. Discussion centered on the implications of regional versus national Convention nomination for: (a) representation of regional interests, (b) encouragement of grass roots leadership, and (c) technicalities of regional nominations in view of the fact that no regional organizations are now in existence.

A substitute motion, introduced by Paul Flint, called for deletion of provisions for a nominations committee from the Constitution and substitution of a provision for regional nominations for representatives to the National Council, only. The motion died for lack of a second.

Ralph Washington moved that Henry Hodge's motion be amended to provide for one regional representative being nominated from a regional caucus and one being nominated at the Convention. Kurt Flascher seconded the motion, which was defeated.

The chair was in doubt as to the voice vote for the Hodge amendment and called for a show of hands. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 34, for; 31, against.

Bob Atkins moved that the Constitution be amended to provide for regional caucuses recommending nominations for regional representatives to the Nominations Committee. The motion, seconded by Ben Brown, was defeated by a vote of 39, for; 26, against.

Herman Thompson seconded the motion of the Constitution Committee to delete the old Article IX and substitute new Article IX as proposed. The Convention voted 26 to 21 to consider Article IX in its entirety. In final discussion, Gartner stated that it was the intent of the Committee for National CORE to bear transportation expenses to the NAC meetings. Lincoln Lynch asked that his protest against the failure of the national organization to inform chapters about such important matters ahead of time be recorded. The motion passed by a two-thirds majority vote.

Article X: - The Committee recommended deletion of the old Article X and substitution of a new article: "A steering committee of the NAC shall consist of the membership of the NAC. The Steering Committee shall meet at the call of the National Director or the National Chairman. The steering committee shall meet not less than eight times a year and shall be the governing body of CORE between convention and National Action Council meetings." Gartner explained that it is the intent of the Committee that the steering committee of the NAC be a committee of the whole. The motion to adopt was seconded and passed by a two-thirds majority vote.

It was agreed by common consent that the Constitution Committee could edit the constitution to standardize terms for affiliated chapters and active members throughout the Constitution, that editorial changes appropriate to the new Articles IX and X could be made, and that Article VI Section 2 (e) could be made consistent with changes passed at the Convention.

K. D. Kerr moved that the following regions be adopted as official by-laws of CORE: (1) Southeast - Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia; (2) South Central - Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma; (3) Northeast - New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware; (4) North Central - Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota; and (5) Far West - Washington, California, Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Alaska and Hawaii. Julius Hobson seconded the motion. An amendment to the motion, to place Deleware and Maryland in the Southeast region, was defeated. The motion setting up regions passed.

The meeting adjourned at 6:50 p.m. and resumed again at 8:40 p.m. with Charles Oldham presiding.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE: Julius Hobson introduced a recommendation from the Resolutions Committee that the Convention commend Leon Davis for his willingness to go to jail in support of the local hospital workers on strike in Brooklyn and also commend Brooklyn CORE for support of this struggle on behalf of Negro and Puerto Rican workers. The recommendation carried a motion to adopt. John Taylor seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: Charles Oldham relinquished the chair to Bob Collins. A teller's committee consisting of W. S. McIntosh, Bob Atkins, DeDe Martin and Ramsley Atkinson was appointed. Lolis Elie reported the following nominations of the Nominations Committee: Chairman, Charles Oldham; First Vice Chairman, Rudy Lombard; Second Vice Chairman, Earl Walter; Secretary, Ralph Rosenfeld; Treasurer, A. D. Moore; Regional representatives for the Southeast, Gloria Gilliom and Julius HObson; for the South Central region, Oretha Castle and Julia Lewis; for the Northeast, Alan Gartner and Mark Dodson; for the North Central, Doris Hollis and Anna Holden, for the Far West, Wester Sweet and Ed Singler.

Charles Oldham, Chairman; Rudy Lombard, First Vice Chairman; Ralph Rosenfeld, Secretary; and A. D. Moore, Treasurer were elected by acclamation. Henry Hodge and Ben Brown were nominated for Second Vice Chairman from the floor; LaVern McCummings, Gladys Harrington and Ed Lewinson were nominated as representatives from the Northeast region; and Henry Hodge was nominated as regional representative from the Far West. The results of contested elections were as follows: Second Vice Chairman, Earl Walter; Regional representatives from the Southeast -- Julius Hobson (2 years), Gloria Gilliom (1 year); South Central --- Oretha Castle (2 years), Julis Lewis (1 year); Northeast -- Ed Lewinson (2 years), Alan Gartner (1 year); North Central -- Doris Hollis (2 years), Anna Holden (1 year); and Far West -- Wester Sweet (2 years), Ed Singler (1 year).

The meeting adjourned at approximately 10:00 p.m. and resumed the next morning at 10:15 a.m. with Rudy Lombard chairing.

FINANCE COMMITTEE: A. D. Moore distributed mimeographed copies of the year's income and expenses and a proposed budget for the coming year. He reported the following conclusions of the Finance Committee regarding fund raising; (1) All locals should have two major fund-raising campaigns per year for the national office; (2) The present tax on locals is insufficient for the purpose of fund-raising; (3) While the question of membership at the local level is up to the chapters, the Committee urges the locals to make their fees substantial enough so that some money can be turned in to the national office; (4) The Committee suggests that the Freedom Ride film be combined with speakers or other events for fund-raising purposes; (5) The regional staff person should organize simultaneous fund-raising efforts throughout regional areas; and (6) Locals might adopt associate memberships for fund-raising purposes.

John Taylor moved that the Committee's report be accepted. Charles Oldham seconded the motion. It was pointed out during discussion that the names of national contributors are not available to locals in an Area, although the national office will mail out material to contributors for locals, such as the local action interest sheet. Alan Gartner suggested listing active chapters in the CORELATOR annually, with names and addresses, so that contributors in an area might know who to contact to become active. Ruth Ford suggested using nationally, a plan which is now being used in Chicago. Interested persons are asked to pledge $1 per month for freedom, are given a booklet of tickets like fake $1 bills, which they are supposed to clip each month. Persons pledging are reminded monthly with a postcard and other material is sometimes sent.

The Committee's report was adopted unanimously.

TREASURER'S REPORT: A. D. Moore continued with the Treasurer's report, noting an error in the mimeographed sheet reporting contributions from affiliated chapters. The $2,900 reported from St. Louis should be reported jointly from St. Louis and St. Louis County. CORE's income for the year ending May 31, 1962, was $607,484.39, and expenses totaled $544,084.77, leaving a balance of income in excess of expenses of $62,891.75. Special fund-raising jumped from $38,614.08, in 1961 to $171,874.43 in 1962, and income from mail appeals rose from $159,366.53 in 1961 to $273.243.73. Income from Holiday cards ($57,233.34) and unions ($35,796.17) was substantially higher this year, as well as chapter contributions ($11,504.23).

The proposed budget for 1963 totals $715,000.00, anticipating increased income from mail appeals, unions, churches and Holiday cards, and projecting increased expenses for administration and action institutes. It was explained that the excess in the balance sheet is due to accounting procedures, since bail bond is considered an "asset". The increased administrative expenses in the proposed budget are mainly projected expenses for the regional offices and National Action Council travel expenses.

Rev. Cox suggested following the American Friends' Service Committee's example and asking people to stamp their own envelopes in returning envelopes enclosed in mail appeal letters.

A. D. Moore moved adoption of the Treasurer's report. Kurt Flascher seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE (Cont.): The report of the resolutions committee was continued by Julius Hobson. The report carried a motion to adopt each of the following resolutions:

1. National Staff - The national staff is praised and congratulated for its leadership and effective work. John Taylor seconded the motion to adopt, which passed unanimously.

2. Thanks to Miami CORE - Members of Miami CORE are thanked for their hospitality and for arrangements for the Convention. K. D. Kerr seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

(12) Police brutality -- CORE protests the broad pattern of police harassment of Negroes, particularly of those demonstrating in support of civil rights and calls for an investigation and action by the Department of Justice and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The motion was seconded and passed.

(13) City of Miami -- The City of Miami is thanked for letting CORE use its auditorium without expense to the organization. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

ACTION IMPLICATIONS OF WORKSHOPS: Alan Gartner moved that reports of the workshops be referred to the National Action Council and local groups for appropriate action. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

MINUTES OF THE 1962 COUNCIL MEETING: Gladys Harrington moved that the minutes of the 1962 Council meeting be adopted. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

1963 CONVENTION SITE: Dayton, Ohio; the Bay Area and Chicago CORE groups extended invitations for the 1963 Convention. The Convention expressed a preference for Chicago and Dayton over the Bay Area, and for Chicago over Dayton.

Delegates expressed concern over the late date at which minutes of national meetings are sent out, over the small amount of time devoted to workshops during the Convention, the amount of time at this meeting given to speeches of no direct benefit to the delegates, the lack of time for recreation, and the relatively poor attendance. It was suggested that the Convention be set earlier in the month of June, that Sunday morning be left open and that there be formal arrangements for regional caucuses.

PUBLICITY ON CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS: Gladys Harrington moved that the publicity department be instructed to send out a press release on the resolutions on housing and urban renewal immediately and that the full text of these resolutions be sent to Dr. Weaver. The motion was seconded and passed.

Alan Gartner moved that Section 2 of Article XVII of the Constitution be amended, adding a third stipulation (c), that in order to obtain active membership a person must serve a probationary period. The motion was seconded and defeated.

Rev. Cox urged members and locals to send more telegrams to the president of Howard Johnson Company, protesting segregation in the chain's restaurants.

The Convention was adjourned, after a rising vote of thanks to Miami CORE.

The following report of the Community Relations Workshop, not given at the Convention, was filed with the Secretary:

COMMUNITY RELATIONS WORKSHOP: Jo Dodson prepared the report for the Community Relations Workshop, which was chaired by Marvin Rich. The workshop members first defined problems facing them locally. Problems listed by delegates included:

1. Getting closer to the Negro community --- one of the Ohio chapters has only three members who are Negro, out of twenty active members;

2. Obtaining support for projects from local organizations --- Philadelphia CORE recently failed to secure support for "Operation Windowshop" from other local organizations;

3. Reaching the Negro community with news of demonstrations --- St. Louis County has this problem;

4. Reaching a more adult segment of the community --- a new chapter in North Carolina is made up principally of students and would like to reach more adults;

5. Reaching more students --- Long Island CORE would like to have more student members;

6. Obtaining better general community participation;

7. Getting the Negro community to use recent anti-discrimination legislation --- this is a problem in St. Louis; and

8. Explaining the constant need for money when repeated fund-raising campaigns are held.

As many of the problems as possible were handled in discussion which focused on three main areas:

A. Cooperation and support for CORE actions by other community organizations -- Two sources of difficulty should be considered in securing cooperation and support from other organizations: opposition from the leaders of the organization and organizational structure which hampers cooperation, such as approval of certain actions by executive committees, or the necessity for a membership vote.

The workshop concluded it may be unrealistic to expect wholesale support from local organizations, but that support for specific actions of a CORE chapter can and should be obtained. Preparation and distribution of a history of past projects would be of assistance in securing support for a major project.

To better inform the community of CORE actions each chapter should publish a newsletter that not only informs members of the chapter business, but also informs the community of general issues and CORE actions on both a local and national level. Only three of the groups represented in the Workshop publish newsletters regularly.

B. Involving the community in CORE activities -- Literature is useful in spreading the CORE idea, as well as a newsletter. It was recognized that "This is CORE" does not really meet the needs of groups at the local level and suggestions were made for incorporating local information in the national literature.

C. Support needed and desired -- Leaders of organizations are sometimes loath to associate with CORE actions, but their assistants and underlings in the organizations often will. The structure of other organizations should be explored to determine levels of leadership and gain an understanding of motivations, so that all can be worked with. Local Church and community leaders should be included in the national CORE mailing list.

A good deal of discussion centered upon publicity. Publicity was defined as an action tool, since it helps each success bring more success. For example, applicants are more easily obtained after publicity.

Groups should document their work in order to get proper credit. If other organizations try to get credit improperly it is not wise to publicly deny their claims, or complain about them. But people in the community will know what led up to the action and who did the work, if the project is properly documented.

Getting good publicity depends on understanding: (1) what constitutes a news story for the different Media (Newspapers, radio, TV), and (2) the mechanics of getting publicity out.

What is news? It depends on the media and the area. Local news is not of interest to the larger daily newspapers, but weekly newspapers are interested in local names and stories. TV coverage demands visual interest, a demonstration; picketing and sit-ins are very effective.

One should know the newspapers' deadlines and time projects accordingly. Dailies do not cover Saturday morning and Sunday news too well, because of reduced staff. Mondays are usually slow news days, and the chance of getting a story are good on Mondays. Try to find a human interest angle, especially on repeated stories. Timing of releases is very important, and finding subsidiary stories within stories is important for long-range projects. If two projects are going on at once, they should be publicized separately, rather than combined in one story. Sometimes it is necessary to pick a project for its publicity value.

Recommendations and Suggestions: (1) One person in each chapter should be placed on Marvin Rich's contact list to receive news releases from the national office; (2) Attitudes should be examined to see if middle-class concepts are keeping the group from relating to the mass of the community; and (3) Groups should not expect sustained support from the community or organizations, but should endeavor to achieve better understanding for CORE goals, and seek support for specific projects and actions.

Respectfully submitted,

Anna Holden, Secretary

OFFICERS

Chairman .... Charles Oldham, St. Louis, Missouri

First Vice-Chairman .... Rudolph Lombard, Syracuse, New York

Second Vice-Chairman .... Henry Hodge, Los Angeles, California

Secretary .... Anna Holden, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Treasurer .... A. D. Moore, Miami, Florida

Regional Representatives, East.....Julius Hobson, Washington, D. C.

Regional Representatives, South....Oretha Castle, New Orleans, Louisiana

Unaffiliated Groups and Visitors

High Point, North Carolina .... Della Mitchell

Greensboro, North Carolina..........Bette Wall

Burlington-Graham, North Carolina...Bernard Clinkscales

Cleveland, Ohio.....................John McCloud

ATTENDANCE

NATIONAL CORE CONVENTION

Hampton House - Sir John Motel
Miami, Florida
June 28-July 1, 1962

DELEGATES

Calif., Berkeley
Inge Powell
John Taylor

Calif., Los Angeles
Woodrow Coleman
Dede Martin
Sam Cushner
Joe McKnight

Calif., Santa Monica
Pual T. Flint

District of Columbia
Ramsley Atkinson

Florida, Miami
Gloria Gilliam
Hazle Crawford
Ruth Miles
Myrle Hepburn
Charles Siegel

Ill., Chicago
Bruce Rappaport
Ruth Ford
William Ford

Ill., East St. Louis
Homer Randolph
Joe Ann Moss
Ella Smith

Ky., Lexington
Julia E. Lewis

Ky., Louisville
K. D. Kerr

La., Baton Rouge
William Bradford
Joe Louis Smith
John A. Sams
Sylvia Copper
Pat Nelson

La., New Orleans
Frank Nelson
Shirly Thorpson
Marthalo Swarz
Don Hubbard
Oretha Castle

Mass., Boston
Alan Gartner

Mich., Detroit
Ralph Rosenfeld

Mo., St. Louis
Herman Thompson
Arthur Smith
Vera Williams
Eliso Malone
Emma Malone
Loretta Hall (Alt.)

Mo., St. Louis County
Janice Condjean
Ruth Mason
Doris Hollis
Ralph Washington
Elmer McCraty

N.J., Bergen County
Shirly Lacy

N.J., Newark-Essex
Patricia Curvin
Robert Curvin

N.Y., Brooklyn
Oliver Leeds
Kurt Flascher
Ben Brown
Rose Beverly
Barbara Wallace

N.Y., CCNY
Robert Atkins
Paul Gilvert

N.Y., Long Island
Lincoln D. Lynch
Mark Dodson
Jo Dodson
Judy Lewis

N.Y., NYU
David Moswitz
Joel Freedman

Ohio, Cincinnati
Martha Dewberry

Ohio, Columbus
Martha Dillard
Bennie Luchion

Ohio, Dayton
W. S. McIntosh
Charline B. McIntosh

Penna., Philadelphia
Louis Smith
Eveline Smith
Polly Byrd
Gilbert Cantor
Lillian Mirmack

July 30, 1962

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

TO: St. Louis and Kansas City CORE Contacts
FROM: Bob Gore, Assistant Community Relations Director
SUBJECT: Denver Dry Goods Company

A telephone call from Dick Rapp in Denver lets us know that he needs your assistance. As you probably know, Denver CORE has been negotiating with--or attempting to--the management of Denver Dry Goods Company for a fair hiring policy in that store.

To date Denver Dry Goods Company has been adamant in their refusal to do anything about the situation there. Denver CORE suggests that if St. Louis CORE members and Kansas City CORE members were to contact associated companies in those cities some pressure may be brought to bear on Denver Dry Goods Company.

In St. Louis, the affiliate is Scruggs, Vandervort and Barney. In Kansas City it is Emery-Bird-Thayer. In addition to writing to these companies, it might be good for you to get in touch with Dick Rapp immediately in order to find out if there is any concerted action which can be taken by all three CORE chapters. His address in Denver, Colorado is 8781 Hopkins Drive.

MP

Congress of Racial Equality
CORE, 38 Park Row, NYC 38
July 10, 1962

MEMORANDUM

FROM: Jim McCain, Director of Organization
TO: Field Staff

As of Monday, July 16, please begin to keep a daily log of your activities. I imagine that many of you are already in this habit. If so, I would like to receive a copy. If not, please begin immediately.

The log is to supplement your weekly field reports, not replace them. It should contain a listing of your daily activities. No more than that is required unless something outstanding happened and you feel it should be explained in more detail. This kind of information is necessary and will be invaluable in terms of being in touch with what goes on in the field, as well as long range planning. This log should be sent in each week as should your expense reports. In some cases it can be as brief as the notations on your appointment calendar. In others, more detail will be required. On this, use your discretion. It should give a picture of how you spend your day and night, if night work is involved, including whom you saw and for what purpose, where you are, etc.

For those of you who find it difficult to get checks cashed, it is now possible to send you funds by money order. It does involved some complicated procedures and for that reason, please request a money order only if you feel it necessary and cannot get your check cashed in any other way.

At this point, we are unable to work out a system where you can receive your paycheck via money order. We can do this only for expense advances.

If you would like to receive an advance by money order, please indicate such at the time you request an advance. If you request it with your expense report add a note saying you would like to receive it by money order. You will receive a money order only on request.

There was much discussion at the recent convention regarding planning and action on a regional level. Please do all you can to encourage such efforts. Regional programming and training (workshops, etc.) will certainly help facilitate our work and give us a stronger voice. Please keep me informed as to any developments, no matter how tentative, in this area.

##########

July 28, 1962

MINUTES
Steering Committee of the National Action Council
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

Present: Oldham, Gartner, Curvin, Dodson, Hobson, Rachlin, Lewinson, Coleman

Staff Observers: Haley, Gore, Teer

National Chairman, Charles Oldham, revised the agenda to make a discussion of the Albany, Georgia situation the first order of business. Richard Haley advised the committee that upon a request received from Dr. William G. Anderson of the Albany Movement for a CORE representative to come to that city, Community Relations Director, Marvin Rich arrived there on July 24th, 1962. Dr. Anderson stated that the visable presence of a CORE representative would give them moral support. Marvin Rich participated in a demonstration by the Albany Movement the night after his arrival and was consequently arrested. His trial has been set for Tuesday, July 31st, at which CORE attorney, Carl Rachlin will be present. It was predicted that the sentence would be $200.00 plus 30 days in jail.

Members of the Steering Committee agreed that in view of the acute financial situation at CORE, the organization could not afford to have Marvin Rich serve a long jail term. Chairman, Charles Oldham, suggested that the National Director be asked to convey this opinion to Mr. Rich and ask that he agree to release. The possible adverse effects of Marvin's release were recognized and thoroughly discussed by the Committee, but it was the overwhelming opinion that the need for his presence in the office outweighed any other considerations. It was further suggested by Alan Gartner that the matter of staff members serving jail sentences be placed on the agenda and thoroughly discussed at the fall meeting of the National Action Council.

The Steering Committee agreed that CORE's participation in the Albany situation should depend entirely upon the desires and requests of the leaders ofthe Albany Movement. The National Director will be asked to contact Dr. Anderson and to discuss methods and means by which CORE may offer its assistance and, since Attorney Carl Rachlin will be in Albany for Marvin Rich's trial, he was requested to confer with Dr. Anderson to determine areas where CORE could be helpful and to offer his best services to the Albany Movement. The Steering Committee also directed that CORE should bring all possible indirect assistance to the Movement by means of political pressure and local CORE groups will be requested to assist in contacting their Congressmen and Senators.

Fund Raising: Among the special fundraising events planned is an August 3rd cocktail party by the Committee For The Employment of Negro Performers, in conjunction with CORE. A lawn party in Freeport, Long Island is tentatively set for August 11th with Max Roach and Abby Lincoln as guests, and a three-city Ray Charles, Sarah Vaughan concert. Several special mail appeals are being readied for September and October. Julius Hobson reported on a fundraising campaign by Washington, D. C. CORE, utilizing television stamp books which are donated to the chapter, collecting television sets from the books, and using these sets as prizes to persons purchasing associate memberships in CORE. Steering Committee member, Val Coleman, suggested a week-long city-wide street collection drive in New York City with volunteers wearing arm-bands, making collections in cans. Mr. Coleman would try to have this declared CORE week in N.Y.C.

Mr. Oldham suggested that each CORE group be sent a letter asking that it raise a minimum of $100.00 for National CORE.

The possibilities and advantages of having a National Staff member work with local groups to raise funds was duscussed by the Steering Committee and a special committee composed of Mark Dodson, Val Coleman and Ed Lewinson was appointed by Chairman, Charles Oldham to present the matter to the National Action Council in October.

Financial: Richard Haley presented a list of outstanding bills totaling some $24,000.00. Of this amount, over $6000.00 is due almost immediately. He presented also a list of bills due every month, including office staff salaries. This figure totaled over $17,000.00, and includes rent, telephone, travel expenses, postage, attorney fees and Western Union expenses.

Freedom Highways: Because Program Director, Gordon Carey is in Greensboro, North Carolina conducting this project, a written report was submitted. Currently a total of 25 people are participating. They come from approximately ten different states. The training period is nearing completion and the action program will begin next week and continue for approximately a month. Several restaurants in North Carolina have already been desegregated, including one in a large discount house which agreed through negotiation to serve all customers. The group will move on next week for work in the Raleigh-Durham area. The group reports good cooperation from the local NAACP and satisfactory local support. Expenses for this project so far have averaged about $800.00 per week. The next weeks promise to be less expensive since considerable free housing has now been obtained. In addition to the Howard Johnson restaurants, direct action has been initiated against local Hot Shoppe restaurants.

Housing-Employment Institute: Since the director of this institute, Norman Hill, was not able to attend the meeting, a written report was submitted. Violence was encountered at one of the action projects directed against the Hilltop Swimming Pool in Valley View, Ohio. A complaint has been filed with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission against Hilltop, stating that the swimming pool is not a private club and is subject to the Ohio State Civil Rights laws. In the field of employment, negotiations have been set up with the Kroger Company in Columbus in an effort to effect a fair employment practice policy in local Kroger stores. Action in the field of housing resulted in tests at two housing developments in the Columbus area, the Colonial-Williamsburg and the Beverly Manor. These tests will be followed up by local Columbus CORE members. Hopeful reports were given on each of the developments. Institute director, Norman Hill, reported that he felt the time spent on this institute was well worth while.

Steering Committee member, Ed Lewinson, who attended the Columbus Institute told the Committee that he, too, feels that these workshops are very worthwhile. Mr. Lewinson does not feel that a weekend regional institute could possibly accomplish what a longer national one does. He went on to say that the Columbus Institute was represented by New York City, Los Angeles, Seattle, as well as chapters in the vicinity of Columbus. The Committee discussed the possible accomplishments of regional institutes and it was suggested that one Field Staff member should be able to conduct such weekend regional workshops when this is felt to be feasible.

Houston Action Institute: A report on the ground work for this Institute was given by Richard Haley who stated that suitable lodging and restaurant facilities have been obtained as well as a meeting place. So far 18 applications have been approved. Marvin Robinson, from the New Orleans CORE office has been in Houston for the past two weeks extending local contacts both for additional applications and fundraising. Mr. Robinson is also compiling a list of segregated facilities in this city.

Fredricka Teer asked the Steering Committee to again consider and attempt a clarification on the matter of High School CORE Chapters. Some problems have arisen in this area when a high school chapter has attempted to work with the local CORE Chapter. The Committee asked that Jim McCain bring specific recommendations to its next meeting. Mark Dodson reported on effective and satisfactory affiliation of his local high school group working with Long Island CORE, and made suggestions which may be useful to other chapters. Among these was allowing the high school group to make its own decisions, as far as possible, on their action projects and supporting them on such projects.

The Steering Committee discussed the contract with the Lockhart Agency, Inc., and the results of showing the film, "Freedom Ride", and the Committee suggested that the National Director should review this contract to determine whether we should continue our arrangements.

NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL meeting site: October 21st was set as the date for the beginning of the Council meeting. San Francisco, chosen mainly because it would allow involvement of our West Coast Chapters where contact is not too frequent, was selected as the site. In addition the National Director will be on the West Coast in October.

Convention site: The Steering Committee directed that the National office send letters to Dayton CORE and Chicago CORE requesting information on convention facilities in these cities. A report is to be given to the National Action Council meeting in October. Specific requests are that the delegates be able to live in one place and meet in the same place. Cost is also a factor. The Convention will again be held in late June. The National Chairman suggested that the Convention structure be revised to allow at least one afternoon and evening for delegates' recreation. He also suggested that more time be given for workshops. Another suggestion was that evening sessions be arranged to end earlier, so that delegates would not be too exhausted to attend early morning sessions.

Personnel: The Steering Committee directed that a letter of thanks for his services to the Congress of Racial Equality be sent to Mr. Leroy Carter who served for the past two years on CORE's National Action Committee. Bob Gore, recently added to the staff as assistant to the Community Relations Director, was introduced to the Steering Committee.

Alan Gartner offered the New York City home of his parents for meetings of the Steering Committee whenever desired. The next meeting will be held September 7th at 6:00 PM. Notices and agendas will be sent to all members prior to this date.

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich

RESOLUTION

The following resolutions were passed at the 20th Annual CORE Convention in Miami, Florida from June 28 through July 1. [1962]

NATIONAL STAFF

We the delegates of CORE's 20th Annual Convention do praise and congratulate the staff of CORE; the national director for his inspired leadership; the Organization Department for its increasing efforts to organize new chapters and service existing ones; the Program Department for its creative planning of national projects; the Community Relations Department for its successful presentation of CORE to the entire nation, and its unparalleled achievement in raising the funds to carry on our program, and the field staff for its courage and devotion in carrying out the CORE program throughout the nation.

POLICE BRUTALITY

Whereas it is increasingly evident that there is a broad pattern of police harassment of Negroes, particularly those demonstrating in support of civil rights. If this continues it will produce a cycle of growing alienation, disaffection and retaliatory violence.

The recent murder by Los Angeles police of an unarmed Negro and the shooting of 6 others, the murder in Mississippi of a Negro voter registration worker by a state legislator, the brutal attacks upon CORE members by police in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Louisville all represent flagrant violations of Constitutional rights of the individual to be secure in his person. Violations of the rights of these individuals is a violation of the rights of all Americans.

We protest these abuses of law by law enforcement authorities.

We call for investigation and action by the Department of Justice and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

EDUCATION

CORE finds that less than 8% compliance in 8 years with the 1954 Supreme Court Decision on public education indicates much deliberation but little speed. For almost 3,000,000 Negro children in the South segregated education is a deplorable reality. The complete defiance of the Supreme Court ruling by the states of Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina along with the recent decreasing rate of school desegregation clearly necessitates decisive and forthright action insuring equal opportunity and thereby providing the basis for a more sound educational and developmental experience for Negro and white children.

2. RESOLUTION-EDUCATION

Not only have state governments and local school boards, North and South, been derelict but the role of the Federal government has been one of equivocation and continued subsidy of segregated schools in impacted areas, land grant colleges and public industrial and vocational training programs, and the President has failed to fulfill campaign promises to eliminate the evils of segregated schools.

CORE therefore urges that the Federal government and particularly the Department of Health, Education and Welfare withdraw federal funds from all segregated public education. We demand that the Kennedy administration decisively move to speed passage of bills now in Senate and House committees requiring the submission of first-step compliance plans by 1963 by all communities which have segregated schools.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Whereas the Supreme Court Decision dealing with school integration of June 30, 1955 was originated by citizens of Prince Edward County, Virginia.

Whereas resulting from that decision Prince Edward County, Virginia was ordered to desegregate its schools in 1959.

And whereas that County closed its public schools rather than comply with the court order resulting in no public educational facilities for Negro children in the County for the last four years.

HOUSING

Whereas the FHA and VA funds have been used to promote and support segregated housing, public and private, and whereas the President still has not signed the executive order that would desegregate the federal housing projects and whereas all pressure has proved to be of no avail,

Be it resolved that the National Office of CORE institute a nationwide demonstration vs FHA to publicize these matters and act as a further pressure on the President to execute these orders.

ABUSE OF URBAN RENEWAL

Whereas the cities and other localities engaged in urban renewal have not complied, in many instances with the workable program provisions of said Urban Renewal Laws.

Whereas it has been observed that in a great many cities urban renewal has been used as a tax supported device for minority group removal from newly declared choice areas in violation of the spirit and the letter of the Urban Renewal Legislation.

Whereas it has been determined that Urban Renewal as used by many cities North and South, is causing directly or indirectly the establishment of racial and ethnic minority Ghetto areas in violation of the spirit and letter of Laws thereto pertaining,

3. RESOLUTION-ABUSE OF URBAN RENEWAL

And whereas the continued abuse of the Urban Renewal concept and laws thereto pertaining is not in the best interest of the people of the United States.

Now therefore be it resolved that CORE will investigate, uncover and work to eradicate the further abuse of Urban Renewal Laws and whenever and, wherever necessary initiate such legal and nonviolent direct action as may be deemed necessary to end abuses and bring about full compliance on the part of local officials with the workable program provisions of Urban Renewal Laws including the provision on relocation and citizen participation and hearings.

SUPPORT FOR HOSPITAL WORKERS

Thousands of Negro and Puerto Ricans workers in the nations' hospitals are miserably underpaid. Many receive less than $40.00 after working a full week. They are thus forced to apply for welfare assistance to feed and clother their families. In New York City these workers are denied the protection of the state labor laws, and thus the dignity of union protection.

We in CORE strive to achieve a society of justice and dignity for all. We must take sides in this struggle. We commend local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Workers for their efforts to improve the living conditions of these workers.

We commend Leon Davis, the Union's President, for his willingness to go to jail for his members.

We urge the hospital managements to hold binding elections so that their employees may freely choose whether or not to be represented by a union.

We commend Brooklyn CORE and those other CORE members who have supported with their deeds this just cause.

DR. BERGMAN

Whereas Dr. Walter Bergman has demonstrated his dedication to and concern for his fellow men, and has exhibited great personal courage by participating in the original CORE Freedom Rides.

And whereas Dr. Bergman was seriously injured during his participation in the rides.

And whereas his recovery from that injury is progressing, but slowly,

Be it therefore resolved that the 20th Annual CORE Convention send its heartfelt best wishes to Dr. Bergman in hope for a speedy recovery.

4. RESOLUTION-PRESIDENTIAL JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

Whereas, recent appointments to the Federal Bench in the Southern States involve some men who are not in accord with or mindful of the social change taking place in American life and who appear to be philosophically opposed to the most elementary principles of American Democracy, justice and fair play, be in therefore resolved that the President of the United States be, and is hereby, stronly urged to examine carefully the qualifications of prospective appointees to the Federal Bench and their devotion to the principles of Democracy and human dignity.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Whereas the need exists for strengthening and expanding CORE chapters to provide broader community representation and participation and that this might best be achieved by local chapters initiating programs of action designed specifically to meet these ends.

Be it resolved that: student groups should be encouraged to establish a close working relationship within the community in which they exist; that attempts be made to involve persons on all social and economic levels not previously reached; that cooperation between groups should be encouraged both on the local and regional levels; and that participation in CORE activities should be encouraged to whatever degree practicable.

EMPLOYMENT

Whereas the Washington chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality since May, 1961 has been engaged in a campaign to create an economic atmosphere in the District of Columbia in which all men and women will feel free to apply for any and all jobs for which they can qualify or be trained, and whereas since May, 1961 the chapter has been able through direct nonviolent methods to cause some 52 business enterprises to employ more than 500 Negroes, and whereas the Washington chapter of CORE is able to document the above claim, be it therefore resolved that the appropriate persons in National CORE cooperate with Washington CORE and any other chapters with a documented recorded in the writing and publishing of a booklet setting forth methods used in its merit hiring campaign, and that this booklet be distributed by all chapters of CORE.

COLLEGE CORE CHAPTERS

Whereas: College chapters, though wishing to be a definite part of CORE and not a separate grouping, do face particular problems related to the special conditions of college life and communication and discussion among such college chapters could be both beneficial to present chapters seeking to solve their problems as well as a means of encouraging the formation of additional campus chapters; be it resolved that a committee be appointed by the National Director to study the possibility of setting up an informal network of communication and cooperation between the various CORE college chapters, and to encourage other colleges and Universities to form CORE groups, and to work with other national student groups with similar aims.

THANKS TO MIAMI CORE

Resolved on behalf of the delegates to CORE's 20th convention, we are happy to deeply thank the members of Miami CORE for their hospitality and cordiality generously extended to us. Their arrangements for accomodations and meeting halls, public meetings, recreation and entertainment and making Miami a city where all persons may find public accomodations on a non-discriminatory basis.

July 28, 1962

MINUTES
Steering Committee of the National Action Council
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

Present: Oldham, Gartner, Curvin, Dodson, Hobson, Rachlin, Lewinson, Coleman

Staff Observers: Haley, Gore, Teer

National Chairman, Charles Oldham, revised the agenda to make a discussion of the Albany, Georgia situation the first order of business. Richard Haley advised the committee that upon a request received from Dr. William G. Anderson of the Albany Movement for a CORE representative to come to that city, Community Relations Director, Marvin Rich arrived there on July 24th, 1962. Dr. Anderson stated that the visable presence of a CORE representative would give them moral support. Marvin Rich participated in a demonstration by the Albany Movement the night after his arrival and was consequently arrested. His trial has been set for Tuesday, July 31st, at which CORE attorney, Carl Rachlin will be present. It was predicted that the sentence would be $200.00 plus 30 days in jail.

Members of the Steering Committee agreed that in view of the acute financial situation at CORE, the organization could not afford to have Marvin Rich serve a long jail term. Chairman, Charles Oldham, suggested that the National Director be asked to convey this opinion to Mr. Rich and ask that he agree to release. The possible adverse effects of Marvin's release were recognized and thoroughly discussed by the Committee, but it was the overwhelming opinion that the need for his presence in the office outweighed any other considerations. It was further suggested by Alan Gartner that the matter of staff members serving jail sentences be placed on the agenda and thoroughly discussed at the fall meeting of the National Action Council.

The Steering Committee agreed that CORE's participation in the Albany situation should depend entirely upon the desires and requests of the leaders ofthe Albany Movement. The National Director will be asked to contact Dr. Anderson and to discuss methods and means by which CORE may offer its assistance and, since Attorney Carl Rachlin will be in Albany for Marvin Rich's trial, he was requested to confer with Dr. Anderson to determine areas where CORE could be helpful and to offer his best services to the Albany Movement. The Steering Committee also directed that CORE should bring all possible indirect assistance to the Movement by means of political pressure and local CORE groups will be requested to assist in contacting their Congressmen and Senators.

Fund Raising: Among the special fundraising events planned is an August 3rd cocktail party by the Committee For The Employment of Negro Performers, in conjunction with CORE. A lawn party in Freeport, Long Island is tentatively set for August 11th with Max Roach and Abby Lincoln as guests, and a three-city Ray Charles, Sarah Vaughan concert. Several special mail appeals are being readied for September and October. Julius Hobson reported on a fundraising campaign by Washington, D. C. CORE, utilizing television stamp books which are donated to the chapter, collecting television sets from the books, and using these sets as prizes to persons purchasing associate memberships in CORE. Steering Committee member, Val Coleman, suggested a week-long city-wide street collection drive in New York City with volunteers wearing arm-bands, making collections in cans. Mr. Coleman would try to have this declared CORE week in N.Y.C.

Mr. Oldham suggested that each CORE group be sent a letter asking that it raise a minimum of $100.00 for National CORE.

The possibilities and advantages of having a National Staff member work with local groups to raise funds was duscussed by the Steering Committee and a special committee composed of Mark Dodson, Val Coleman and Ed Lewinson was appointed by Chairman, Charles Oldham to present the matter to the National Action Council in October.

Financial: Richard Haley presented a list of outstanding bills totaling some $24,000.00. Of this amount, over $6000.00 is due almost immediately. He presented also a list of bills due every month, including office staff salaries. This figure totaled over $17,000.00, and includes rent, telephone, travel expenses, postage, attorney fees and Western Union expenses.

Freedom Highways: Because Program Director, Gordon Carey is in Greensboro, North Carolina conducting this project, a written report was submitted. Currently a total of 25 people are participating. They come from approximately ten different states. The training period is nearing completion and the action program will begin next week and continue for approximately a month. Several restaurants in North Carolina have already been desegregated, including one in a large discount house which agreed through negotiation to serve all customers. The group will move on next week for work in the Raleigh-Durham area. The group reports good cooperation from the local NAACP and satisfactory local support. Expenses for this project so far have averaged about $800.00 per week. The next weeks promise to be less expensive since considerable free housing has now been obtained. In addition to the Howard Johnson restaurants, direct action has been initiated against local Hot Shoppe restaurants.

Housing-Employment Institute: Since the director of this institute, Norman Hill, was not able to attend the meeting, a written report was submitted. Violence was encountered at one of the action projects directed against the Hilltop Swimming Pool in Valley View, Ohio. A complaint has been filed with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission against Hilltop, stating that the swimming pool is not a private club and is subject to the Ohio State Civil Rights laws. In the field of employment, negotiations have been set up with the Kroger Company in Columbus in an effort to effect a fair employment practice policy in local Kroger stores. Action in the field of housing resulted in tests at two housing developments in the Columbus area, the Colonial-Williamsburg and the Beverly Manor. These tests will be followed up by local Columbus CORE members. Hopeful reports were given on each of the developments. Institute director, Norman Hill, reported that he felt the time spent on this institute was well worth while.

Steering Committee member, Ed Lewinson, who attended the Columbus Institute told the Committee that he, too, feels that these workshops are very worthwhile. Mr. Lewinson does not feel that a weekend regional institute could possibly accomplish what a longer national one does. He went on to say that the Columbus Institute was represented by New York City, Los Angeles, Seattle, as well as chapters in the vicinity of Columbus. The Committee discussed the possible accomplishments of regional institutes and it was suggested that one Field Staff member should be able to conduct such weekend regional workshops when this is felt to be feasible.

Houston Action Institute: A report on the ground work for this Institute was given by Richard Haley who stated that suitable lodging and restaurant facilities have been obtained as well as a meeting place. So far 18 applications have been approved. Marvin Robinson, from the New Orleans CORE office has been in Houston for the past two weeks extending local contacts both for additional applications and fundraising. Mr. Robinson is also compiling a list of segregated facilities in this city.

Fredricka Teer asked the Steering Committee to again consider and attempt a clarification on the matter of High School CORE Chapters. Some problems have arisen in this area when a high school chapter has attempted to work with the local CORE Chapter. The Committee asked that Jim McCain bring specific recommendations to its next meeting. Mark Dodson reported on effective and satisfactory affiliation of his local high school group working with Long Island CORE, and made suggestions which may be useful to other chapters. Among these was allowing the high school group to make its own decisions, as far as possible, on their action projects and supporting them on such projects.

The Steering Committee discussed the contract with the Lockhart Agency, Inc., and the results of showing the film, "Freedom Ride", and the Committee suggested that the National Director should review this contract to determine whether we should continue our arrangements.

NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL meeting site: October 21st was set as the date for the beginning of the Council meeting. San Francisco, chosen mainly because it would allow involvement of our West Coast Chapters where contact is not too frequent, was selected as the site. In addition the National Director will be on the West Coast in October.

Convention site: The Steering Committee directed that the National office send letters to Dayton CORE and Chicago CORE requesting information on convention facilities in these cities. A report is to be given to the National Action Council meeting in October. Specific requests are that the delegates be able to live in one place and meet in the same place. Cost is also a factor. The Convention will again be held in late June. The National Chairman suggested that the Convention structure be revised to allow at least one afternoon and evening for delegates' recreation. He also suggested that more time be given for workshops. Another suggestion was that evening sessions be arranged to end earlier, so that delegates would not be too exhausted to attend early morning sessions.

Personnel: The Steering Committee directed that a letter of thanks for his services to the Congress of Racial Equality be sent to Mr. Leroy Carter who served for the past two years on CORE's National Action Committee. Bob Gore, recently added to the staff as assistant to the Community Relations Director, was introduced to the Steering Committee.

Alan Gartner offered the New York City home of his parents for meetings of the Steering Committee whenever desired. The next meeting will be held September 7th at 6:00 PM. Notices and agendas will be sent to all members prior to this date.

CORE - CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
July 27, 1962

MEMO
TO: New York Area Contacts
FROM: Fredricka Teer, Assistant to the Director of Organization

Copy of Press Release sent out on Malverne:

Press Release: to be released
Monday, July 30

"Dawn to Dusk" Pickets Set
by Long Island CORE

Malverne, L.I.NY.--July 27--In protest against repeated failures of the Malverne Board of Education to end de facto segregation in this city, CORE members of the Malverne community will stage an all-night vigil at the offices of the Board of Education.

Lincoln Lynch, Chairman of Long Island CORE, said today that the School Board has dodged the issue of segregated schools since 1959. In an attempt to face the School Board with its reponsibility, Lynch and other CORE members will picket the Board meeting on Wednesday, August 1 and will fast for 24 hours at the meeting site. In addition, pickets will appear all day Thursday.

***

Members of the Malverne community are in the midst of a four year struggle to bring about meaningful integration in their school system. After much discussion with the school board and other approaches, including the running of a candidate for election to the board, the group is convinced that they must now try direct action.

They are asking the support of all who are sympathetic, and action oriented. Your presence would be appreciated. URGE OTHERS TO ATTEND.

A demonstration will marke the beginning of the 24 hour fast sit-in.
DATE: Wednesday, August 1
TIME: 6:30 P.M.
PLACE: Malverne School Board at Pinebrook and Ocean Avenues
DIRECTIONS: Long Island Railroad from Penn Station to Malverne, Long Island The School Board is 2 blocks away. (It is a 45 minute ride).

There will be a DAWN TO DUSK PICKET LINE in support of the fasters the following day.
DATE: Thursday, August 2
TIME: Anytime from dawn to 9 P.M. for as long as you can stay, but no less than 1 hour.
PLACE: Malverne School Board (Same address as above)

For further information and/or information regarding transportation contact:

Lincoln Lynch
RO 4-4284 home and Long Island CORE office or
MU 7-8900 ext. 1178 work (Use only as a last resort)

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NY 38, NY
CO 7-6270
July 30, 1962

MEMORANDUM

TO: New York Area Contacts
FROM: Fredricka Teer, Organization Department

Ebingers' Bakery Corporation has a long history of bigotry and unfair hiring pnactices in Brooklyn, where many of their stores are located in Ghetto Areas. This company also has an history of defying any and all civil rights agencies. Many, many months have been spent picketing, boycotting, and in unsuccessful negotiations. After much pressure, especially from the Minister's Alliance of Bedford - Stuyvesant, it has resorted to tokenism and hired two "light-skinned" Negroes as sales clerks.

Since it has been impossible to come to any working terms with the firm's representatives, Brooklyn CORE asks you to join them in a mass effort to end the discriminatory hiring practices of a business earning the bulk of its profits from minority groups, while refusing recognition of this groups' right to equal opportunity.

The demonstration will consist of picketing and distributing leaflets in front of 39 of Ebingers' 42 stores. Brooklyn CORE would like to have at least 5 or 6 people at each store. It is imperative that as many people as possible attend. Please come, and bring your friends.

MOBILIZATION POINT: The Masonic Temple
located on Bedford Avenue between
Fulton Street and Herkimer Avenue
(take IND A train to Franklin Avenue)

TIME: 9:30 AM (they want to start lines by 10:00 AM)

DATE: August 4th, 1962

For further information please contact:

Mr. Maurice Fredericks, Chairman, Employment Committee, PR 3-3641
or
Mrs. Dorothy Thorne, Secretary, Brooklyn CORE, PR 8-8054

Baltimore CORE
2316 W. North Avenue
Baltimore 16, Maryland
July, 1962

Dear Fellow Freedom Fighter!

On behalf of the citizens of Maryland, we wish to express our sincere appreciation for the gigantic and unselfish sacrifices made by you during the partially victorious campaigns in Maryland. Thanks to you, Baltimore City now has a public accomodations law.

As you know, a great challenge is facing us in this Northern - most Southern State. Racial discrimination must be cleared from this Mason Dixon State so that freedom might flow through to the deep South. If we sucessfully meet this challenge, the changes of victory will be greatly enhanced in Georgia, Mississippi, and points South.

Now, the most crucial point that must be opened is the growing lily-white resort of OCEAN CITY. Ocean City stands as a hot issue in this border state crusade. Therefore, our efforts must be consistently and efficiently directed there. The desire for freedom NOW again calls on you to join in this nonviolent direct action that is planned for Ocean City on August 25th, and 26th, 1962.

Please let us know by return mail, the extent that you and your friends are willing to challenge this evil:

1) MAJOR SACRIFICE -- means that you are prepared to serve out 30 to 60 days in jail.

2) SACRIFICE -- indicates that you would not be in a position to remain in jail for a considerable period of time, but stand ready to risk the normal hazards facing demonstrators in this Southern Maryland city.

Note: Bail-bond normally costs $10 and $25 for persons who wish to be released from jail Because of the high costs incurred in producing these Maryland projects, it is being asked that each participant be able to supply his own bail or have his home group assist where possible.

Please respond to this urgent request as soon as possible and we will let you know the exact meeting place which will be in the vicinity of Ocean City, Maryland.

Yours in Freedom,

Walter Carter
Chairman, Baltimore CORE

James Lane
Chairman, Projects Committee

[1962, July?]

CORE Regional Breakdown adopted by the 1962 National Convention:

1. SOUTHEAST (~~13~~ 17 CORE Chapters)

Florida - 3
Alabama - 1
South Carolina - ~~4~~ 8
Virginia - 1
North Carolina - 1
Georgia
West Virginia - 2
District of Columbia - 1

2. NORTHEAST (16 CORE Chapters)

New England - 2
New York - 10
Pennsylvania - 1
Maryland - 1
New Jersey - 2
Delaware

3. SOUTH CENTRAL (9 CORE Chapters)

Mississippi - 1
Louisiana - 3
Kentucky - 4
Tennessee - 1
Texas
Arkansas
Oklahoma

4. NORTH CENTRAL (13 CORE Chapters)

Michigan - 3
Illinois - 2
Missouri - 4
Ohio - 4
Kansas
Wisconsin
Indiana
Iowa
Minnesota

5. FAR WEST (12 CORE Chapters)

Washington - 1
California - 9
Arizona - 1
Colorado - 1
Oregon
New Mexico
Idaho
Utah
Montana
Wyoming
North Dakota
South Dakota
Nebraska
Alaska
Hawaii

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
August 1, 1962

MEMORANDUM

TO: CORE Local Groups
From: Robert Gore, Assistant Community Relations Director

Subject: Albany, Georgia

Over the weekend we received a call from Albany, Georgia. The Albany Movement wants CORE members all over the country to write letters to President John F. Kennedy, Attorney-General Robert Kennedy, Governor Ernest Vandiver of Georgia, Mayor Asa Kelly of Albany, and Police Chief Laurie Pritchett of Albany. In addition, letters should be written to the editors of your local newspapers. The hope is that if enough pressure is put on these officials from individuals throughout the nation, something may be accomplished.

Here are the demands of the Albany MovementL

1. An appointment to talk face-to-face with the City Commission on the following points:
    - A. Fair and just disposition of the cases now pending relating to the jailing of the Albany Movement.
    - B. Establishing the rights of peaceful protest under the first amendment.
    - C. Establishment of a bi-racial committee composed of members (mutually acceptable to both parties) and power to make recommendations for a time table of:
        1. the desegregation of lunch counters.
        2. the desegregation of libraries.
        3. the desegregation of schools.
        4. the desegragation of parks and swimming pools.
        5. the desegregation of other places of public accomodation.

Please urge your members to write letters to these Government officials asking them to work out a solution to the problems in that strife torn city.

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
August 1, 1962

MEMORANDUM

TO: New York Area Contacts
FROM: Program Department

The Albany Movement and the cause of integration faces a crisis in Albany, Georgia. Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director of CORE, is among those jailed for peacefully and nonviolently demonstrating for the desegregation of public facilities in this city. The charges against Marvin and others are: parading without a permit, congregating on the sidewalk, blocking the normal flow of traffic, and failing to obey the command of an officer.

Police brutality, denial of constitutional rights of equal protection, and freedom of assembly, horrid jail conditions -- all are part of the racist pattern in Albany.

Ministers from the New York area under the leadership of Rev. George Lawrence and Dr. Thomas Kilgore are organizing a motorcade to Washington, D. C. on Monday, August 6th. They will demand federal intervention in Albany, Georgia from President Kennedy and the Justice Department.

We urge and encourage your participation if feasible.

Meet at: Metropolitan Baptist Church
128th Street and 7th Avenue

TIME: 4:00 A.M.

August 20, 1962

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

TO: CORE Group Leaders
FROM: James Farmer (From Statesville, N.C.)
SUBJECT: Freedom Highways

Today, August 20, 21 people arrested by police on charges of trespassing will go on trial in Statesville Recorder Court. Among them is CORE field secretary B. Elton Cox, Frank Nelson and Doris Castle of New Orleans CORE. They and about 300 others were arrested on the parking lot of the Howard Johnson restaurant in Statesville. Rev. Cox was arrested by police without warning. Then Dr. Hawkins, a local Presbyterian minister asked the group to continue singing. He too was arrested. Then Doris Castle asked the group to continue. She was arrested.

Statesville police beat Patricia Long and Paul Ramsey with billie clubs when they inquired as to why they were being arrested. Today is Patricia's 16th birthday. I have protested this police brutality to the Mayor of Statesville, to Governor Terry Sanford and to Attorney General Kennedy. You should also raise your voice in protest. Later, there was a mass demonstration at the jail and a midnight meeting at the First Baptist Church.

Also, on August 19 some 300 persons were drenched by water hoses turned on them by Howard Johnsons' employees in Raleigh, North Carolina. I was at this demonstration and the demonstrators continued to sing in spite of the harassment. In Durham, 1,000 participated in the demonstrations.

In Charlotte, 49 people go on trial Thursday, August 23 on trespassing charges filed by the three Howard Johnson managers in Charlotte. Moon Eng of C.C.N.Y. CORE has been arrested four times. He has been acquitted once and is free on his own recognizance on the other charges. No participant in Freedom Highways has accepted bail. Four people in Charlotte have refused to be released on their own recognizance. They are: Wendell Wilkerson, Carl Bagby, Robert Brown, and Harold Marrow.

Four of our people are still in the Durham County Workhouse. They are: Waldo Mead, Joycelyn McKissick, Guytanna Horton and Jon Shaeffer. Jail is a lonely and boring place. Please write and encourage them.

Those on the firing line in North Carolina are doing their share and more. But their sacrifices will be most effective only if they are widely known.

1. Call your local paper and ask them to cover this important story fully and completely.

2. Protest to Mr. Durgin, General Counsel of the Howard Johnson Company.

3. Hold your group in readiness for nationwide demonstrations at Howard Johnson.

JM

October 16, 1962

MEMO TO: National Action Council
FROM: Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director
RE: CORE Associate Membership

The CORE constitution provides that those who contribute financially to the support of national CORE shall be considered associate members. We now have approximately 49,000 associate members. Their membership has been secured primarily through direct mail solicitation. A small percentage has come through the person-to-person solicitation of local group members.

Associate members receive the CORE-lator, our pamphlets, and three fund appeals a year. We occasionally send them requests to write letter in support of a specific action project.

During the past five years the associate membership in CORE has approximately doubled each year. It is apparent that we can not continue to do this with present methods. It is also apparent that we shall continue to need expanded membership and the funds to carry on the program required of CORE at this moment in the civil rights struggle.

Our difficulties in continuing to increase our membership through direct mail stem from:

1) The increase in postal rates which will go into effect January 7th. This will increase our cost substantially and should make many now marginal lists unprofitable to use. We will simply not have the cash available to invest in many immediately unprofitable but perhaps worthwhile long range membership recruitment campaign through the mail.

2) The increase use of mail solicitation by other Civil Rights groups including the NAACP, SCLC, and the Legal Defense Fund of the NAACP.

3) Our own growth. We are now much larger than the WRL, the FOR, the Sharecroppers Fund and many of the other liberal organizations. We are on a par with ADA and the ACLU in size. Formerly we could draw upon this community for our expansion. Now we are a major portion of it.

Special sources of fund raising are also less available to us than formerly. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is increasingly active in fund raising upon the campuses and in special benefits. The SCLC and the NAACP are also more active in this form of fund raising.

It therefore seems imperative to me that we develop a mass person-to-person membership campaign operating through our local groups.

I would suggest that we establish several categories of CORE Associates: general associates at $3.00, cooperative associates at $5.00 per year, contributing associates at $10.00 and sustaining associates at $25.00 a year.

A general associate would receive a membership card and copy of This Is CORE. The others would receive a special membership card and would be added to the CORE-lator list. Both groups would receive special appeals. It should be recognized that it cost us approximately $1.70 for each person on our mailing list. Thus there would be relatively little for program from the $3.00 membership. We are now working to secure a second-class mailing permit. This would reduce our costs somewhat.

The advantages of this plan are:

1) An increased solidarity and identification with CORE which would come from having a membership card in the pockets of perhaps 100,000 people.

2) Such membership campaigns by the local groups would involve them far more deeply in the community. It would provide them with a more solid financial base and an annual income.

3) This would provide additional income for national and local CORE from Negro sources.

4) It would provide in the years to come a steady and substantial income.

It should be recognized that this might be construed by some within the NAACP as an encroachment upon their principle source of revenue.

Another disadvantage is that it would involve our local action people in non-action work. However, I believe that a membership campaign could be run in such a way as to involve many people in the community who would wish to support CORE but who would not be active members. They could do much of the work of organizing and manning such a campaign. But it would be unrealistic to believe that the primary responsibility could be shifted from our groups to others.

Such a campaign for CORE associates would be for a definite three-month period each year. Preferably January through March but perhaps March through May. The national office would provide membership cards, posters, campaign kits. We would also provide speakers for local mass rallies. This would put a strain upon the entire staff and particularly upon the community relations department. We would try to secure endorsement from leading figures and organizational cooperation as well as maximum press support.

If this program is approved I will immediately begin preparing solicitors envelopes, instructions, and posters required for such an effort. We will also have to do considerable shifting in the membership files within the office. It is important that the decision be made quickly.

Or course, active membership would in no way be changed by these proposals. It would still be conferred on the individual applicant by the local group after training and evaluation by the local membership committee.

October 16, 1962

MEMO TO: National Action Council
FROM: Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director
RE: CORE Associate Membership

The CORE constitution provides that those who contribute financially to the support of national CORE shall be considered associate members. We now have approximately 49,000 associate members. Their membership has been secured primarily through direct mail solicitation. A small percentage has come through the person-to-person solicitation of local group members.

Associate members receive the CORE-lator, our pamphlets, and three fund appeals a year. We occasionally send them requests to write letter in support of a specific action project.

During the past five years the associate membership in CORE has approximately doubled each year. It is apparent that we can not continue to do this with present methods. It is also apparent that we shall continue to need expanded membership and the funds to carry on the program required of CORE at this moment in the civil rights struggle.

Our difficulties in continuing to increase our membership through direct mail stem from:

1) The increase in postal rates which will go into effect January 7th. This will increase our cost substantially and should make many now marginal lists unprofitable to use. We will simply not have the cash available to invest in many immediately unprofitable but perhaps worthwhile long range membership recruitment campaign through the mail.

2) The increase use of mail solicitation by other Civil Rights groups including the NAACP, SCLC, and the Legal Defense Fund of the NAACP.

3) Our own growth. We are now much larger than the WRL, the FOR, the Sharecroppers Fund and many of the other liberal organizations. We are on a par with ADA and the ACLU in size. Formerly we could draw upon this community for our expansion. Now we are a major portion of it.

Special sources of fund raising are also less available to us than formerly. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is increasingly active in fund raising upon the campuses and in special benefits. The SCLC and the NAACP are also more active in this form of fund raising.

It therefore seems imperative to me that we develop a mass person-to-person membership campaign operating through our local groups.

I would suggest that we establish several categories of CORE Associates: general associates at $3.00, cooperative associates at $5.00 per year, contributing associates at $10.00 and sustaining associates at $25.00 a year.

A general associate would receive a membership card and copy of This Is CORE. The others would receive a special membership card and would be added to the CORE-lator list. Both groups would receive special appeals. It should be recognized that it cost us approximately $1.70 for each person on our mailing list. Thus there would be relatively little for program from the $3.00 membership. We are now working to secure a second-class mailing permit. This would reduce our costs somewhat.

The advantages of this plan are:

1) An increased solidarity and identification with CORE which would come from having a membership card in the pockets of perhaps 100,000 people.

2) Such membership campaigns by the local groups would involve them far more deeply in the community. It would provide them with a more solid financial base and an annual income.

3) This would provide additional income for national and local CORE from Negro sources.

4) It would provide in the years to come a steady and substantial income.

It should be recognized that this might be construed by some within the NAACP as an encroachment upon their principle source of revenue.

Another disadvantage is that it would involve our local action people in non-action work. However, I believe that a membership campaign could be run in such a way as to involve many people in the community who would wish to support CORE but who would not be active members. They could do much of the work of organizing and manning such a campaign. But it would be unrealistic to believe that the primary responsibility could be shifted from our groups to others.

Such a campaign for CORE associates would be for a definite three-month period each year. Preferably January through March but perhaps March through May. The national office would provide membership cards, posters, campaign kits. We would also provide speakers for local mass rallies. This would put a strain upon the entire staff and particularly upon the community relations department. We would try to secure endorsement from leading figures and organizational cooperation as well as maximum press support.

If this program is approved I will immediately begin preparing solicitors envelopes, instructions, and posters required for such an effort. We will also have to do considerable shifting in the membership files within the office. It is important that the decision be made quickly.

Or course, active membership would in no way be changed by these proposals. It would still be conferred on the individual applicant by the local group after training and evaluation by the local membership committee.

OCTOBER 26, 1962 -- MEETING OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL - CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

Present: Charles Oldham, James Farmer, Alan Gartner, Bob Curvin, Jim Peck, Rudy Lombard, Val Coleman, Ed Lewinson, Carl Rachlin, Ralph Rosenfeld, Mark Dodson, Anna Holden

Staff
Members: Marvin Rich, Gordon Carey, Norman Hill, Don Wendell, Robert Gore

__Financial__: Income from June 1, 1962 through October 25 has been approximately $262,000.00. Expenses during this period totalled $254,000.00. Loans totalling $7,000.00 are outstanding and unpaid bills as of today are over $28,000.00. There is $15,000.00 in the reserve account, and the checking account is a little over $7,000.00. Income from the budget card mailing is over $65,000.00, on the basis of 5,621 responses. A limited analysis of this appeal shows that the average contribution is above that of last year.

Holiday Card sales so far total a little over $15,000.00. Contributions totalling $2900.00 have been received through the holiday card mailing. Book sales are over $1,000.00 and the Sit-in Songs record seems to be selling well from the CORE office. The $250.00-a couple dinner at the Tavern On The Green should bring in about $10,000.00.

Marvin Rich reported that author, James Baldwin, has been on a tour of Cornell, Brandeis, MIT and Harvard, for CORE. Reports on this speaking tour have been enthusiastic, and the trip was of value to CORE both in terms of public relations, and financially, netting nearly $2,000.00. Two or three such trips by other leading personalities are being planned for later in the year, and this may be the beginning of a cultural committee for CORE.

The Gandhi Award presentation will be made to Eric Weinberger on November 8 at a CORE dinner at the Hotel Commodore. The Award will be presented by A. Philip Randolph. Indications are that this dinner will be a success with close to 400 in attendance. Marvin Rich is urging chapter members to attend and is securing free tickets for college chapters.

Mr. Farmer ended the financial report by pointing out to the Steering Committee members that, on the basis of last summer's experience, the organization needs some $50,000.00 in reserves to take it through the summer months.

__Associate Membership Campaign__: A proposal for developing a mass person-to-person membership campaign operating through local CORE chapters was presented to the National Action Council by Community Relations Director, Marvin Rich. He pointed out that although during the past five years associate membership in CORE has approximately doubled each year, it is apparent that under present methods we cannot continue this rate of growth. He also pointed out the continued need for membership expansion in order to carry on the program required of the Congress of Racial Equality.

The coming increase in postal rates, the increased use of mail solicitation by other organizations in the civil rights field, and the rate of our own growth, make it more and more difficult to increase our membership through current methods. Some responses to the person-to-person membership campaign indicate a fear of time consumption which would take away from the direct action activities of our chapters. After extensive discussion by members of the Steering Committee. Alan Gartner moved that the staff be instructed to proceed with preliminary planning of an associate membership campaign, and that chapters be informed of the proposals and asked for their comments. The matter will then be presented to the next meeting of the National Action Council.

Delegates to this meeting would be asked to bring the sentiments of their chapters before the Council. The motion was unanimously accepted.

Organization Department: Jim McCain had been called to Greensboro, North Carolina to aid a CORE field secretary in resolving some difficulties encountered by the local group. He submitted a written report which was read to the Steering Committee by National Director, James Farmer.

In the field of Voter Registration, Mr. McCain's report stated that a combined total of approximately 5,000 Negroes had been registered during the past thirty-six days in Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina. The report stated, too, that 1963 should be a good year for CORE chapter development, and that plans were being made to maintain and service existing chapters and to strengthen our present areas of activity. Also, that inquiries on establishing new CORE chapters had come in from Oregon, Texas and other places throughout the country. Mary Hamilton is working out of Lebanon, Tennessee and covering Arkansas and Oklahoma. Marvin Robonsin will be doing extensive work in Texas and Louisiana. Eugene Tournour will be visiting colleges in his area and, Dave Dennis is concentrating on development in the state of Mississippi. A new area has been set up, consisting of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and this area will be staffed and operating in about three weeks.

Leadership conferences designed to develop active CORE members and officers into leaders who are well-versed and well-trained in CORE philosophy and methods are being planned. The first of these conferences has been set up by Don Wendell and Norman Hill for November 16-18 in New York City. The conference is to be attended by the entire Eastern Region. Mary Hamilton is also planning a conference in her area for the Thanksgiving weekend, and Marvin Robinson has set tentatively the ollege inter-semester break as the date for a leadership conference in his area.

Since CORE has received no additional funds for a Voter Registration campaign in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, this office will be closed. It was brought to the attention of the Steering Committee that Weldon Rougeau had done a tremendous job in Voter Registration in Miami, registering 2000 people in two weeks. The Steering Committee voted unanimously to commend Weldon Rougeau on this excellent job.

CORE Regional Secretary, Genevieve Hughes, who had submitted her resignation earlier this year to be effective the end of August, and then extended her stay, resigned as of October 20.

Program Department Report:

A. Howard Johnsons

Program Director, Gordon Carey, reported on two meetings with the Howard Johnson Company, one the day before CORE's nation-wide demonstrations and one since that time, in an effort to desegregate all Howard Johnson restaurants throughout the country. To date, a total of over ninety Howard Johnson restaurants have been desegregated. This includes all of the restaurants in Oklahoma, Maryland and Florida. Of the remaining segregated restaurants, fifteen belong to the company and 50 are franchised. Those belonging to the company and still operating on a segregated basis are located in Texas, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Alabama. The company maintains that it has no jurisdiction over franchised restaurants.

Reports on CORE's nation-wide demonstrations against Howard Johnsons on October 6 indicated some lack of uniformity of action by CORE chapters. The Steering Committee discussed this matter and issued the following statement:

We recognize and affirm the right of all local CORE groups to initiate and carry out projects in their own area within the framework of CORE Rules for Action.

Whenever a local group participates in a National project, that group accepts the National Organization's program of action.

The above recommendation was voted unanimously by the Steering Committee.

B. Task Force

Gordon Carey submitted a list of recommendations for use of a volunteer Task Force by CORE, which set forth the purpose of such a group and suggested ways of utilizing volunteer help of this type. He suggested that they be used to aid CORE's limited Field Staff in areas of Voter Registration, Organizing of new Chapters, work on projects and wherever else feasible. CORE would provide living expenses for these people while they are on CORE projects. Members of the Steering Committee discussed the feasibility of taking on such a Task Force at length. It was unanimously agreed that great care would have to be exercised in choosing persons for this group. Mr. Farmer pointed out that their work would be primarily in the field of programming rather than organizational. Vice-chairman, Rudy Lombard pointed out that the use of Volunteer workers in this manner would be no different than the present set-up of the Peace Corps and many other organizations utilizing volunteer help to carry out their activities.

Alan Gartner moved that the Program Director be authorized to proceed with the Task Force as outlined in his memorandum. The motion was seconded by Mark Dodson and adopted by the Steering Committee with six in favor, one opposed who and two abstentions. who

Civil Liberties Conference: Mr. Farmer read to the Steering Committee a letter from Miss Dorothy Miller, inviting CORE's participation as a co-spousor in a Centennial Conference on Civil Liberties to be held in Atlanta in February 1963. A subsequent letter from Miss Miller gave a list of the organizations which had agreed to co-sponsor this meeting. Mr. Farmer's reply advised Miss Miller that the decision on CORE co-sponsorship would have to be made by the Steering Committee at its October 26 meeting. Members of the Committee discussed the matter at length, and agreed that because it is not possible for CORE to participate in planning the meeting, it would not be advisable to act as a co-sponsor. Val Coleman moved that CORE decline the invitation; the motion was seconded by Alan Gartner and adopted unanimously by the Committee.

Ann Arbor CORE:: Anna Holden presented a proposal for a merger of Ann Arbor CORE and the Ann Arbor Fair Housing Association. She pointed out that the membership of these two organizations was largely duplicated, and that in most instances, they are active on the same projects. It is felt that merging the two groups would bring about wider community representation and participation. After Miss Holden's presentation, Steering Committee members saw definite advantages to such a merger, but were most concerned about what this may mean in terms of CORE's direct action projects. This would be particularly important in terms of the constitution. If the merger can be effected on terms agreeable to both organizations, it is felt that it can make for very effective operation in the Ann Arbor area.

The postponed meeting of the National Action Council originally set for October 21 in San Francisco has been re-set for December 22-23 in New Orleans. Ralph Rosenfeld made a comparison of costs from all cities in which NAC members reside to all other cities involved. New Orleans was chosen on the basis of cost and location.

A report on the Northern Student Movement and College Groups was deleted from today's agenda and deferred for the next meeting of the Steering Committee.

The next meeting of the Steering Committee of the National Action Council will take place on November 30 in the National CORE office.

MEETING OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL - CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY - NOVEMBER 30, 1962

Present: James Farmer, Alan Gartner, Bob Curvin, LeVerne McCummings, Jim Peck

Staff Observers: Richard Haley, Marvin Rich, Don Wendell

The meeting was chaired by Alan Gartner.

1. Report on Fund-Raising and Finances: Total income for the current fiscal year is $329,500.00. Expenses have totalled $317,600.00. We have paid $22,000.00 in operating loans. Currently the checking account contains about $4100.00, and there is $15,000.00 in savings. Unpaid bills amount to $52,000.00. This means that we owe more than 2½ times the amount on hand. Prospects are not good for the next few months.

   The budget appeal so far has brought in over $74,000.00. Holiday Cards to date total $37,568.25. Contributions received through the holiday card appeal total $6200.00. The Gandhi Award Dinner brought in $7100.00 with expenses of $3,276.47. Book sales total $2600.00 and records $3500.00. Of the outside appeals, the first list has brought a 5.1% response. This is excellent. It is too early to tabulate the remaining outside appeals.

   Marvin Rich reported that James Baldwin is to make another series of appearances for CORE. Arrangements have been made for taped recordings of his speeches.

   The City of Progress pamphlet, a pictorial and verbal description of CORE's Freedom Highways campaign, will be ready for distribution by December 4. The organization hopes to secure additional funds through an Art Auction, and a special letter to regular contributors to CORE's annual Eleanor Roosevelt luncheon.

2. Report on Task Force and Howard Johnson: Program Director, Gordon Carey, was in North Carolina and submitted a written report to the National Director as follows: CORE's Freedom Task Force is officially and actually underway. A two-day training meeting was held in Durham, North Carolina on November 29 and November 30 for the eight current participants in the Task Force. In addition to Mr. Carey, CORE Field Secretaries Jerome Smith and Mary Hamilton also attended this meeting. Following the meeting five members of the Task Force will remain in North Carolina under the supervision of Jerome Smith. Two will go to Tennessee to work under Mary Hamilton and one is currently working in the North under the supervision of James McCain, Director of the Department of Organization. CORE Chapters have received an announcement on the formation of the Task Force and recruiting is planned on college campuses and through other organizations.

   On November 14, CORE Attorney, Carl Rachlin, CORE Field Secretary, Marvin Robinson and Rev. John Morris of Atlanta met with the Assistant to the Vice President in charge of the Atlanta Division of Howard Johnsons in that city. Since that time Marvin Robinson again met with Mr. Streeter in Texas and is planning another meeting early in December. The goal of these meetings and others to follow is to set up a time-table for integration of the Howard Johnson restaurants in Texas and in Georgia.

MINUTES

NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL MEETING

New Orleans, Louisiana
December 22-23, 1962

Explanatory note on form of Minutes: Because most items on the agenda were discussed with the aid of memoranda that had been previously prepared by the staff, the sense of the discussion would not be clear without some summary of these memoranda. Therefore, where indicated, in addition to a summary of the discussion itself, there will also be a summary of the relevant memorandum.

Persons in Attendance:

National Action Council Members

Oretha Castle
Val Coleman
Robert Curvin
Mark Dodson
James Farmer
Alan Gartner
Anna Holden
Doris Hollis
Ed Lewinson
Julia Lewis
Rudolph Lombard
A. D. Moore
Charles Oldham (Chairman)
Carl Rachlin
Ralph Rosenfeld
Edward Singler
Earl Walter

Staff

Gordon Carey
James McCain
Marvin Rich
Marvin Robinson

The agenda was presented by the Chairman and approved.

I. CONVENTION

Summary of Memo prepared by Richard Haley:

Dates for the convention are Thursday, June 27 at 8 p.m. to Sunday, June 30 at 5 p.m. in Dayton, Ohio. Plans are being made based upon an estimated attendance of 160 persons. It was suggested that an authorization form be drawn up for certification of delegates. A sample form was included.

Accommodations - Contact has been made with the Hotel Biltmore and reservations have already been made for the officers and staff.

Suggested schedule included the public meeting, invitational luncheon, dinner dance, as well as plenary sessions and workshops.

Estimated expenses would total $38 per person for food, housing and registration.

A list of prominent persons who might be contacted as speakers for one of the public meetings was given: Wiley Branton, Charles Diggs, Hobart Taylor, Walter Reuther, Robert Kennedy, and G. Mennen Williams.

Summary of Discussion:

It was suggested and accepted that the invitational luncheon be dropped from this year's convention because it is too time consuming and also because there would be another activity where the public would be invited to participate. It was felt that instead of the luncheon more time should be allocated to workshops. It was also decided that the Sunday afternoon session start at 12 Noon and conclude at 3 p.m. in order that delegates might participate and still be able to make homeward connections. The feeling of those present was that the estimate of 160 persons was low and that more should be planned for.

Speakers - A number of additional names were suggested --- Senators Javits and Humphries, Robert Weaver, Governor Rockefeller, and the current governor of Ohio. Val Coleman suggested that Robert Kennedy is too often cast in the role of an antagonist and therefore would not be appropriate and we should try to get someone who is related to the CORE approach rather than provide a forum for any and all politicians. Carl Rachlin felt that we should not underestimate our importance and that it would be possible and desirable for us to get one of the top names suggested. The idea was put forth that we might have a name person for the public meeting and a CORE-type person for the dinner meeting. No formal decision was made.

Eligibility of Delegates - The idea of a form for certification of delegates was accepted. It was decided that there should be a Credentials Committee chaired by the Secretary.

Workshops - Anna Holden bemoaned the lack of planning for workshops at past conventions and stressed the need for advance assignments so that those persons who are to lead workshops will be aware of this before convention time. There was general agreement that the workshops were one of the most important parts of a national convention and therefore should receive more emphasis than they had in the past. A committee consisting of Anna Holden, Oretha Castle and Gordon Carey was appointed to make a report back to the Council on suggested workshop topics. The report contained the following suggestions:

1. Instead of two sessions as now scheduled there should be three sessions, lasting two hours each. These sessions would be from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m., 3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., and 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

2. There should be a "resource" person who is notified in advance of his participation in the workshop so that he (or she) will have time to prepare materials. Such a person could handle three workshops within the schedule indicated in #1.

3. Each workshop session should have one person assigned to summarize the workshop activities and conclusions but there should be no required report back to the general convention.

4. The workshops could be conducted in the following suggested categories which were agreed upon by the NAC. (These categories are not exclusive and can be expanded.)

(a) Housing
(b) Employment - How can CORE eliminate discrimination in:
    1. Labor unions
    2. Government employment
    3. Private industry

(c) Schools
    1. North
    2. South

(d) Public Accommodations

(e) Community relations
    1. Reaching the Negro community
    2. Relations with other community groups (i.e. ACLU, NAACP, churches,etc.)

(f) Chapter development
    1. Organizing a workshop
    2. Chapter coordination
        a. national level
        b. regional level

(g) CORE philosophy
    1. Meaning of nonviolence
    2. Interracialism (meaning of nationalism)

(h) Negotiation - how to prepare and conduct

(i) Voter registration

(j) Projects for Deep South

(k) Police brutality

(l) Selective patronage - implementation

(m) Legal proglems - where does the individual stand legally?

II. FINANCIAL REPORT

A. D. Moore, Treasurer, presented a summary of income and expenditures for the period ending November 30, 1962. Total income for the period was $257,840.64 and total expenses were $279,049.23, making a net deficit of $21,238.59. It was pointed out that this covered half the year but only about 35 per cent of the budget was realized; however, the three worst fund raising months were included in this period. There was a brief discussion on how some of the income figures fall below expectations. Charles Oldham suggested that future reports be made up in comparative form so that it would be evident where we have underspent and where we have overspent.

Marvin Rich discussed the income from holiday cards: $41,000 was grossed, with expenditures of $40,869. However, it was noted that in addition to a small amount that is still to be received, almost $7,000 in contributions came in as a result of this promotion and our list was expanded.

Suggestions for future holiday card promotions included: having local stocks of cards, improving the quality of the promotional folder, improving the quality of the cards, adding more new cards.

It was noted that where new lists were used for fund appeals, usually the income gained only covered the expense, but, more important, we gained good names of potential supporters.

The possibility of a large fund-raising affair to be held at Madison Square Garden in the spring was mentioned.

Jim Farmer sees continued financial difficulties ahead and feels that we need at least $50,000 in reserve in the summer when our income is normally the least. He also felt that there would be need for greater local fund raising.

III. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

The issue of associate membership which had been previously discussed at the NAC Steering Committee meetings came up. The suggestion is that local chapters help solicit associate members whose contribution to CORE would be financial. There would be various categories based upon the amount of contribution, and the money so raised would be shared between the local group and the national office. Many of the NAC members felt that there is a danger to local action groups if fund raising and organization becomes central. It was generally agreed that there is a need for more funds. It was also noted that the proposal for associate members recognizes that these members would not have any say in policy of local action groups. Such an associate membership campaign would be coordinated by the Community Relations Department.

Mark Dodson felt that contacts made in soliciting associate members would be helpful to the general work of local groups. Ed Singler felt that this approach would change the whole nature of CORE and that action projects would suffer if fund raising becomes central. Charles Oldham felt that from the 63 affiliated groups it should be possible to raise from $30,000 to $50,000 a year. He wondered, however, if individual programs of local fund raising might be better than a nationwide associate membership campaign as a means of raising the money.

Grodon Carey noted that Charleston, West Virginia had 1,000 associate members during its most active period. He also sees this program as an opportunity to get into the Negro community.

Marvin Rich stated that the new postal increases make new methods of fund raising necessary. He felt that we should be able to get speakers from the National Advisory Committee who would be able to make fund raising tours.

A. D. Moore felt that this type of program would not work everywhere; therefore, he suggested that fund raising methods be sent to each chapter and that each chapter choose those methods most appropriate to its situation. Gordon Carey felt it necessary to try this on a nationwide basis with the possibility of compressing the membership drive into one month. Marvin Rich clarified the idea of a three-month campaign to mean that speakers would be available during this period and that each chapter would choose its own time within the period.

Anna Holden requested analysis of potential fund raising with this method in terms of existing chapters.

Jim Farmer has had indications that the western cities could and would use this program as well as Long Island and several of the eastern and Ohio groups. He was not sure that the Associate Member program would detract from an action program.

A motion was made by Alan Gartner that the associate membership program be implemented as proposed in the memorandum on associate membership, with the understanding that this program is to be evaluated at the next convention. This was seconded by Ed Lewinson and carried unanimously.

IV. REPORT FROM ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

A. Discussion of Regional Conferences

Jim McCain stated that there had been several regional conferences held since the convention and the general consensus of those who had participated was that these conferences had been useful and productive. In the New York area, 13 CORE groups participated. They felt that this was so worthwhile they would like to have a regional conference every three months. They are developing a coordinated project dealing with the Sealtest organization.

A conference held in Columbia, Missouri discussed civil rights problems and evaluated CORE's approach. Action projects were held in employment and negotiations, highway testing, and sit-ins. Conferences are planned for Lexington at the beginning of March and on the West Coast also sometime in March. Gordon Carey brought up the question of whether or not such conferences would supplant the yearly action institute. Jim Farmer felt that the action institute should be discontinued and emphasis should be put on the task force, but that issues of housing and employment still need meetings on a national scale.

Several of the negative aspects of the action institutes were brought up, such as the fact that most of the people who attended were those who were available, rather than the leaders of local groups and that such institutes tended to drain staff resources during the summer months when other action projects would normally be taking place. It was the feeling of the group to discontinue the interracial action institute.

B. Voter Education Campaign

Jim McCain stated that he felt CORE had been very successful in its work in voter education and registration in that we had some of the most difficult areas of the country to work in and had nevertheless achieved good results.

Anna Holden questioned how much civil rights gain in the South is due to voter registration effort. It was noted that the political climate of Atlanta and Memphis are tangible effects of voter registration.

Rudy Lombard also stated that this type of project ties the CORE group into the community.

A. D. Moore felt that the integration of school children was closely related to the voter registration project.

Jim Farmer said that voter registration does not aid the major thrust of non-violent direct action, but it does help the over-all struggle. He felt that about ten per cent of our effort in the last year has gone into voter registration.

C. Field Staff

It was reported that Frederica Teer, who is presently on the west coast, is resigning to be married and there is a good possibility that another field staff person will be resigning to take another job. At the present time there are no field staff representatives in Areas 5 and 6, both southeastern areas. There is strong feeling from the Council members that the vacant field staff positions should be filled as soon as is consistent with getting competent persons. Jim McCain said that it is hoped that some of the present task force will develop into field secretaries, although there is no implication that being in the task force leads into a staff position.

D. Affiliations and Disaffiliations

Anna Holden gave a resume of the situation in Ann Arbor in which the Ann Arbor Area Fair Housing Association and the CORE group were to merge and be known as Ann Arbor Area Fair Housing Association-CORE. A motion that they be affiliated was made by Ed Lewinson and seconded by Ed Singler and was unanimously carried.

Motion was made by Alan Gartner that Fort Smith, Arkansas and Toledo, Ohio be affiliated. Seconded by Ed Singler and and unanimously carried. It was noted that the Richmond-el-Cerrito, California chapter is disaffiliated due to having ceased functioning.

V. NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE

Summary of Memorandum:

A memo was presented which discussed the need for an organ within CORE in which the philosophy and techniques of the movement might be discussed. The ideas of issuing it as a quarterly, using a page in the CORELATOR occasionally, or having regularly issued bulletins were brought up. It was suggested that circulation might be solicited from contact list and from chapters. An editorial committee would have to be established and it would be necessary for this committee to prepare well defined policy before soliciting subscriptions or articles. Contributing editors of the caliber of James Baldwin and Lillian Smith, who would perhaps write articles but not be responsible for the functioning of the magazine, was suggested.

Discussion: (Rudy Lombard chairing)

Jim Peck who was not present sent a letter which opposed the starting of such an organ based on the following points:

1. It would be a digression from direct action.

2. It would encourage in-fighting.

3. It is not needed, as the CORE program of nonviolent direct action is simple, and

4. It is not realistic in that cooperation for this type of venture is not forthcoming, (e.g., contributions of material of non-theoretical nature to the CORELATOR are hard to come by).

Rudy Lombard felt there was a need for philosophic clarification. Anna Holden said we are not ready for a journal, but we could have an annual seminar where papers on issues could be presented. They could later be published or put on tape, or papers could be prepared tied to the Gandhi award.

Charles Oldham felt that while the discussion of philosophy of nonviolence and discussion of action techniques is appropriate, there is a need to avoid discussion groups and to keep action-oriented.

Motion was made by Charles Oldham that the idea of a regular bulletin or journal be rejected at this time, but that the staff be directed to use workshops and conferences to expand on new techniques and discussion of nonviolent approach. Further, that a pamphlet on material related to the philosophic and action bases of CORE be prepared. Seconded by Val Coleman and carried unanimously.

VI. TASK FORCE

The task force has seven persons functioning. At the present time there are no plans to expand it due to financial problems. It was explained that the task force members report financially to Gordon Carey. They give a written report of their activities to the field secretary in the area where they are operating. This report is forwarded to Gordon and shown to the rest of the staff. The task force persons are not working together as a unit, but they have been sent to different areas in North Carolina and Tennessee. It was felt that it is still too early to really evaluate the worth of this project and there was general agreement to have this evaluation in March of 1963, either at a Steering Committee or National Action Council meeting.

VII. MOVIE CAMPAIGN

Val Coleman reported a meeting with Darryl F. Zanuck where problems of the image of the Negro in employment and marketing were discussed. Mr. Zanuck agreed to adopt a merit hiring policy in his organization and has agreed to call together leaders of the industry to meet with CORE officials in order that these problems can be discussed on an industry-wide level. It was suggested that because of the fact that the movies have national distribution, they offer possibilities for national projects.

VIII. WORLDS FAIR

Gordon Carey reported that one goal is that there should be no discrimination in employment at the Worlds Fair. Baltimore CORE is planning to sit-in at a World Fair's restaurant which will be part of the Maryland Pavillion if a public accommodation law is not passed in Maryland by then. Apparently, the legislature in Maryland has been delaying passage of a public accommodations law, and it is felt that this type of pressure will help them to accelerate their activities in this area.

It was moved by Alan Gartner to support Baltimore in their project. Seconded by Ed Lewinson and passed unanimously.

It was suggested that other groups consider similar action.

IX. EMPLOYMENT

A. Kroger - Charles Oldham reported on the progress of the Kroger project in St. Louis. In 1954, negotiations caused two or three clerks to be hired. In 1958, a joint project with the NAACP resulted in some promises for employment. In 1962, Kroger had four Negro men employed full-time in 34 stores, two in the meat department, none in the warehouses, no truck drivers and no managerial staff. St. Louis CORE picketed for 35 days from early July. Kroger then promised preferential hiring, so the picket line was called off, but after 30 days 20 new persons were hired, none of whom were Negro, and the picket lines were resumed. Since that time Kroger has hired about 17 Negroes and has given a great deal of effort to public relations and have caused unions to contact CORE, but the picket lines are continuing because the requested number of new Negro employees has not been reached.

Jim Farmer read a letter from an official of the NAACP who questioned the technique of setting quotas or of requesting preferential hiring. The feeling of the group was that these tactics were justified in many circumstances, that the term preferential hiring or aggressive recruitment should be used instead of preferential treatment. Carl Rachlin noted that there are some problems of civil rights implications in working even temporarily for quotas, in that many fair employment statutes forbid designation by race. Alan Gartner noted the need for care in stating demands and requested that a memo from Jim Farmer be sent on the current status throughout the country of employment approaches.

B. Sealtest - Gordon Carey reported that national CORE has been negotiating on behalf of the New York area CORE groups and he feels that they (national CORE) should include New York CORE groups in the negotiations. Sealtest has 1,400 employees, of which nineteen are Negroes, in the New York area. They hired six persons under some pressure. A boycott was started but did not get ministerial support. Sealtest claims they have reduced their staff to approximately 900.

C. Howard Johnson - A meeting was held with Howard Johnson and several top officers who agreed to integrate all the restaurants which they own outright. There was wide press coverage on this settlement and over 100 such restaurants have been desegregated. However, they have refused to insert a nondiscriminatory clause in their franchise contracts and it is felt that they are moving too slowly.

D. Woolworths - Anna Holden wanted to know if we are still boycotting Woolworths. Charles Oldham stated that Woolworths has cooperated in opening lunch counters in many southern areas. Jim Farmer said that in discussions in the past it has been felt that the boycott should not be called off until there is complete desegregation in all of the chain stores. Gordon Carey said that there is no boycott in fact and that we should not delude ourselves; however, we should recognize that many individuals may wish not to trade until a complete victory is won. This seemed to express the feeling of the group.

E. Other - The question was raised as to whether CORE should get involved in areas that are generally considered to be labor problems. The feeling was that if there is racial discrimination, CORE has a legitimate interest.

The question was brought up as to how a call for national action should be made, with special references being made to the recent request for sympathy picketing made by St. Louis CORE. It was felt that there is very little distinction between sympathy picketing and a national project. It was also felt that requests from field secretaries should not be sent to chapters either directly or by being simply routed through the national office, but that any requests should be coordinated through the national office. Charles Oldham asked that a study be made of case histories as a means of emphasizing the need for coordination. The following motion was made by Val Coleman:

In view of specific problems arising in recent months, the National Action Council resolves that all CORE activities on a nationwide basis, whether initiated by national CORE or a local CORE group, must be originally coordinated through the national office. Motion seconded by Julia Lewis, and unanimously carried.

X. POLICE BRUTALITY

Alan Gartner reviewed a recent incident that had transpired in Boston where a clearcut case of police brutality toward a Negro student had occurred. Boston CORE has decided to follow-up on this and is going to make a project dealing with police brutality. Jim Farmer said that this area is an important fourth to employment, housing and schools as an area of concern in the North. Earl Walter said that the Los Angeles experience showed that this is an issue which is very important in the Negro community and one that can be used to bring CORE closer to the Negro community. It was suggested that a conference on housing, employment and police brutality be discussed with the use of resource persons. A press release was to be issued noting CORE's intention to emphasize this area.

Charles Oldham suggested that a memo be sent out by Carl Rachlin on the police brutality problem, incorporating the Jersey City experience of the United States Civil Rights Commission. Ralph Rosenfeld suggested that a memo also be issued on the legal implications of picketing, boycotting and sit-ins. Those present agreed that both memoes should be sent.

XI. MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BONDS

It was explained that money raised from bonds issued by Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina is used to build segregated schools. These are tax free bonds in that no income tax is to be paid on the dividends. Many of these bonds are held by New York investment companies. Eighty per cent of southern bonds are sold in five northern states. It is our contention that they are in violation of the Blue Sky laws because they do not state that the monies used are being spent to perpetuate illegal school segregation. Therefore, the following are being considered:

1. Meetings with state officials in states where these bonds are sold to prevent their sale.

2. To bring court cases to the federal courts to prevent issuance of these bonds.

3. Court action in Washington, D. C. against the Director of Internal Revenue for not collecting tax because these bonds should not be tax free if they are in violation of the law.

4. To involve the Security Exchange Commission.

The possibility of direct action against brokers who handle the bonds was brought up.

XII. CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Dayton CORE suggested that a Certificate of Merit be issued to all those who had been arrested in activities to do with the freedom struggle in order that they may in later life have something to show when congronted with the fact of a police record. The consensus of the group was that such a formalization was not needed, might be done on a local level and where documentation is needed in individual cases, it would always be forthcoming.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS DISCUSSED

Second National Action Council Meeting

It was suggested that due to the financial difficulties of the organization, the second National Action Council not be held. The overwhelming feeling of the group was that the intent of the convention as expressed in the constitutional section dealing with the National Action Council meetings was that there should be two meetings during the year. Moreover, it was felt that this meeting had been an effective one and that while any problem that had been discussed could have been dealt with by a steering committee, it was much healthier to have wider participation. A motion was made by Carl Rachlin to hold a National Action Council meeting, time and place to be decided by the Steering Committee. In case of extreme financial difficulty, the chairman shall conduct a poll requesting waiving of this meeting. Motion was carried.

F.B.I. Hiring

It was suggested by Gordon Carey that the F.B.I. be investigated because in many areas there is evidence of discrimination. It would be of interest to know the racial composition of the F.B.I. staffs of installations in local areas.

Relationship of CORE to Employees

There was a discussion on what our responsibility should be to employees who are arrested when they are carrying out their CORE responsibility and also in situations where they have overstepped their CORE directives. It was felt that there is a general obligation of the organization to employees. The question of what responsibility CORE has to continue salaries was brought up. There were those who felt that any person who has been kept on the payroll has the endorsement of the organization and therefore the organization is obligated to continue his pay. Jim McCain felt that this minimal protection must be given if we expect to attract good people. As to what should be done in a case where a person goes to jail due to a CORE-related activity, but who has violated CORE discipline, it was felt that such a person should be given full legal backing but not necessarily full pay. The staff was directed to prepare a memo for the steering committee, who will subsequently attempt to clarify this issue. The memo will contain an analysis and discussion of the problem.

Minutes

STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, INC.

March 29, 1963

Alan Gartner acted as chairman of the meeting.

Report of the Department of Organization: Director of Organization, Jim McCain, reported first on the field staff. Norman Hill is now in charge of the New York area. Mary Hamilton is stationed in Lebanon, Tennessee and will be visiting Memphis this weekend to work on reorganizing the CORE Chapter there. Marvin Robinson is working with the New Orleans Chapter and other local organizations on an Easter boycott. He will go to Atlanta to represent CORE at the SNCC meeting April 12-14. Reverend Cox is in High Point, North Carolina where some sit-ins have been taking place. He will go to Chicago after April 15th. Dave Dennis is in Greenwood, Mississippi; Fredricka Teer is on the West Coast; Eugene Tournour is in the St. Louis area. Task Force worker, Zev Aelony is now in Chicago. Weldon Rougeau and Ronnie Moore are in Louisiana working on Voter Registration, and Frank Robinson is in South Carolina, also on Voter Registration.

Jim McCain gave a report on his work with the Area Redevelopment Administration, whose purpose is to give aid to distressed areas and has a large operation in the South, in counties where unemployment is chronic. He reported that of the 26 counties in South Carolina where ARA is operating, only one has an integrated local Committee, and that the local Coordinator has done nothing to acquaint Negroes with the work of the Commission. This, despite the fact that Negro unemployment is one of the main reasons these counties have been designated for ARA help. He also advised that every county in Mississippi has been designated a distressed area. ARA programs are very important to CORE because they can mean employment for Negroes. To date there has been only one ARA appropriation in South Carolina --- in Chesterfield County where the initial Committee was formed by Negroes who were later joined by whites.

West Coast Regional Field Staff: National Director, James Farmer, has been on the West Coast twice in recent months and has conferred with prospective replacements for Fredricka Teer who has married and is resigning. He asked the Steering Committee to approve hiring Chet Duncan. Mr. Duncan comes highly recommended and has worked with Fredricka for some time on a voluntary basis. If approved, he would come to New York for several weeks training and then return to San Francisco to take charge of that area. Fredricka would remain to work with him for an agreed time so thatthe transition would be as smooth as possible. It was the consensus of the Committee that a replacement for Miss Teer is important. The vote was three in favor and three abstaining; authorization was given to hire Mr. Duncan with the permission of those abstaining, whose concern was based on our present financial state.

Ed Lewinson suggested that whenever possible, members of the Steering Committee be apprised of the issues on which they are expected to act prior to the meetings. Alan Gartner concurred and suggested that agendas accompany the notices.

Finances: Marvin Rich reported as follows: Since June 1, 1962 $357,283.40 has been raised and $354,581.00 has been spent. The checking account is empty and there are $69,971.91 of unpaid bills. There is $5000.00 in reserves and $401.62 in the Voter Education account. (An additional grant of $5000.00 has since been received.) He voiced the opinion that the organization must strive to raise additional funds rather than cutting program for lack of funds. The Brotherhood Appeal returns have not reached their peak, but even excellent returns will not solve the organization's financial problems. Neither will the outside appeals, which are showing good returns. CORE will hold an art sale on May 22-29 at the Martha Jackson Gallery in New York City. This is expected to bring in from $10,000 to $15,000. Some additional funds are expected from a series of speaking engagements on the West Coast by James Baldwin, May 5-11.

There was discussion on how CORE Chapters can raise funds for the operation of the National Office. Marvin Rich pointed out that fund-raising parties can be given easily and inexpensively. It wasfurther pointed out that the income from Chapters this year totals $6336.00, considerably less than last year.

Membership Drive: The Committee heard a report on the progress of the Associate Membership drive from the Community Relations Director. It was pointed out that by and large CORE Chapters are not oriented towards fund-raising and have had little experience along these lines, which probably accounts for the limited response and extreme caution in estimates of their expectations.

Carl Rachlin suggested that the amount of money needed to solve the organization's financial problems can be gotten only through outside professional fund-raising. Rudy Lombard feels that the chapters should be told frankly of the financial situation and asked to raise funds to help alleviate this situation in whatever way they can best do so. Alan Gartner agreed and suggested that the chapters be reminded that the National Organization can survive as a viable group only if it receives support from its chapters. Bob Gore will be visiting some of the chapters shortly to offer assistance to their membership campaigns.

Jim Peck expressed the view that engaging the services of a professional fund-raiser could compromise the organization's program. Marvin Rich pointed out that professional fundraisers are excellent for special projects, but that the organization cannot afford the salary demands of such persons on a sustained basis and that such a salary would have a bad psychological effect on the rest of staff.

A committee composed of Val Coleman, James Peck and Carl Rachlin as Chairman, was appointed by the presiding officer to meet the week of April 1st with the Community Relations Director to further explore and make recommendations on raising additional funds for the organization.

Affiliations: Jim McCain presented recommendations for affiliation of three new chapters --- Sacramento and Pasadena, California and Cleveland, Ohio. The recommendations were based on current activity of these chapters and reports from field persons in these areas. The vote for affiliation was unanimous.

Disaffiliations: Groups in question were Suffolk County, New York; Tucson, Arizona; Jackson, Mississippi. Suffolk County and Tucson have been reported inactive for more than a year by the field persons in these areas. Field Secretary, Dave Dennis, feels that a CORE Chapter with more community backing in Jackson, Mississippi is needed and recommended disaffiliation of this group. The Steering Committee discussed the need for closer contact between the National Office and its chapters which might help prevent stagnation leading to disaffiliation. It suggested further discussion and action on this need and the further necessity of giving a solid foundation to newly organized groups. Suffolk and Tucson were disaffiliated by a unanimous vote. Jackson was disaffiliated by a four in favor,two abstaining vote.

Marvin Rich reported that the National Office has requested Voter Registration funds for work in three Mississippi counties where Dave Dennis believes he can work effectively.

Federal Aid To Education Conference: CORE has been asked to endorse this Conference which will be composed largely of college student groups. The Steering Committee unanimously agreed that CORE's endorsement must carry the stipulation that we support federal aid to integrated educational facilities only.

National Conference on Hospital Integration: This conference is sponsored by the National Medical Association (Negro doctors). The Steering Committee voted to co-sponsor.

School Bond Project: Attorney Carl Rachlin reported that he has been unable to make appointments for work on this project in Illinois and Pennsylvania. We have met with the Attorney Generals of Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and California. Some legal action is also contemplated in South Carolina. The Committee was informed that the Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts has written the John Neuveen Company requesting an explanation of their position on the school bond issue. This company was picketed a week ago on its bond issue for a segregated school in Mobile, Alabama, both by the National Office in New York and in six cities across the country by local CORE Chapters.

Mr. Rachlin also advised the Steering Committee that a group of white and Negro residents of Georgetown, Texas have formed a committee to protest building of a segregated school in this town.

Citizens Anti-Communist Committee of Connecticut: The Steering Committee was shown a leaflet put out by this organization which contains numerous libelous references to CORE, some members of its Advisory Committee,and Jim Peck. The Committee feels that this type of smear demands some action and the matter was referred to the National Director for further study.

Summer Project: Gordon Carey submitted a memorandum suggesting an intensive Voter Registration campaign in several Louisiana counties, from mid-July to Labor Day. He asked that the staff working on this project include himself, Rudy Lombard and Ronnie Moore, and stated that Jim McCain has agreed to work with them for a two week training session. This would replace the two Institutes normally held during the summer, and would utilize volunteers and task force personnel. The Committee discussed the feasibility of such a project from the standpoint of whether or not this is direct action, and the opportunity it would offer to use young people in interracial groups. Jim McCain pointed out that Voter Registration in the deep south is direct action, and that interracial teams are presently working in this area. The Committee agreed that there may be some problems, particularly in ousing, but that carefully selected interracial teams working under proper supervision should prove effective. The vote for the project was 5 in favor (with the stipulation that selection procedures be highly refined) and one abstention.

Task Force: A written report was submitted by Gordon Carey. The Committee felt that there was not enough time to study this and make any decisions, and agreed to take copies of the report with them for further study. They asked too that each member of the NAC be sent a copy of the memo, which will be placed on the agenda of the next meeting.

National Action Council: Steering Committee members present at this meeting felt that certain important questions, including the financial position of the organization, should be brought before the entire NAC, and recommended a meeting one day prior to the start of the Convention, rather than calling a special meeting which would place an extra financial burden on the organization. The recommendation is to be passed on to all members of the NAC, with the request that any members opposing make this known as quickly as possible.

March On Washington: A letter from A. Philip Randolph, addressed to James Farmer, was read. It requested co-sponsorship of a March On Washington which would tie-in with the Emancipation Proclamation commemorations being held throughout the country this year. Specific requests are: 1. Endorsement by the National Director. 2. Letters from the National Office to CORE Chapters requesting their participation. 3. A contribution from the organization to help bear the expenses of this rally. The National Director was authorized to work with the participating groups in setting up program and action. Norman Hill and Gordon Carey were assigned to represent CORE at planning meetings. Ed Lewinson, Jim Peck and Carl Rachlin were appointed to take final action for the Steering Committee after receiving further reports from staff members, and the Steering Committee unanimously endorsed unified action to commemorate the Emancipation Proclamation and place the spotlight on Negro unemployment in this year of 1963.

[1963?], august

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

TO CORE Group Leaders
FROM: James Farmer

CORE's Freedom Highways campaign has gotten off to a good but troubled start. Since the training session began in Greensboro, July 15, three additional Howard Johnson's restaurants in North Carolina have opened. Also, the Hot Shoppe and Clark's Department Store in Greensboro have begun to serve all equally.

These gains have been secured at some cost.

August 6, Durham, N.C.: Rev. Waldo Mead, a student at Duke University School of Divinity; Miss Guytanna Horton and Miss Joycelyn McKissick, of Durham; and Jon Schaeffer of Seattle CORE were arrested by Durham police on a trespassing complaint made by Howard Johnson manager Clarence Daniels.

August 7, Durham: The four were convicted in Recorder's Court. They were fined $25.00. They refused to pay the fine or to appeal the case further. They will be in the Durham Workhouse for at least 20 days and perhaps 30. The law is unclear on this point.

August 7, Charlotte, N.C.: CORE field secretary Henry Thomas and Moon Eng of C.C.N.Y. were arrested by Charlotte police and charged with trespassing at the Charlotte Howard Johnsons.

August 8, Charlotte: Thomas and Eng were acquitted.

Thus, in North Carolina four people are now in jail in the Durham Workhouse for doing only what two others who are now free have done. The circumstances were the same.

You can and must help:

1. Write to those in jail at the Durham County Workhouse. Offer your support and encouragement.
2. Ask your local newspaper why they have not printed this important story. The pressure upon Howard Johnson to change policy will be must greater if there is more national publicity.
3. Tell your local Howard Johnson manager how concerned you are about arrests of travelers requested by Howard Johnson representatives.

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, New York 10038
COurtlandt 7-6270
October 21, 1963

TO: CORE Group Leaders
FROM: Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director

Enclosed are two important new publications. Both deserve thoughtful reading and wide distribution.

How Americans Protest, published by the American Civil Liberties Union, gives a reasoned argument from the civil liberties point of view for many of our protest demonstrations. Groups that take direct action which is unusual or likely to be considered to be "extreme" may want to use some of the explanatory arguments in this booklet. In addition, every explanation or fact sheet should also point out the necessity for the action in the particular situation. The history of negotiations and other attempts to secure justice through milder methods must be emphasized. It should be ordered directly from the ACLU, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. 15¢ per copy.

All About CORE, combines many of the features of the Rules for Action and This Is CORE. It can be used effectively to prepare for workshops in nonviolence and to explain CORE action to church and student groups. 10¢ each for less that 100 copies and 5¢ each for more that 100 copies (the postage and handling costs more than the printing).

Jazz Record, the Jazz Salute to Freedom has been used by some chapters as a money maker. We sell the two-record album to the local chapter for $4 each and the chapter sells them in nights spots, stores, at mass meetings and rallies for $5 each. Detroit has handled 1,025 albums in the few weeks it has been out. This jazz album, which has virtually every important jazz artist of the last twenty-five years can sell in the thousands if you make a major, concentrated drive. It can be a major source of income for your chapter and for National CORE.

[ca. 1963]

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FROM: The Program Department
SUBJECT: Freedom Highways

Reasons for Freedom Highways - Throughout practically the entire South it is impossible for a Negro traveling by car to eat in any restaurant along the way without submitting to gross humiliation. Consequently most Negro travelers are forced to travel without being able to stop for food, drink, rest or any other purpose. It is not unusual to carry sandwiches. It should be kept in mind that highway travel is a major means of travel and that travel by Negroes is increasing greatly.

The early stages of the Highway 40 project indicated the fantastic interest in a project of this sort. This project elicited unprecedented support and participation from Maryland residents, young and old. The Route 40 Freedom Ride provided a more general and a broader support from local citizens than almost any other recent CORE project. In addition to the opening of restaurants along major U.S. highways another prime goal of this project is to spur activity in voter registration, housing, unemployment and other endeavors.

It is agreed that in the long run progress in the fields of employment and voter registration may be more basic than eating facilities. Yet, we cannot afford to overlook the necessity for some projects which speak to man's dignity, can draw wide support and be sufficiently dramatic to give a boost to all our other efforts.

General Format - Freedom Highways will be a major campaign in the Piedmont regions of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. These are the areas which have not yet integrated their Howard Johnsons restaurants. Due to the proliferation of restaurants along the highways it is most practicable to pick out one or two chains. Howard Johnson's seems best suited since it is the major restaurant chain along the highways; it has exclusive franchises on several turnpikes; and it affords ample opportunity for supporting action in the north. Howard Johnson is also a brand name for many food products. However, the major hotel and motel chain in the south is Holiday Inn. It also has extensive locations in the eastern portion of the United States and would be suitable for action.

The initial stages of the project would be by trained personnel traveling in automobiles and staging sit-ins at Howard Johnson's and Holiday Inn restaurants. Testing and negotiations would of course precede action.

Problems - This project poses many difficult problems as opposed to our campaign at Woolworth and the bus companies where facilities were essentially owned and operated centrally or in the case of trailways by a small number of companies. Many Howard Johnsons and Holiday Inns are licensed and serviced by the main companies. Furthermore, we cannot expect to even hope for the federal intervention that occurred when the Justice Department petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a ban on Discrimination.

Investigation and Negotiation - Tests of Howard Johnson were done along the proposed route over the Christmas holidays. Since then Hank Thomas and Jerome Smith have been testing extensively. To date, 83 Howard Johnson's restaurants in Florida, North Carolina and Virginia have been integrated as a result of this testing and preliminary negotiations. Negotiations with Howard Johnson have been attempted since March 14. They have not been overly successful on the verbal level but have resulted in substantial integration.

Personnel - Thirty trained and experienced people have been chosen to participate on Freedom Highways. Most of the participants have had extensive experience in southern nonviolent direct action and the others have been active in direct action in the north. About 1/3 are white and 2/3 are Negro which should provide opportunity for adequate testing and control. The training period will provide an opportunity for additional selection and weeding out. The site of the training has been moved to Greensboro, North Carolina with the extensive opening of Howard Johnson's and Holiday Inn restaurants in Florida. The training is scheduled to include: history and philosophy of CORE and nonviolence; discussions and workshops on tactics; socio-dramas and actual participation on sit-ins. At the time of recruitment it was understood that participants would volunteer for a minimum of two months and could be terminated at the discretion of the project leaders. Project leaders are Gordon Carey, Program Director; Rudolph Lombard, CORE vice-chairman; and Jim Peck.

Implementation - After the end of the two week training session groups of riders will fan out from Greensboro. At the same time sit-ins will begin in several cities by local people. We have been assured by CORE groups and by some NAACP chapters of their cooperation.

[illegible]
SOUTHERN
REGIONAL

[illegible] Office

ORGANIZATIONS-
NATIONAL Action Council

1964, April-
1965, May

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(For period from June 1, 1963 through April 30, 1964)
(11 Months)

a.	Brotherhood	$ 56,779.46	
b.	Budget	100,736.65	
c.	Wm. Moore	23,425.35	$283,918.22 CORE List Contributions
d.	TBD's	5,499.62	
e.	Miscellaneous	97,477.24	
	Specials	154,926.13	
	Honoraria	25,172.84	
	Outside Appeals	152,836.83	
	H. Cards	58,933.15	
	Jazz Records	54,061.34	
	VEP Refunds	28,738.32	
	Other Records	1,753.37	
	Literature and Miscellaneous Money	2,636.93	
	CORE Store	6,041.18	
	Area Conferences	520.43	
	Exchanges	4,219.74	
	Louisiana Car	2,751.80	
	Miscellaneous Benefits	18,484.24	
		794,994.62	
	Balance Junel, 1963	1,398.23	
		796,392.85	
	Disbursed for Period	805,399.30	
	Expense Above Income	9,006.45	
	Bills Payable Through April 30	65,310.20	
	Balance in Checking 4/30	4,346.67	
	Balance in Transbay Federal	554.18	
	VEP	6,188.83	
	Carver Federal	66.26	

5/1/64

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
May 1, 1964

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT REPORT

TO: NAC, May 1-3, 1964

CHAPTER AFFILIATIONS:

Middlesex, New Jersey. Recommended by Wallace Murphy. Chapter was instrumental in making the March on Trenton into a coalition effort. Chapter is now moving into housing, employment and school projects.

Seven Arts Chapter of CORE. (NYC) Recommended by Val Coleman. The chapter has successfully completed a project with General Motors, and other automobile manufacturers, in which they got a substantial number of jobs in the "industrial show" field.

East River CORE (NYC) Recommended by Arthur Williams. Chapter has been very active in the community -- set up a play street where several children had been hit by cars, organized a teenage basketball team, hold arts and crafts classes for children. They have participated in city-wide and national projects, such as the first school boycott, Schaefer Beer boycott, and the World's Fair. They are now working with two Parent's Association on school problems; their employment chairman is now attempting to set up unemployed councils in East Harlem.

South Jamaica CORE (NYC). Recommended by Allan Hoffman. A new chapter with substantial support and participation from their local community. Their projects include a successful employment negotiation with the Greenline Record Shop, getting neighborhood stores to stop handling Schaefer Beer. They had 150 to 200 people out for the World's Fair, and had 50 arrested.

Suffolk County CORE. Recommended by Velma Hill. This chapter, as their first project, broke down a pattern of exclusion in Beachview Garden apartments. They have been involved in Schaefer picketing and the World's Fair project. A mature, militant group with real potential for community participation.

Tulsa, Oklahoma. Recommended by Ike Reynolds. Ike and Bruce Baines have had three workshops, and are planning more. The Chapter is presently engaged in sit-ins in eating places and action against places of employment. The chapter is being met with strong opposition from the city, but is continuing to work .

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Recommended by James Farmer. Worked on boycott of Sealtest Dairy products, and has participated with the NAACP in a drive for school desegregation. They recently have been picketing a realtor which discriminates.

*****

MEMORANDUM

TO: NAC / May 1, 1964
FROM: NORMAN HILL / Program Director
RE: MAJOR PARTY CONVENTION PROJECT

I. RATIONALE

1964, a presidential election year is an opportunity for the civil rights movement, particularly CORE, to give pointed substance to its ongoing activities and demands. The Negro vote is an increasingly pivotal factor in elections and the distribution of political power in large cities.

In the Deep South where CORE and other civil rights groups have concentrated much of their organizational energy on voter registration, the results of such campaigns are directly related to the overall growing political weight and strength of the movement.

In this context, the two major party conventions, Republican commencing July 13th and Democratic, beginning August 24th, provide a meaningful focus for militantly posed demands to sharpen tensions between liberal and conservative elements within each party and thus create a more favorable civil rights climate.

II. DEMANDS

Demands should be formulated in context of immediate needs of Negroes, Mexicans, and Puerto Ricans as exploited, oppressed victims of discrimination and segregation. In keeping with CORE's interracialism and the objective situation, emphasis should be placed upon the relationship of the problems of minorities, the life situation of the poor generally, and the inadequate response of political, economic and social institutions to the victims of poverty in the country. Consequently, the following tentative suggested civil rights demands serve as a basis for a struggle for all of America's poor:

A. Seating of the Mississippi Freedom Party delegation (for Democratic Party convention)

B. Fair and full employment (a massive works and training program; $2.00 minimum wage)

C. No committee chairmanship for dixiecrats (DP convention)

D. Repudiation of alliance with Dixiecrats on civil rights and social legislation affecting Negroes (Republican convention)

E. Majority rule in Congress

MAJOR PARTY CONVENTION PROJECT

F. Enforce the 14th amendment

G. Collective bargaining rights for rent strikers

H. Specific federal money demands for quality-integrated education

III. STRATEGY

A. Immediate meeting of leaders of CORE, NALC, SCLC, SNCC

1. Limited to this group to insure militant, aggressive, non-violent project
2. Isolation of groups such as "ACT" which represent views which are antithetical to CORE's political and philosophical position
3. To better finance large cost of project:
    - A. Staff
    - B. Travel
    - C. Printed material
    - D. Office expenses
    - E. Consultants

B. Republican Convention

1. Testimony by leaders at platform committee hearings
2. Pre-Convention Mass Rally
    - a) Reserve place early
    - b) Invite presidential candidates to respond to demands of civil rights movement
    - c) Presentation by civil rights leaders
3. Mass picket line and vigil with civil rights leadership participation (primarily California people)

C. Democratic Convention

1. Immediate establishment of CORE Chapter in Atlantic City, New Jersey
2. Attempt to line-up delegates' support for seating of Mississippi Freedom Party Delegation
3. Possible speaking tour of Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party candidates
4. Testimony of civil rights leaders before platform committee
5. Pre-Convention Rally
    - a) Reserve place early

MAJOR PARTY CONVENTION PROJECT

b) Feature:
  1) leaders of civil rights movement
  2) chairman of Miss. Freedom Democratic Party and candidates

6. Seating of Miss. Freedom Party Delegation
  a) Poster walk and vigil supporting seating effort (East coast participation)

  b) If rejected by credentials committee, CORE will begin full gallery demonstrations to demand, hopefully with convention delegate support, the seating of the Miss. Freedom Democratic Party delegation on convention floor

  c) If floor hearing denied, nonviolent disruption of convention on basis of denial of democratic process and abandonment of civil rights commitment by Democratic Party

  d) Mass picket line outside convention during inside activity

D. Participation of other CORE chapters around country

1. demonstrations at Pre-Convention meeting of both parties in local areas

2. simultaneous demonstration at appropriate local Party headquarters in July and August to give added weight to civil rights activity in California and Atlantic City

MEMORANDUM

TO: National Action Council Members 9 June 1964

FROM: Gordon R. Carey, Assistant to the National Director

Re: Steering Committee, NAC and Convention

I The last Steering Committee Meeting prior to the Convention will be Friday evening June 19 at 6:30 P.M. at Val Coleman's apartment. His address is: 601 West 113th Street, Apartment 3G. The tentative agenda is as follows:

National Convention and NAC
Constitutional Changes
Chapter Reports--Brooklyn, Bronx
New York, Washington, D.C.
Affiliations-disaffiliations
Financial Report
Summer Project Reports
Personnel Changes
By-laws
Statement on Communism
Civil Rights Bill

II The National Action Council will be meeting at the Hotel Muehlebach in Kansas City, Missouri together with the staff from 12 noon June 30 to 12 noon July 2.

III The Convention begins the evening of July 2 and will end the evening of July 5. You should be aware that NAC members are expected to attend the Convention.

Our financial situation remains extremely shaky and it would be appreciated if you can travel to Kansas City as inexpensively as possible. Air transportation will, however, be provided where necessary.

Please return the attached form to me prior to June 19 so that we can make necessary hotel and travel arrangements. Unless you indicate to the contrary, we will reserve rooms at the least expensive rate and we will be housing three or four to a room. If you prefer other accommodations, I will send you a card so that you can make your reservations directly with the hotel.

....

1. I will____will not____attend the June 19 Steering Committee Meeting.

2. I will____will not____attend the NAC and Convention.

3. I will fly. Please send air ticket____.

4. I will travel by other means. Please send expence advance. (Amount______

5. Reserve a room at the Hotel with 2 or 3 others____.

6. Send me a reservation card and I will make my own reservation____.

____
Signed

Report to NAC Steering Committee

From Department of Organization

Affiliations. Queens CORE. Recommended by James T. McCain. Constitution and $10.00 affiliation fee in. The group recently had elections, and has a new chairman, Edward Bragg. They have taken part in the World's Fair Demonstratio the March for Democratic Schools and the Police Brutality Review Board. They are presently trying to get a mural called "Banjo Billy" removed from the Jamaica Savings Bank.

Chicago Project. There are three centers set up on the North Side, the West Side and the South Side of Chicago. Due to lack of funds, the North and West Side Centers are having trouble getting started. The South Side Center is functioning well, with approximately 17 task force workers living in the center at 4601 S. Vincennes Avenue. Programs for the children in the area have been set up -- including crafts, tutoring, sports, etc. The center function as a referral service, gives information on the rights of unemployed workers, has a Planned Parenthood clinics, etc. The task force workers are canvassing the area, talking to people about tenant problems and finding out what can be done. They already have one building on rent strike.

Gene Tournour is heading the project, and field secretaries Winston Lockett and Ron Corwin (temporary for the summer) are working in the cneters -- Corwin on the South Side and Lockett on the West Side. Gene is working on the North Side. Velma Hill is assisting in the South Side Project temporarily.

Louisiana Project. There are presently about 30 people on the summer task force who have just finished their training program and been assigned to the parishes. They are presently working5 parishes, in hopes of flooding the registration offices with trained applicants by June 24th. Then the month from June 24th to July 24th will be spent training applicants until the books reopen on July 27-29th. Ronnie Moore is directing this project, assisted by the 10 regular task force workers. Jim McCain has just left Louisiana after assisting them with the training session, and hopes to return to work with them for the summer.

Mississippi Project. Training presently going on in Oxford, Ohio. Rudy Lombard was able to attend the staff orientation session, and will be going to Mississippi after the convention to work in the 4th District. It is hopes that Jerome Smith will also be able to work in Mississippi for the summer.

VEP. See attached figures.
Weldon Rougeau has left the VEP staff, and is in Chicago where he will be attending school. We are sorry that he had to leave and commend him for his find performance in Miami.

Florida VEP project. The SEDF is underwriting a voter registration program in 8 counties of Florida, and Pat Due has agreed to remain on staff for the summer to head the program. 8 task force workers will be recruited for the project. The project will be coordinated out of Quincy, Florida.

Staff. Marvin Robinson has resigned, Wallace Murphy, Lori Rhodell and Jon Schaefer have been let go, and Mary Hamilton will in the future be working only for expenses.

Bob Gore has been added as an assistant in the Department of Organization.

The staff not working on the summer projects remain in their usual areas: Ike and Bruce Baines working in the Texas and Oklahoma area, Bill Brown in Arizona, Chet Duncan on the West Coast, and Allan Hoffman and Arthur Willians in the New York Area.

CORE VOTER REGISTRATION - 1963

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
South Carolina	330	-	392	343	390	575	674	575	871	1413	1353	1539	8465
Louisiana	23	-	-	84	73	161	165	452	198	311	--	260	1727
Florida	149	433	-	29	62	69	335	194	5593	--	172	98	7134
TOTALS	502	433	392	456	525	805	1174	1221	6662	1724	1533	1897	17326

CORE VOTER REGISTRATION - 1964

South Carolina	1879	1510	1534	1657	2421	9001
Louisiana	174	189	---	94	324	781
Florida	63	--	---	2817	---	2880
TOTALS	2116	1699	1543	4568	2745	12662

CORE-Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York
June 19, 1964

file
NAC

STEERING COMMITTEE
NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL - AUGUST 8 & 9, 1964

BELMONT PLAZA HOTEL

N.A.C. members present were the following: McKissick, Ussery, Turner, Gartner, Curvin, Due, **Rosenfeld**, Castle, Brown, Sproval, Lacey, Drake, Hall Wiley, Farmer.

The treasurer, Alan Gartner, gave his report with the following explanations:

1. Total income for the months of June and July was slightly greater this year than last. This is interesting in the light of the fact that last year the Birmingham riots stimulated giving whereas the riots this summer could have had the opposite effect.

	JUNE	JULY	
Subtracting	87,600	59,000	1963
Loan	47,000	103,000	1964

2. The loans noted in the report are four month loans. The amounts loaned from the national staff have not been paid and are not accounted for in the statement (amounting to $10-12,000 dollars from the top paid staff) In the next four months CORE will have to repay approximately $55,00.

3. Money earmarked for Mississippi is listed under Misc. projects and Misc. West Coast. 12% of the income in July was earmarked for Miss.

4. Bail completed Refunds represents money from the World's Fair.

DISCUSSION Marvin Rich raised the question of the need for a reevaluation our financial commitment to COFO in light of the fact that COFO now has money of its own coming in. Report received by common consent.

REPORTS FROM PROJECTS

Richard Haley-North Florida

The project began shortly after the convention. Contacts were made with counties inviting CORE people to come in. CORE originally had an invitation to come into 8 counties. (According to Patricia Due, who later gave a supplement to this report four counties dropped their invitation because of pressure from the State NAACP). CORE is now located in Gadsen, Jefferson, Madison and Swannee counties in the center of Northern Florida. There has been good community support in Gadsen county particularly, which has the largest % of Negroes of the four and the smalles % of voters (a county famous for its intransigence).

More involvement of local people and task force people needed, one local man is now working for CORE (subsistence is being paid by the local group in Gadsen) and there is a possibility that other groups may do the same. The legal volunteers from the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee have been effective in Florida this summer, giving the impression to local law enforcement officials of the tremendous legal energy on our side. This program should be continued.

The project closes Sept. 3, leaving a vacuum at the time when registration should be most intense. This problem will be discussed next week at a staff meeting in the So. office.

DISCUSSION

According to Haley, when the VEP started, the % of Negro voters in Gadsen was 3½; it is now 11½%. In 1963 450 were registered; in 1964 1400 were registered. It was requested by Ussery and Turner that certain counties be given priority in the South, such counties to be selected according to the feasibility of political success. An example in Florida is Gadsen. It was the sense of the body to urge continuation of voter registration until the books are closed, and to request proposals of Mr. Haley and the rest of the staff for continued registration, education and community organization in key communities (North and South). (Motion-Gartner, second- Hal Brown). Supplementary report -Patricia Due. 11 people are on the Florida VEP staff including three full-time volunteers, she described some of the difficulties plaguing the project -- the registration office is open only two days a week, the constant element of danger, lack of lawyers who understand the situation, lack of cooperation from established leadership. However there is community support and the project should be continued.

CONVENTION CHALLENGE--Norman Hill

Norman reported that at this stage there are still a number of unsolved problems relating to this project. The alternatives suggested by the Miss. Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) are:(1) The optimum possibility is that the party would be seated at the Democratic Convention; (2) The next possibility is that neither would be seated or a combination of the regualr party and the MFDP would be seated; (3) Complete rejection of the MFDP and the seating of the regular delegation. The conclusion of the MFDP officials is that they wish to conduct the challenge through regular channels and sanction demonstrations in civil disobedience only if the third possibily occurs. There has been no agreement about the form of demonstration. According to Mr. Hill, 8 or 9 delegations are on record to at least unseat the regular delegation; however Pres. Johnson seems pretty well committed to seating the regualr delegation. The Pres. is a key person and he will rake his final dicision prior to the convention itself; this fact almost eliminates the possibility of a floor fight.

DISCUSSION

Motion That we renew our pledge of support for the seating of the Freedom Democratic Party at the Democratic Convention and our intention to throw the full weight of our organization into non-violent direct action demonstrations at the Dem. Convention if the FDP is not seated. Such demonstrations must be timed and coordinated with SNCC and the FDP. (Wiley, Hall). Motion passed 8 to 5. Motion. CORE take appropriate action at each stage of the challenge process to highlight the attempt to unseat the racist Democractic Party (Gartner, Sprowal). (Again with the understanding that these actions would be timed and coordinated with the wishes of SNCC and the MFDP). Motion passed. Relevant to CORE's position on platform issues, James Farmer will appear before the Platform Committee. It was moved that his appearance and any action Washington CORE might carry on to dramatize the issues serve as our effort on platform issues. (Turner, Ussery).

MISSISSIPPI REPORT **Dave Dennis

Dave Dennis reported that CORE is responsible for the Fourth District. SNCC has moved almost all its national staff into the state including Foreman. Dave suggested that it might not be wise to expand in Miss. until certain problems with SNCC were worked out. He listed the following long-range proposals:

(1) Expand community centers in the fourth district (the best organized in the state). Emphasize Lee County (Where the local residents are building their own center), Neshoba County (Philadelphia) where residents want to rebuild a church and build a memorial center, and Canton.

(2) Hiring more local people. Dave suggested that CORE chapters in other areas raise money for this purpose rather than send workers down.

(3) There be a joint recruitment - training program for Louisiana and Miss.

(4) Continue the Freedom School concept.

(5) Investigate federal programs and their relevance to Miss. A full-time man has been hired for that purpose.

SHORT-RANGE PROPOSALS

(1) To hold a memorial Tues. August 11th on the site where the church was burned in Philadelphia at high noon.

(2) To hold a memorial Wed. morning August 12th. in the memory of the three murdered workers followed by a massive vote-in attempt.

Two way radios are needed as well as new staff. Dave Dennis suggested that there be a meeting of chief CORE and SNCC people as soon as possible on the subject of public relations. Motion to receive report with its recommendations (Turner, Farmer). It was also requested that a budgetary statement on this project be submitted in view of a motion passed at the last NAC meeting that statements for projects be submitted in quadruplicate. The question was raised as to the functioning of the Southern office and what its job is. There will be a Southern staff meeting next week to iron out this problem. Farmer requested that the So. staff get together with Richard Haley and make a report of the agenda proposed for the coming staff meeting.

Carl Rachlin gave a report on the activities of the Lawyers Constituional Defense Committee.

(Participating organizations are the American Jewish Congress and American Jewish Committee, ACLU, CORE, SNCC, NAACP and SCLC). Approximately 150 lawyers have spent time in the South this summer and $70,000 to $75,000 was spent. The relations of CORE with the National Lawyers Guild were discussed.

FARMER'S REPORT ON THE PRESIDENTIAL CONFERENCE

The conference with the President last week did not take the expected form. Johnson wanted to see Farmer and Mrs. Chaney alone; he did not want a CORE meeting (he did not want McKissick and Rachlin to appear). Mrs. Chaney and Farmer met for half hour. They requested that the FBI break the case in Miss.; find the bodies and the murderes. They asked for protection for workers and citizens in Miss and La., particulatly. Johnson's response was as expected: He stated that he had ordered scores of additional agents into the state; they have a blank check and expect to break the case soon. He also noted that the FBI would in fact serve as protection even though they were not there for that purpose. The FBI has also made arrests.

Dick Jewett reported that there has been some change in the state of Mississippi. Mississippi seems to realize that there will be changes and described recent actions on the part of the Chamber of Commerce and Citizens for Public Ed. as some signs of hope. The big question remains however, what will happen in the fall? Even though there has been a change in the attitude of law enforcement officials toward workers there is no quarantee that it will continue.

James Farmer read the position paper on the moratorium and the rationale for the same. The two papers were unanimously approved.

CORE, the civil rights movement, and indeed the entire nation face a major crisis. The crisis is twofold.

First, the negro community is increasingly frustrated by the failure of America, of White America, to meet its just demands. These demands are for the fullness of citizenship: the right to register and vote free of intimidation; the right to a decent home, wherever a person choose to live; the right to a quality integrated education; the right to respect and justice from the institutions of our society. These just demands have not been met and are not being met in full enough measure.

Second, one of our two major political parties is led in a presidential election by candidates who welcome the support of racists and bigots, and whose platform and public statements serve to encourage violence and injustice against Negroes.

The righteous unmet demands of the Negro must be met and immediately. CORE, the nation, must dedicate itself to the inclusion of all Americans, black and white, in the fullness of the good life--justice, equality, opportunity, and dignity. CORE commits itself to using the full range of nonviolent direct action to the achievement of these ends.

Goldwaterism must be met too. CORE, the nation as a whole, must dedicate itself to the overwhelming defeat of this dangerous philosophy in both parties in the local as well as national elections in November. CORE commits itself to working toward this end. This does not mean endorsement of the Democrat's performance or platform. We shall continue to criticize these vigorously throughout the campaign, when appropriate.

CORE affirms that voter registration is the assertion of self-respect and the beginning of political power and influence. We are proud that in the past year CORE staff has registered over 30,000 Negroes in the South, and we estimate that 25,000 have been registered in other parts of the nation by CORE chapters. Throughout the country we will register and educate as a major task in the coming months.

****

WHY WE CONTINUE TO DEMONSTRATE

Because the deep grievances of the Negro community continue to be present, we continue to demonstrate. Well-organized and disciplined demonstrations must continue as a way to work toward the elimination of these grievances. Only by constant public reminders of the evils that exist will the white majority face these evils and take the necessary steps to eliminate them.

Demonstrations serve as a way to channel in a militant fashion the justifiable frustrations and anger of the Negro community. A community with no way of acting directly on its own behalf is far more likely to erupt in anger and violence than one which has the opportunity to vigorously demonstrate and whose just demands are met.

Because proposals of temporary moratoriums can lead to the permanent end of viable protest by the Negro community, we continue to demonstrate. The so-called "white backlash", a phenomenon whose appearance has frequented America whenever Negroes have vigorously spoken out on behalf of their rights, will not be mollified by temporary cessation of demonstrations. Indeed, more likely, they will vote in just the opposite manner from that sought by the moratorium proposers; for, having gained a moratorium by the threat of a Goldwater victory, the white backlashers and their allies, the racists, will seek a permanent cessation in the event of Goldwater's election.

Because demonstrations give Negroes an opportunity to show with their bodies that they oppose discrimination and favor an integrated America, we continue to demonstrate. Demonstrations give Negro Americans an opportunity to participate in making the political and economic decisions that effect their destiny.

To defeat the racists and bigots in both parties, and those who welcome their support at the polls in November, we continue to demonstrate. All appropriate methods to register and educate voters between now and November to insure the crushing defeat of "Goldwaterism" in both parties will be used.

To our members, to the Negro community, to all America, CORE pledges that its demonstrations will be militant and disciplined.

To demonstrate and thus to bring about the day when all Americans are free and equal is CORE's aim. At that time, demonstrations will no longer be necessary to achieve justice and dignity for all men. Until that time, we will continue to demonstrate.

****

LOUISIANA REPORT --Ronnie Moore

Figures of these registered in La. were: June - 317 were registered out of a total, 1200 who applied; July - 409 registered out of 2000 applied. After passage of the Civil Rights Bill a number of complaints were filed and plans are being made to continue this procedure. The Justice Dept. has been petitioned for an audience to discuss the delay tactics used by registrars; August 5th. a picket line of 100 was thrown around the Federal Bldg. to protest their do-nothing attitude. Ronnie reported that some desegregation has taken place in theatres, restaurants, etc. in Placquemine, Monroe and Baton Rouge. Ronnie underscored the objectives listed in his written report: Voter registration, community organization, politics, testing the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill and pressuring the Justice Dept. to act on the bill, and laying the groundwork for 1965 Freedom Highway and voter registration summer project at Caddo and Plaquemine Parishes. Some of the major problems confronting the project are: The slow-down of voter registration which takes a lot of energy to overcome, and the fact that the facilities to make full use of workers are lacking (e.g. cars). He reported further that as the result of the demonstration August 5th., they now have an appointment with federal representatives next Thursday to discuss the petitions. When asked to project some political goals for Louisiana, Ronnie stated that if workers could fully implement their program, they could produce a change in the attitude of many elected officials, elect state legislators and make changes in state government.

Ronnie Moore also presented a budgetary statement for the year. The budget of $29,920.00 is not much larger than that of last year. The educational center budget may be financed through other sources. It has already been tentatively approved by Jim Farmer. Motion . To approve the adoption of the program in La. (Castle, Rosenfeld).

CHICAGO -- Gene Tournour

The Chicago project began June 7 and is now 8 weeks old; ten task force workers work out of three centers located in the So., West and near North side of Chicago. The work has been concentrated in two areas; Slum housing and the organization of the unemployed. 115 tenant councils have been organized involving 765 families. Door to door canvassing has been conducted and 22 buildings actually went out on rent strike. There was a demonstration at city hall after the CORE convention with 200, 150 of which were tenants, demanding a vermin control program; the tenants themselves were spokesmen in the meeting with the Mayor.

450 unemployed have been brought into some kind of organizational structure (although loose). Some of them demonstrated with the tenants as candidates for such a rat control program.

As the result of this summer, CORE in Chicago has taken a new look at community organization, and the people have developed their own spokesmen and leadership. It is the recommendation of the project that the task force be reduced but centers should be continued.

Tournour gave the following recommendations from the officers of Chicago CORE on the project:

(1) That the task force program has attracted enough community support to warrant its continuation
    a. Chicago will assume financial responsibility, but needs the help of National CORE.
    b. Keep a few workers at each center.

(2) That the So. center be closed because of the inability of the chapter in that area to adjust to the new program, but a new site and sponsoring chapter for that center be selected.

MOTION -- Ralph Rosenfeld moved that a committee be appointed which will bring to the NAC meeting plans outlining the development of a program of training of staff persons to be available to No. chapters. (Second-Sprowal). Passed unanimously. Committee members appointed are: Turner, Chairman; Rosenfeld; Sprowal; Tournour; Hill and Rich.

Farmer moved to accept the report with commendation (Second Drake). Unanimous. It was also recommended that copies of the Chicago report be made available to local chapters.

EVALUATION COMMITTEE REPORT ---Bob Curvin

The report of the evaluation committee regarding the National office was discussed at great length. The recommendation of the committee regarding immediated changes in personnel was not upheld. It was moved that the remainder of the report be tabled but that the following instructions be given to the National Director (Curvin, Ussery):

(1) The position of Southern Director and the Associate Director cannot be held by the same person. (Turner)

(2) The National Director should make a report to the next meeting of this body as to his evaluation of the qualifications of the Associate Director in light of the need for a person who will function the primary administrator of the national organization subject only to the authority of the National Director as well as acting as his chief representative and the representative of the national organization in the absence of the National Director. (Gartner)

(3) Need recommendations on the role of the Southern office and its director. (Turner, Castle)

(4) An organization chart is needed containing a job description for each executive position correlated with a salary range for executive staff. (Brown, Ussery) Motion passed unanimously...

NOMINATIONS FOR STEERING COMMITTEE

The following persons were nominated for the position of co-opted members to the NAC: Herb Callender (Bronx CORE), Jim Peck (New York CORE), Tim Martin (Seattle CORE), A.D. Moore (Miami CORE). Voting will take place in October. Further nominations and nominating speeches will be made at that time. In the meantime the above persons should be contacted regarding their eligibility and desire to serve.

JAMES MCCAIN --Report

Recommendation-- that field staff workers not be removed from chapter work to work on national projects except in cases of emergency. Motion Go on record to advise the National Director that additional field staff needed for the Director of Organization be provided. (Gartner, Sprowal) It was also recommended that members of NAC be used in case of emergency to help out new chapters. Motion to approve the permanent affiliation of Des Moines (Gartner, Hall). Motion --confirm the appointment of Joyce Ware and Mrs. Mickey Schwerner as field secretaries. All motions were approved unanimously.

MARVIN RICH-- Report

Marvin announced the promotion of Mimi Hernandez in his department to Staff Associate. He announced also that Maureen Murphy's tour would probably be cut short before Sept. 17. Dick Gregory Tour ---Dick will cover 35 chapters in 30 days. A number of chapters were not able to be included in the tour becuase of lateness of response. Jackie Robinson will give a benefit lawn party for the Meridian Center. The annual budget appeal from which CORE derives most of its income will be made soon. There are some close-outs of holiday cards; these will be sold to chapters at reduced prices so that chapters can sell them. Some training films are being made and books by Lillian Smith and James Farmer will be available for sale soon. Motion to receive report (Turner, Brown). It was requested that Marvin investigate the possibility of making paperback books available at 40% discount to chapters.

NEXT MEETING OF STEERING COMMITTEE

Scheduled for 9:00 A.M. on Saturday, September 26th. The first item on the agenda is to be the evaluation committee report

BY-LAW- CHAPTER INCORPORATION -Carl Rachlin

No chapter, nor any officer of officers, nor any member or members thereof, nor anyone on their behalf, shall form or cause to be formed a corporation, in any jurisdiction whatsoever, which includes in its name or title, or any part thereof, the words "CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY," "COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY," "CORE" or any combination of words the first letters of which spell "C.O.R.E.", and any such corporation presently and or hereafter in existence shall be dissolved by the chapter or chapters so affected. Motion to adopt --Gartner, passed.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Regional Action Council Committee--Motion Appoint a committee to review the report in the light of the constitution and report to the next meeting of the body. (Gartner) This committee should also deal with the recommendations of the Chapter Arbitration Committee. The chairman appointed the following persons for that committee: Hal Brown, John Due, Wil Ussery.

Committee also appointed to handle procedures for the review of staff problems (Gartner, McKissick).

The resolution of the National Programming Committee was referred to the Program Dept. by common consent. The recommendation of the Convention Committee was referred to the NAC meeting in October. Gordon Carey shall make such preliminary investigation as necessary to determine the feasibility of Miss. as a location.

The following resolutions were submitted to the appropriate depts. by common consent:

(1) Urban Renewal -Program

(2) Training programs and centers - Program and Dept. of Organization

(3)* Regional Information Officers - Community Relations
Founding of a newspaper - " " "
Political Action Dept. should be created - National Director and Program Dept.

* Total Resolution was titled "WAY OF COMMUNICATING PROGRAM"

(4) Brooklyn CORE's Convention Proposals - It was recommended that Brooklyn CORE be invited to the next meeting of NAC to discuss this matter.

(5) Resolution on programmatic direction - Program Dept.

(6) Resolution on intervisitation - Subcommittee to discuss the Regional Action Council.

(7) Internal Bulletin - Community Relations

(8) Pooling Information about Unity Groups -it was suggested that the Dept.of Organization send our questionnaires for that purpose.

(9) Resolution on Membership Criterion - NAC agenda next meeting.

(10) Housing resolution proposed by Ralph Temple - Program Dept.

(11) Metropolitan Action Council - Regional Action Council Subcommittee in consultation with Lou Smith.

(12) Explanation of "CITIZENS ARREST" and resolution proposed by Callender - Legal Dept.

(13) Miss. Direct Action Project - Program Dept.

(14) Support of NALC resolution regarding Work Stoppage - Program Dept.

According to Shirley Lacey, some of the resolutions submitted at the convention had been lost; she was asked to recreate the lost resolutions. All resolutions are to be considered by depts. and reports are to be made to the next meeting as to their feasibility.

Motion. To appoint a subcommittee of NAC members of the West region, the treasurer, and Marvin Rich to investigate the feasibility of a comprehensive national fund-raising program. Passed (Ussery) Unanimously.

Motion. A committee be appointed to propose a general outline of direction for the national organization in consultation with Norman Hill and report back. (Castle, Hall) Passed 8,2,2. Motion. Resolve into a committee of the whole and stay at this meeting to discuss the question of direction and long-range program (Sprowal, Turner). Motion Passed.

The following members of the NAC (Brown, McKissick, Hall, Drake, Due, Lacy, Sprowal, Ussery, Rosenfeld, Turner, Farmer) remained to discuss the question. It was suggested that each person present bring in (or mail in preferably) a position paper on current direction of the movement. Also papers from the Program Director and National Director were requested. These papers should be sent to Norman Hill one week before the next Steering Committee meeting.

MEETING ADJOURNED -----6:00 P.M., SUNDAY, AUGUST 9th.

###########################

NAC

CLOSED MEETING NOTES FROM STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
AUGUST 8 and 9, 1964
BELMONT PLAZA HOTEL

EVALUATION COMMITTEE

The Chairman, Bob Curvin urged that confidentiality be maintained and then submitted his report (see attached). He moved its acceptance (second, Turner).
MOTION - that Gordon Carey answer specific charges (Brown, Sprowal). The motion was passed.

The charges were as follows:

1. Absence of coordination of departments
2. Letters not answered
3. Discipline and morale of the office
4. Absence
5. Late for work
6. No administration and responsibility
7. On the opening day of the World's Fair, left at 6 p.m.
8. Absent week after National Convention
9. Behavior eliminating respect for him

MOTION - recess for 15 minutes (Gartner, Ussery). Passed, 1 against (Lacey)

MOTION - the chairman appoint a committee to consider procedural devices for evaluating and judging the performance of professional staff members (Gartner, Ussery). Chairman to be included. Passed unanimously.

AMENDMENT BY SUBSTITUTION - dismiss Gordon Carey but with a supplementary report to be made at the next meeting. (Due) Motion failed.

Main motion (see above). 5 for (Turner, Lacey, Wiley, Castle, Curvin), 6 against (Farmer, Hall, Drake, Sprowal, Ussery, Due), 3 abstaining (Gartner, Rosenfeld, Brown).

MOTION - Instruct the evaluation committee to come back to next meeting with a report on the work of Gordon Carey and its recommendation. (With the understanding that the committee have a job description for him from the National Director). Gartner, Ussery.

MOTION - that the National Director be instructed to ask Gordon Carey to seek other employment (Farmer, Ussery). Motion withdrawn.

It was requested that the evaluation committee try to meet tomorrow.

Motion to table the remainder of the report (Curvin, Ussery). Passed

On April 19, 1964 a committee of the National Action Council was appointed to evaluate the operation of the CORE national staff. The committee was originally comprised of the following persons:

1. Mark Dodson
2. Ed Lewinson
3. Robert Curvin
4. Floyd McKissick

At the first meeting of the NAC following the 1964 National Convention, the National Chairman directed the committee to continue its evaluation. Shirley Lacy was asked to join the committee in the place of Ed Lewinson who is no longer a member of the NAC.

The committee, in its efforts to obtain an objective and impartial evaluation, has interviewed a very broad cross section of the organization -- from the National Director to clerical personnel. The information obtained has led us to feel that certain information and recommendations must be presented to the NAC steering committee at this time: We wish to make it clear that we in no way consider our evaluation completed. There are several departments and areas of operation which should be evaluated as soon as possible such as the legal department, bookkeeping department, southern regional office and the western regional office. Due to certain limitations of the committee we have not yet been able to begin evaluation of these areas.

The committee feels that one of the major problems of the organization is that clear-cut, administrative directives have not been formulated and given to staff personnel by the National Director. It is apparent that the duties of the National Director cannot be fulfilled by one person. Presently, the National Director is responsible for the administration of the National Office, is called upon to provide field leadership, often has to attend conferences, meetings and negotiating sessions and also has to meet many demands for public appearances. The committee contends that the administrative responsibilities cannot feasibly be handled by the National Director primarily because his other duties so frequently require his absence. In fact, the committee has determined that frequently, in the National Director's absence, there is generally no administration, except on departmental levels of the National staff. There is presently no one to speak for the organization in the National Director's absence.

The position of Assistant to the Director is presently held by Gordon Carey. His duties include administrative and policy-making responsibilities. In the absence of the National Director he assumes the responsibility for the administration of the National Staff. Specifically, Mr. Carey handles union relations, sets up conventions and NAC meetings, clears financial requests, handles the leasing of automobiles, answers some correspondence for the National Director, and generally coordinates the operations of the organization. In terms of what we think are the requisites for a person in this position, Mr. Carey fails to meet the necessary qualifications to perform adequately. In addition, his past performance of his aforementioned duties, has not met satisfactory standards. We have determined that there is an almost complete absence of coordination of the various departments. Mr. Carey has stated that coordination of departments is one of his functions. A voluminous number of the National Director's letters are not answered. This is one of Mr. Carey's functions.

The discipline and morale of office personnel is in poor state. We have no choice but to relate this to the general poor performance of Mr. Carey. We do not wish to imply that he is totally responsible for all of the lateness that occurs on the part of staff. However, it is well-known and deeply resented by staff that Mr. Carey is often absent from work, reports extremely late for work, and in no way exercises any administrative responsibility over national staff.

In addition, there have been certain crisis periods when the National Director was absent and Mr. Carey could have been helpful in handling certain problems. On the opening day of the World's Fair, many staff people were arrested and Mr. Carey left the National Office at 6 P. M. while there was much activity concerning the arrests at the World's Fair. Mr. Carey was not seen at all the week following the National Convention, despite the absence of the National Director.

There have been reports of behavior on the part of Mr. Carey in the office which have eliminated respect for him and his position.

For these reasons we feel that Mr. Carey can no longer serve the organization in a useful way.

The Community Relations Department is presently responsible for fund-raising, public relations, and membership. The consensus of the committee is that this department is effectively meeting its responsibilities. Nevertheless, a serious problem in this department is the performance of Val Coleman. Mr. Coleman was hired as a fund-raiser but due to his personal preference, has been engaged in public relations duties. He does not observe the regular working hours and frequently does not report to work. Here again, we feel that this kind of behavior relates very negatively to the performance of the entire staff.

There is also indication that many inquiries and various responsibilities are carried out without proper coordination with other departments.

The Community Relations Director has indicated certain problems such as the mail not being distributed prior to the beginning of the work day, and a need to have a skeleton staff on duty after hours and on Saturdays.

It has also been suggested that the organization purchase an offset, table-top press.

The Program Department's most serious problem is the lack of adequate personnel. At the present time, the Program Director makes all departmental decisions. In his absence there is no one available to provide information relative to programmatic matters of National CORE. There is also an absence of research assistance to this department due to the lack of personnel.

There is a need to evaluate the relationship of the Program Department to the Organization Department; that is, there are certain responsibilities of the Program and Organization Departments that overlap and might be better handled if clear definitions of responsibility are formulated. For instance, chapter development can only be carried out by programs such as area conferences but presently chapter development is the responsibility of the Organization Department and area conferences are conducted by the Program Department.

The Director of Organization has the responsibility for chapter development, training and supervision of field staff, and handling chapter problems. We found that there is no established procedure for recruiting field staff personnel and, further, the requirements for the position have never been defined. In addition, there is a complete absence of training of field staff.

The constitutional requirements for affiliation appear to be the only requisites for affiliation; that is, there has been no elaboration of these requirements in order to facilitate screening of affiliation applications.

Field staff personnel are not given firm direction and responses to inquiries. Chapter problems are not dealt with decisively. We fully appreciate the tremendous need for additional field staff which would greatly help in reducing many chapter difficulties. Nevertheless, we feel the present Director of Organization is not competent to handle his present responsibilities for the following reasons:

1. Lack of direction to chapters via memoranda;
2. Failure to provide training for field staff;
3. Lack of comprehension of chapter difficulties, especially problems of political nature;
4. Failure to act in a decisive manner.

PHYSICAL SET-UP OF OFFICE

The major problems are lack of adequate space, poor morale of non-professional staff, and poor relationship between professional and non-professional personnel.

The problem of space should be of primary concern since the present overcrowded conditions appear to be detrimental to morale and efficiency.

The normal work day is from 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. We have determined that few persons with the exception of Jim McCain report to work on time. We are aware that in many cases CORE staff people have to work many overtime hours and should not be edpected to always be at the office by 9:00 A. M. However, we are here referring to a very general pattern of tardiness that includes both professional and non-professional staff.

On the clerical level there are many complaints about the lack of communication between professional and non-professional personnel. There is a feeling on the part of clerical workers that they are not called to meet unless the staff is to miss a pay period. On this point there is indication that staff has been informed they must miss a pay period one day prior to pay day.

The office lay-out does not provide any privacy for staff. Visitors to the National Office can wander into offices without control.

There is a general lack of procedure for screening personnel for employment. Job responsibilities have not been defined. There has been a pattern of fitting jobs to personalities rather than having people perform tasks which are essential to the organization. In instances where there has been incompetency and poor performance, the Administration has been reluctant to dismiss such persons. A result of this is that we now have a table of organization which is illegical and inconsistent with sound organizational structure.

The committee has attempted to understand and appreciate the peculiar problems of National CORE. We are aware of the outstanding efforts of our staff including those we criticize. As we see it, CORE people have come to the organization with great dedication, and, hopefully to provide some skills that would serve the organization in furthering our principles and programs.

In the last four years, our country has seen transformations, which previously were accomplished in decades. CORE has made a major contribution to change during this period. Many of the people presently on our staff made major contributions to CORE during this period. During this time, CORE has rapidly grown from a National staff of seven employees to a staff of ninety-two employees (including Task Force Workers) and from an annual budget of $125,000, in 1960 to $850.00, (?) in 1964. Growth of this rapidity is certain to produce many problems which are not easily solved. Growth of this nature in a civil rights organization is particularly difficult in that the momentum and urgency of our struggle does not allow time and tools to handle this growth with sound organizational concepts.

In evaluating the information we gathered, we felt that despite past feelings and sentiments, certain recommendations must be made in order to stabilize what we see as a very critical situation in the inefficient operation of the National Office.

We feel this urgency because we are confident that CORE can, at this time, provide new direction and leadership to the Civil Rights Movement which is presently confused and lacking clear perspectives. Our recommendations are presented after long and careful consideration in each instance, with no intention to malign or harm, but a hope to make CORE a viable, militant, dedicated force in the civil rights movement. With this view we respectfully submit the attached recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF EVALUATION COMMITTEE

I. SHORT RANGE

1. Acquire additional space;
2. Hire an Assistant Director;
3. Release Gordon Carey from organization;
4. Reassign James McCain from position of Director of Organization;
5. Hire an assistant to the Program Director;
6. Appoint a staff person to be responsibile for office maintenance;
7. Conduct more staff meetings and disseminate information;
8. Clarify role of Southern Director

II. INTERMEDIATE RANGE

1. Hire a researcher for the Program Department;
2. Outline specifications for each job position in organization;
3. Initiate a recruitment program for field staff;
4. Have necessary changes made in telephone system to meet the needs of the organization;
5. Initiate training program for field personnel;
6. Additional clerical personnel in National Director's department;
7. Consider reassignment of some duties from Organization Department to Program Department;
8. Establish screening procedures for recruitment of organization personnel -- testing, etc.;
9. Hire additional field secretaries.

III. LONG RANGE

1. Purchase table top off-set press;
2. Relocation of National Office;
3. Establish departmental budgets;

IV. ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

1. More direction to chapters in the area of development;
2. Training programs and chapter guidance;
3. Increase minimum salary of field secretary.

V. OFFICE

1. Improve communications with complete staff;
2. Professionals to set better standards for office behavior and decorum;

3. Use field personnel to brief staff people on field problems and experiences;
4. Initiate program for prompt reporting to work;
5. Distribute mail before work day begins;
6. Establish a set time for coffee breaks;
7. Limit free access to office by visitors;
8. Construct a table of organization with clear delineation of responsibilities.

NAC - Haley

NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL - SEPTEMBER 26, 1964
Steering Committee   Regional Offices - 49 W. 125 St.

Members present - McKissick, Lombard, Ussery, Turner, Gartner, Corvin, Due, Rosenfeld, Brown, Lacey, Drake, Dodson, Castle, Sprowal, Farmer,

The meeting was convened by the chairman, Floyd McKissick at 10:15 a.m. The minutes of the last meeting were approved with the exception of the following correction: the Steering Committee is not empowered to pass the by-law on chapter incorporation but it can make that recommendation to the National Convention for final action.

Report on the Washington,D.C. trusteeship - James Farmer

Louis Smith reports that he is optimistic about the chapter in Washington. The general membership has asked to extend the period of trusteeship for thirty days. Motion - accept recommendation of Mr. Smith to extend the period of trusteeship. (Farmer). Motion passed unanimously.

Princeville Canning Co. - Gordon Carey

The Princeville Canning Co. has agreed to buy potatoes from farmers in Louisiana who had been pressured because they tried to vote. Other food distributors as the result of having been contacted by CORE brought pressure to bear on the company and the Princeville company has a result has written the farmers, indicating that they would buy potatoes. There was some question about the facts of this case because thorough investigation had not been carried out. CORE can still claim a qualified victory.however. (INCLUDE COPY OF THE LETTER)

Treasurer's report - Alan Gartner

The treasurer submitted the following financial statement for the months of June, July and August, 1964:

Type in the report

It was requested that a detailed statement be made of the Mississippi Project income and expenditures. Motion - a complete monthly Mississippi statement be mimeographed and sent with the minutes of the Steering Committee to the contact list and the news media. (Turner, Farmer)

Fund-raising - Community Relations

According to the results thus far, it is estimated that the Dick Gregory Tour will gross [illegible]0,000. The tour has been very successful for CORE chapters on local level because it has stimulated fund-raising and enabled chapters to make new contacts. The tour could have been more financially successful if it had been concentrated on large cities alone, (Dick Gregory is scheduled to make 37 stops in 30 days), but it has served an important local function. The large appeal of the year, the budget card mailing has just gone out, expenses of the mailing are 9-10,000 and the anticipated income is 175-195,000. A new brochure is available, "Calendar of Coercion," which has been sent out with the budget cards and is available for chapters as well. The [illegible] out Holiday cards will also be available for chapter selling and [illegible] Freedom hats are also available for sale (chapers make 10¢ on each hat). A [illegible] from Miss Dorothy [illegible] in the Community Relations Dept. was [illegible] to the Steering Committee by James Farmer but was declared out of order. The report of the department was received by common consent.

COPY

September 23, 1964

Mr. Jordan Truitt
Princeville Canning Company
Saint Francisville, Louisiana 70775

Dear Mr. Truitt:

As you know, on August 25, 1964 the Congress of Racial Equality wrote to a number of national food distributors requesting them not to handle products of the Princeville Canning Company. We have been most pleased to note that on September 2, 1964 you directed letters to those farmers who were denied contracts indicating that you would be glad to purchase potatoes from them as well as from the contractual sellers.

CORE is pleased that this matter has been satisfactorily resolved. I am sending letters today to all those firms to which we had written. We shall inform them that our demands for nondiscriminatory treatment of Negro farmers in West Feliciana Parish have been satisfactorily met.

Let me take this opportunity to thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC/em

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY - CORE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For months of June, July, August, 1964

CORE List	$ 51,995.85
Outside appeals	60,600.77
Associate Membership	2,685.56
Specials	6, 415.67
Art Shows	1,252.00
Honoraria	3,086.31
Books, Literature, Misc.	1,466.09
Convention Income	2,523.22
Fees, Assessments, Contributions	17,211.57
Loans	52,500.00
Project reimbursements (VEP & CEP)	20,899.65
Bail refunds	3,576.00
Other refunds	1,114.08
Organizations (Unions)	21,236.89
Income-Special Events	7,175.82
Mississippi Project	14,857.22*
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$268,597.40
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PERIOD	$280,589.55
BALANCE IN CHECKING ACCOUNT	$ 20,881.72

*TRANSFERRED TO MISSISSIPPI ACCOUNT 8/18/64

Bills Payable 8/31	$36,043.55
Taxes Payable 8/31	6,073.28
Total Payable 8/31	$42,116.83

Balance in VEP Account 8/31	$2,371.35
" " Mississippi Fund Account 8/31	1,546.12
" " CEP Account 8/31	3,851.92

Southern report - Richard Haley, Dave Dennis, Jerome Smith, Dick Jewitt

Richard Haley presented a total program fof Miss. which draws on the experience of the COFO Summer Program. The following programs are planned as part of the project:

1. Freedom Democratic Party and voter registration
2. Freedom Schools
3. Pre-school education
4. White community project
5. Federal programs
6. Community centers
7. Literacy program
8. Medical programs
9. Legal programs
10. Audio-visual progtan
11. Food and clothing distribution
12. Mississippi Student Union (for high school students)
13. Libraries

It was expressed that there is a need for the phasing of such a program. The Southern staff feels a real urgency for the developing political organization for 1966 and such a comprehensive program is part of their general plan. Motion - to include in a discussion on the direction of CORE the Southern program as set out by Haley. (Ussery, Dodson). The problems of cooperation and coordination in the Southern program were then discussed at length. Motion - CORE should hire and/or retain up to five lawyers, one of whom may be a legal co-ordinator working under Carl Rachlin and Richard Haley, for the South. (Turner, Rosenfeld). 13 for, 1 against (Ussery).

Motion - NAC approve the appointment of Dave Dennis as Program Director of the Southern office, (Farmer, Sprowal) Passed unanimously.

Detroit CORE - Triple A

Ralph Rosenfeld presented a plea for help on behalf of Detroit CORE in their dealings with AAA in that city. Motion - that CORE supports the activities of Detroit CORE in their dealings with AAA, and that the National Director be instructed to inform the National office of its support and its intention to notify local chapters of this action. (Gartner, Rosenfeld). 9 for, 2 against (Brown, Turner).

The Direction of CORE - James Farmer

The National Director outlined some of the factors which must be considered in formulating a plan of direction. There is a need for an overall plan in the face of a lack of coordination and relationship between different areas of activity (e.g. jobs to schools, housing to education). Another need will a filled with the hiring of a research person. Furthermore, the development of program has to relate to the structure of CORE. It was therefore recommended by Farmer that there be a program assistant in the department of organization who would relate data to chapter activities. Another recommendation is that there be a political action department set up in Washington, the functions of which shall be to keep chapters in touch with what is going on in legislative matters, propose bills which will relate to our problems, and keep chapters in touch with agencies and programs. Mr. Farmer reported that an administrative assistant had not yet been located. Motion - that chapters be allowed to endorse candidates (Rosenfeld, Turner). Motion to table - with the understanding that the motion be part of the agenda at the next NAC meeting and that chapters be informed that such a duscussion is coming and they should communicate their experience and opinions on the subject to the National office (Farmer) before the next meeting. (Gartner, Turner) Passed 11 to 2.

Legal Department

Motion - the legal department be instructed to bring back a comprehensive legal program worked out with the So. staff which will seek to solve the legal problems and will take full recognition of four year goals for the Southern region and such program be resubmitted to the NAC at its October meeting (Ussery, Drake)

October NAC Meeting

Motion - the next meeting be set up as a retreat to deal with basic program and direction, lasting no less than three and one half days (Suggested time Columbus Day weekend). (Turner, Ussery).

Report on Resolutions

Ollie Leeds, Chairman of Brooklyn CORE presented the resolutions recommended by his chapter at the National COnvention which were not acted upon at that time. Motion - on the resolution reading as follows: "We propose the establishment of a National Civil Rights selective buying boycott list". - to endorse the principle of establishing such a periodic boycott list and direct staff to inquire into its feasibility. (Gartner, Farmer). Motion - refer the following resolutions to the new research assistant: "A National concerted, centralized effort to bring major urban areas back under rent control as the first step in our Anti-Poverty campaign" and "National CORE promotes the concept of fully integrated housing." Motion - the following resolutions be referred to the Dept. of Organization so that it might take a survey of membership requirements and consult with the members of the NAC and members of other chapters to work out solutions to the problems: "Uniform minimum national dues requirements for all chapters" and "Uniform membership requirements for all chapters (A. National office issue membership cards)."

Political Action Department

head of the

- Recommendation that Don Wendell be hired for the job of political action department to be located in Washington. (Farmer) Motion - that this matter be referred to the retreat at which time the NAC can discuss the specific job description for this post and can also meet Mr. Wendell. (Turner). Motion to table - Gartner, Farmer. 3 for, 7 opposed. Amendement by substitution - that the National Directar by instructed to present to Steering Committee a job prospectus for the Political Action Department. (Gartner, Curvin). Motion passed, 1 against(Turner).

Other Business

Motion - National Director send the following resolution to staff members: the NAC and its Steering Committee will entertain no items submitted by staff for the agenda without the approval of the National Director and those other persons whom he may designate. Where there is a regional director, such reports submitted by staff must be cleared through him first. (Gartner, Dodson). Passed, 2 against (Castle, Due). Motion - the Steering Committee meet again Sunday morning, Sept. 27 at 9:30 a.m. (Sprowal, Rosenfeld) In attendance shall be only Steering Committee members and the staff which is directly involved in discussion. (Dodson, Farmer). Motion - adopt the proposed Southern program (Castle, Dodson) as outlined below:

Program

We feel that the Southern office should begin now to develop to the extend that is can service and coordinate the program in the South. The office should be equipped with the following:

I. Research Department, to do the following:
  A. Find out the political structure of each state in the region

B. Do research on the economic standards of each state ,
C. Do extensive research on federal programs and begin negotiations with the federal government to pressure them into getting programs into the negro community .
D

II. Program Department. Should have a director to do the following :
A. Create new and meaningful projects,
B. Plan for staff members workshops and community workshops in which programs are explained,
C. Be responsible to the Southern office director implementation of programs.

III. Communications Department.
A. Should behin to service the whole region's public relations needs,
B. Should establish a bi-weekly newsletter,
C. Should coordinate all press conference and press releases held in the region.

IV. Director of the Southern Office
A. Should be in charge of all activities and departments of the office,
B. Should have the final say on all decisions made,
C. Should serve as liasion between the Southern Office and the National Office

Section III failed to pass, but sections I, II, and IV were accepted as part of the Southern office's program.

Chicago Project - Gene Tournour

The impact of the Northern task force project can be summed up in the following ways: 1) task force personnel have had to prove themselves one way or the other, 2) there has been a real impact on other community groups so that CORE is now respected and called upon to share its experience in organising on a grass roots level and 3) the program has had a real impact on CORE chapters themselves, who now understand what it means to organize and have accepted the program. It was recommended that the three centers be seen as places to train other CORE chapters in the region in community organization and that there be tangible financial backing of the program. Motion - that CORE support the program for the 3 community centers for six months. (Dus, Curvin). Amendment - that there be a full report on this program at the January NAC meeting, including a complete financial report, assessment of successes and failures and detailed proposals for the future. (Gartner).

Department of Organization - Jim McCain

Report from questionnaire circulated about unity groups - that unity groups do not basically hinder CORE's activity. Total registered in July and August in the South where CORE workers are now working is 6,[illegible]. The following chapters were recommended for affiliation: Palm Springs, Cal. (recommended by Chet Duncan), Tri-Cities, CORE in Richland, Wash. (recommended by Chet Duncan) and Kenosha, Wis. (recommended by Joyce Ware). Motion - to affiliate passed unanimously (Dodson, Farmer). Because the Wilson Jr. College chapter is a college chapter, action on its affiliation was referred to the next NAC meeting. The following persons hired as field workers were recommended for confirmation: Eric Mann, John McDowell, Herbert Callender, Bruce Bains, Spiver Gordon, Mike Lesser. Motion - to confirm passed (Turner, Castle abstained).

Nominations for Vacancies on the National Action Council

Ollie Leeds, Brooklyn CORE was nominated by Farmer. Cecil Brown, Milwaukee CORE was nominated by Turner.

Report of the Committee on Northern Staff

It was the consensus of the committee //////////////////// that the demands of a community oriented program were such that CORE responsibilities to the community could no longer be carried out on a volunteer vasis. It was therefore recommended that each chapter begin now to make plans for the selection and hiring of an executive secretary, whose salary would be paid by the chapter. It was further recommended that an intensive two week institute for potential professional leadership be set up at the end of November, open to persons recommended by chapters and screened by the National office (by application form and/or by examination). The following suggestions regarding the training institute were made: SEE ATTACHED REPORT, POINTS 1 THROUGH 7(b). Where chapters decide to make this move, a job description should be incorporated in the local constitution. Motion - adopt report (Gartner, Rosenfeld) and also that the committee be a continuing committee. Passed unanimously.

Evaluation Committee * Closed Session

Gordon Carey reported on certain administrative changes made on the basis of the committees short-term recommendations: as the result of meetings with dept. heads promptness has been improved; the switchboard is opened and the distribution of mail takes place now at 8:40 a.m.; the mail room is now open until 5:30 p.m.; as the result of meetings with department heads there are no coffee breaks until 10:00 a.m.; a special cleaning service has been hired to clean once a month; a cost analysis will be made; the membership department is being eliminated and combined with the stencil room (a major structural change). Other changes are anticipated in the bookkeeping, dept. More evaluations will be written of staff and the space problem has been allievated because of the administrative changes.

Motion - that the legal department prepare for presentation at thenext NAC meeting a projected plan for program and staff development, stipulating the order of hiring and program priority (Ussery, Rosenfeld). The motion was amended to state that this be done by all departments and the National Director and the So. office for a six month and one year projected program. Passed.-

James Farmer submitted a outline of organizational structure and explained certain phases of it. The chart provides for two new assistants in the Dept. of CR., one who is in charge of seeing ////// that program is implemented and one who shall be in charge of training (Bob Gore has been approached for the latter position. Members of the Steering Committee should feel free to refer all interested persons of their acquaintance to /// Mr. Farmer for consideration for these open positions. Motion - to approve the structure of the Southern office and request a plan and program for a 6 and 12 mo. period including a budget. (?) Passed)

It was suggested that the rest of discussion on organizational structure be referred to the next NAC meeting so that it can be discussed along with the job descriptions.

INCLUDE A COPY OF THE STRUCTURE ATTACHED

Regional Action Councils

Motion - the National Director be directed to designate to the regional vice chairman the senior field secretary of the region and that regional vice chairman shall be able to call upon such persons to assist him in convening and organizing Regional Action Councils. (Due, Ussery). The Steering Committee then became a committee of the whole to discuss the Regional Action Committee's proposals. Meeting adjourned, 4p.m.

[8]

It was the consensus of the committee appointed to make recommendations to the NAC on staff for Norbtern chapters that the demands of a community oriented program were such that CORE responsibilities to the community could no longer be carried out on a volunteer basis. It would therefore belour recommendation that each chapter begin now to make plans for the selection and hiring of an executive secretary, who salary would be paid by the chapter. It was also recognized however that the National office bore certain responsibilities if such a recommendation was to be carried through. The committee therefore proposes that an intensive 2 week institute for potretial professional leadership be set up at the end of November, open to persons recommended by chapters and carefully screened by the National office. (A special person may have to be hired for this purpose). The following suggestions regarding the training institute were made:

1) Who should attend? Persons should attend who are mature, have solved their basic personal problems, have some skills and leadership ability, a basic sense of organization and are likely candidates for the position of executive secretary or other form of professional leadership in Northern CORE chapters. They need not be present active members of CORE but can be selected from the broader community. Applicants should be screened by [illegible] application form and or by examination.

2) The National office should be prepared to subsidize those persons who must leave jobs and pay some part of travel expenses in those cases where chapters are struggling financially and cannot afford to send people.

[9]

3) Where? It was the feeling of the group that such an institute take place in an isolated setting (e.g. Pendle Hill).

4) What should be included?

   a. Skills in organization-how to budget, administer an office, delegate authority.

   b. Program - direction and planning

   c. How to work with groups - human relations training

   d. The Northern community - an analysis (power structure, key groups)

   e. CORE histroy and background, present direction

   f. How to plan, set up priorities for daily routine

   g. Factual information on governmental agencies and programs

   h. Fund raising

5) Who should do the training: It was agreed thatalthough ~~some~~ some of the above subjects could be handled on the workshop level with CORE people in charge, others required the guidance of experts which could be chosen form other groups.

6) How often? It was recommended thatthe institutes be held at least three times yearly in different regions but not necessarily organized on a regional basis (e.g. Phil., Ohio, West Coast)

7) In cases where chapters had no one to send or could not possibly afford an executive sec., it was recommended that leadership persons trained athe institute but not hired by local chapters be made available to these smaller chapters.

   a. Chapters might arrange to pay this person's salary for a month in exhhange for his services.

   b. These persons should be considered top priority applicants for field staff positions.

We also talked briefly about additional training for chapter members perhaps in the form of rggional workshops under the leadership of

File
NAC.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

MINUTES OF MEETING OF NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL'S STEERING COMMITTEE

Held Saturday, September 26, 1964
48 West 125 Street, New York City

Members present - McKissick, Lombard, Ussery, Turner, Gartner, Curvin, Due, Rosenfeld, Brown, Lacey, Drake, Dodson, Castle, Sprowal, Farmer, The meeting was convened by the chairman, Floyd McKissick at 10:15 A.M. The minutes of the last meeting were approved, with the exception of the following correction: The Steering Committee is not empowered to pass the by-law on chapter incorporation but it can make that recommendation to the National Action Council for action.

Report on the Washington, D.C. trusteeship - James Farmer

Louis Smith reports that he is optimistic about the chapter in Washington. The general membership has asked to extend the period of trusteeship for thirty days.

Motion - To accept recommendation of Mr. Smith to extend the period of trusteeship.
(Farmer). Motion passed unanimously.

PRINCEVILLE Canning Co. - Gordon Carey

The Princeville Canning Co. has agreed to buy potatoes from farmers in Louisiana who had been pressured because they tried to vote. Other food distributors as the result of having been contacted by CORE brought pressure to bear on the company and the Princeville company has written the farmers, indicating that they would buy their potatoes. There was some question about the facts of this case because thorough investigation had not been carried out. CORE still has a qualified victory, however.

Treasurer's report - Alan Gartner

The treasurer submitted the following financial statement for the months of June, July and August, 1964:

TOTAL RECEIPTS......................	$268,597.40
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PERIOD......	$280,589.55
BALANCE IN CHECKING ACCOUNT........	$ 20,881.72
TRANSFERRED TO MISSISSIPPI ACCOUNT 8/18/64	$14,857.22

Bills Payable 8/31	$36,043.55
Taxes Payable 8/31	6,073.28
Total Payable 8/31	$42,116.83

Balance in VEP Account 8/31	$2,371.35
" " Mississippi Fund Account 8/31	1,546.12
" " CEP Account 8/31	3,851.92

It was requested that a detailed statement be made of the Mississippi Project income and expenditures. Motion: a complete monthly Mississippi statement be mimeographed and sent with the minutes of the Steering Committee to the contact list and the news media. (Turner, Farmer)

Fund-raising - Community Relations - Val Coleman, Marvin Rich

According to the results thus far it is estimated that the Dick Gregory Tour will gross $50,000. The tour has been very successful for CORE chapters on local level because it has stimulated fund-raising and enabled chapters to make new contacts. The tour could have been more financially successful if it had been concentrated in large cities alone, (Dick Gregory is scheduled to make 37 stops in 30 days), but it has served an important local function. The large appeal of the year, the budget card mailing has just gone out; expenses of the mailing are $9-10,000 and the anticipated income is $175-185,000. A new brochure is available, "Calendar of Coercion," which has been sent out with the budget cards will also be available for chapter selling and Freedom hats are also available for sale (chapters make 40¢ on each hat).
A letter from Miss Dorothy Pitman in the Community Relations Dept. was submitted to the Steering Committee by James Farmer, but was declared out of order.
The report of the department was received by common consent.

Southern report - Richard Haley, Dave Dennis, Jerome Smith, Dick Jewitt

Richard Haley presented a total program for Miss. which draws on the experience of the COFO Summer Program. The following programs are planned as part of the project:

1. Freedom Democratic Party and voter registration
2. Freedom Schools
3. Pre-school education
4. White community project
5. Federal programs
6. Community centers
7. Literacy program
8. Medical programs
9. Legal programs
10. Audio-visual program
11. Food and clothing distribution
12. Mississippi Student Union (for high school students)
13. Libraries

It was expressed that there is a need for the phasing of such a program. The Southern staff feels a real urgency for the developing political organization for 1966 and such a comprehensive program is part of their overall plan.
Motion - to include in a discussion on the direction of CORE Southern program as set out by Haley. (Ussery, Dodson). Passed. Theproblems of cooperation and coordination in the Southern program were then discussed at length. Motion - CORE should hire and/or retain up to five lawyers, one of whom may be a legal co-ordinator working under Carl Rachlin and Richard Haley, for the South. (Turner, Rosenfeld). 13 for, 1 against (Ussery).

Motion - NAC approve the appointment of Dave Dennis as Program Director of the Southern office. (Farmer, Sprowal) Passed unanimously.

Detroit CORE - Triple A

Ralph Rosenfeld presented a plea for help on behalf of Detroit CORE in their dealings with AAA in that city. Motion - that CORE supports the activities of Detroit CORE in their dealings with AAA, and that the National Director be instructed to inform the AAA National office of its support and its intention to notify local chapters of this action. (Gartner, Rosenfeld).
9 for, 2 against (Brown, Turner).

The Direction of CORE - James Farmer

The National Director outlined some of the factors which must be considered in formulating a plan of direction. There is a need for an overall plan in view of a present lack of coordination and relationship between different areas of activity (i.e. jobs to schools, housing to education). Another need will be filled with the hiring of a research person. Furthermore, the development of program has to relate to the structure of CORE. It was therefore recommended by Farmer that there be a program assistant in the department of organization who would relate data to chapter activities. Another recommendation is that there be a political action department set up in Washington, the functions of which shall be to keep chapters in touch with what is going on in legislative matters, propose bills which will relate to our problems, and keep chapters in touch with agencies and programs. Mr. Farmer reported that an administrative assistant had not yet been located. Motion - that chapters be allowed to endorse canidates (Rosenfeld, Turner). Motion to table - with the understanding that the motion be part of the agenda at the next NAC meeting and that chapters be informed that such a discussion is coming and they should communicate their experience and opinions on the subject to the National office (Farmer) before the next meeting. (Gartner, Turner) Passed 11 to 2.

Legal Department

Motion - the legal department be instructed to bring back a comprehensive legal program worked out with the So. staff which will seek to solve the legal problems and will take full recognition of four year goals for the Southern region and such program be resubmitted to the NAC at its October meeting (Ussery, Drake)

October NAC Meeting

Motion - the next meeting be set up as a retreat to deal with basic program and direction, lasting no less than three and one half days (Suggested time Columbus Day weekend). (Turner, Ussery).

Report on Resolutions

Ollie Leeds, Chairman of Brooklyn CORE presented the resolutions recommended by his chapter at the National Convention which were not acted upon at that time. Motion - on the resolution reading as follows: "We propose the establishment of a National Civil Rights selectivd buying boycott list". - to support the principle of establishing such a periodic boycott list and direct staff to inquire into its feasibility. (Gartner, Farmer). Motion - refer the following resolutions to the new research assistant: "A National concerted, centralized effort to bring major urban areas back under rent control as the first step in our Anti-Poverty campaign" and "National CORE promotes the concept of fully integrated housing." Motion - the following resolutions be referred to the Dept. of Organization so that it might take a survey of membership requirements and consult with the members of the NAC and members of other chapters to work out solutions to the problems: "Uniform minimum national dues requirements for all chapters" and "Uniform membership requirements for all chapters (A. National office issue membership cards)."

Political Action Department

Recommendation that Don Wendell be hired for the job of head of the political action department to be located in Washington. (Farmer) Motion - that this matter be referred to the retreat at which time the NAC can discuss the specific job description for this post and can also meet Mr. Wendell. (Turner). Motion to table - (Gartner, Farmer) 3 for, 7 opposed. Amendement by substitution - that the National Director by instructed to present to Steering Committee a job prospectus for the Political Action Department. (Gartner, Curvin). Motion passed, 1 against (Turner).

Other Business

Motion - National Director send the following resolution to staff members: the NAC and its Steering Committee will entertain no items submitted by staff for the agenda without the approval of the National Director and those other persons whom he may designate. Where there is a regional director, such reports submitted by staff must be cleared through him first. (Gartner, Dodson). Passed, 2 against (Castle, Due). Motion - the Steering Committee meet again Sunday morning, Sept. 27 at 9:30 a.m. (Sprowal, Rosenfeld) In attendance shall be only Steering Committee members and the staff which is directly involved in discussion. (Dodson, Farmer). Motion - adopt the proposed Southern program (Castle, Dodson) as outlined below:

Program

We feel that the Southern office should begin now to develop to the extent that it can service and coordinate the program in the South. The office should be equipped with the following:

1. Research Department, to do the following:
   A. Find out the political structure of each state in the region
   B. Do extensive research on federal programs and begin negotiation with the federal government to pressure them into getting programs into the negro community.

11. Program Department, Should have a director to do the following:
   A. Create new and meaningful projects,
   B. Plan for staff workshops and community workshops in which programs are explained,
   C. Be responsible to the Southern office director implementation of programs.

111. Communications Department.
   A. Should begin to service the whole regions public relations needs,
   B. Should establish a bi-weekly newsletter,
   C. Should coordinate all press conference and press releases held in the region.

1V. Director of the Southern Office
   A. Should be in charge of all activities and departments of the office,
   B. Should have the final say on all decisions made,
   C. Should serve as liasion between the Southern Office and the National Office.

Section 111 failed to pass, but sections 1, 11, and 1V were accepted as part of the Southern office's program.

Chicago Project - Gene Tournour

The impact of the Northern task force project can be summed up in the following ways: 1) task force personnel have had to prove themselves one way or the other, 2) there has been a real impact on other community groups so that CORE is now respected and called upon to share its experience in organizing on a grass roots level and 3) the program has had a real impact on CORE chapters themselves, who now understand what it means to organize and have accepted the program. It was recommended that the three centers be seen as places to train other CORE chapters in the region in community organization and that there be tangible financial backing of the program.
Motion - that CORE support the program for the 3 communith enters for six months. (Due, Curvin). Amendment - that there be a full report on this program at the January NAC meeting, including a complete financial report, assessment of successes, and failures and detailed proposals for the future. (Gartner).

Department of Organization - Jim McCain

Report from questionnaire circulated about unity groups - that unity groups do not basically hinder CORE'S activity. Total registered in July and August in the South where CORE workers are now working 6,950. The following chapters were recommended for affiliation: Palm Springs, Cal. (recommended by Chet Duncan), Tri-Cities, CORE in Richland, Wash. (recommended by Chet Duncan) and Kenosha, Wis. (recommended by Joyce Ware). Motion - to affiliate passed unanimously (Dodson, Farmer). Because the Wilson Jr. College chapter is a college chapter, action on its affiliation was referred to the next NAC meeting. The following persons hired as field secretary were recommended for confirmation: Eric Mann, John McDowell, Herbert Callender, Bruce Bains, Spiver Gordon, Mike Lesser. Motion - to confirm passed (Turner, Castle abstained).

Nominations for Vacancies on the National Action Council

Ollie Leeds, Brooklyn CORE was nominated by Farmer. Cecil Brown, Milwaukee CORE was nominated by Turner.

Report of the Committee on Northern Staff

It was the consesus of the committee that the demands of a community oriented program were such that CORE responsibilities to the community could no longer be carried out on a volunteer basis. It was therefore recommended that each chapter begin now to make plans for the selection and hiring of an executive secretary, whose salary would be paid by the chapter. It was further recommended that an intensive two week institute for potential professional leadership be set up at the end of Novdmber, open to persons recommended by chapters and screened by the National office (by application form and/or by examination). The following suggestions regarding the training institute were made:

B. 1) Who should attend? Persons should attend who are mature, have solved their basic personal problems, have some skills and leader ship ability, a basic sense of organization and are likely canidates for the position of executive secretary or other form of professional leadership in Northern CORE Chapters. They need not be present active members of CORE but can be selected from the broader community. Applicants should be screened by application form or by examination.

2) The National office should be prepared to subsidize those persons who must leave jobs and pay some part of travel expenses in those cases where chapters are struggling financially and cannot afford to send people.

3) Where? It was the feeling of the group that such an institute take place in an isolated setting (e.g. Pendle Hill).

4) What should be included?
    a. Skills in organization-how to budget, administer an office, delegate authority.
    b. Program - direction and planning
    c. How to work with groups - human relations training
    d. The Northern community - an analysis (power structure, key groups)
    e. Core history and background, present direction
    f. How to plan, set up priorities for daily routine
    g. Factual information on governmental agencies and programs
    h. Fund raising
    i. Organizing skills

5) Who should do the training: It was agreed that although some of the above subjects could be handled on the workshop level with CORE

people in charge, others required the guidance of experts which could be chosen from other groups.

6) How often? It was recommended that the institutes be held at least three times yearly in different regions but not necessarily organized on a regional basis (e.g. Phil. Ohio, West Coast)

7) In cases where chapters had no one to send or could not possibly afford an executive sec. it was recommended that leadership persons trained at the institute but not hired by local chapters be made available to these smaller chapters.

   a. Chapter might arrange to pay this person's salary for a month in exchange for his services.

   b. These persons should also be considered top priority applicants for field staff positions.

We also talked briefly about additional training for chapter members perhaps in the form of regional workshops under the leadership of the National office and the senior field secretary of the region.

Where chapters decide to make this move, a job description should be incorporated in the local constitution. Motion - adopt report (Gartner, Rosenfeld) and also that the committee be a continuing committee. Passed unanimously.

REGIONAL ACTION COUNCILS

Motion - the National Director be directed to designate to the regional vice chairman the senior field secretary of the region and that regional vice chairman shall be able to call upon such persons to assist him in convening and organizing Regional Action Councils. (Due, Ussery). The Steering Committee then became a committee of the whole to discuss the Regional Action Committee's proposals. Meeting adjourned, 4p.m.

file
NAC.

October 9, 1964

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FIRST FOUR MONTHS INCOME

Fiscal Year	Income	Percent
1959	$ 17,672	28.3
1960	23,740	16.7
1961	63,589	26.6
1962	261,003	42.5
1963	121,516	23.6
1964	244,144	27.0
*1965	281,173	25.2

*1965 is percent of budget, other years a percent of total income.

NAC

National Action Council Minutes
Nyack, New York
October 10-12, [1964]

The meeting was called to order by National Chairman, Floyd McKissick, at 9:15 A.M. The following members of NAC were present: Rudy Lombard, Will Ussery, Ruth Turner, Alan Gartner, Bob Curvin, John Due, Ralph Rosenfeld, Oretha Castle, Hal Brown, Chris Sprowal, Shirley Lacey, Joan Drake, Gloria Montgomery, Loretta Hall, Sam Riley, Earl Allen, Julia Lewis, Virginia Burton, Mark Dodson, George Wiley, James Farmer. Members absent: None.

It was suggested that the following motion passed at the last Steering Committee Meeting be clarified: "The NAC and its Steering Committee will entertain no items submitted by staff for the agenda without the approval of the National Director and those other persons whom he may designate. Where there is a regional director, such reports submitted by staff must be cleared through him first." The motion was clarified in the following manner: "In order that the NAC may have the benefit of his judgment, proposals from staff members to the NAC must be submitted through the National Director and those other persons whom he may designate. Where there is a regional director, such reports submitted by staff must be cleared through him first." This does not mean, however, that a report has to have the approval of the National Director before it can be submitted.

Correction to the minutes: Will Ussery did not vote against the following motion: "CORE should hire and/or retain up to five lawyers, one of whom may be a legal coordinator working under Carl Rachlin and Richard Haley, for the South."

CORE Direction and Program

James Farmer submitted a general statement (see appendix) on CORE's direction which was then discussed by the NAC section by section. The question of the political involvement of CORE was the subject of discussion for four hours. Various aspects of the question were reviewed. The following factors were considered significant as reasons for changing CORE's position on political involvement: The passage of the civil rights bill which for many areas eliminates the need for the sit-ins of the early 1960's and necessitates the new focusing in North and South on the major basic problems (e.g. de facto segregation); emerging racial consciousness and pride among Negroes; the presidential elections; the potential political power inherent in the reapportionment decisions of the Supreme Court; the "backlash" indicated by the dmmonstrations in New York on the school issue; the riots, "stall'ins", and the growing strength of the nationalists--expressions of the frustrations arising from the inability to make real progress; the existence of certain (albeit limited) federal programs which raise the question of the need for political representation so Negroes can get their share. The involvement of CORE in political action also creates certain problems: The relationship of CORE's traditional kinds of activity to a more political approach; how CORE shall maintain its moral basis in order that it might be distinguished from other political organizations, the need for a CORE base in the community in order to realize our political goals. Motion: to approve the statement as presented by James Farmer with the recommendation that the following ideas be incorporated: the place of direct action techniques in the movement in the light of these new goals; the relationship between community organization and the new direction; the problems resulting from going into politics and not doing so. (Turner, Burton). Passed unanimously. Motion: that Gene Tournour give a report on the Freedom Democratic Clubs in Chicago to the next NAC meeting and a recommendation from him as to whether the FDC is a group to be assisted by National CORE as a pilot political action project. (Due) Motion passed.

Function F.D.C.

Education: After a presentation by Mr. Farmer on the educational issues a discussion of the ramifications of the report followed. It was felt that there was a need to determine what we mean by an integrated education, a successful compensatory program and our short-range and long range educational goals. We must learn to use the money presently available for our own programs. A discussion of the Freedom Schools and their relation to CORE's overall educational goals continued; what we do in the schools must be related to our general fight for integrated quality education. The schools also must come to grips with realities of our society (no jobs, for example) and prepare the students for those realities. The fight for integrated curriculum materials might be considered as a national project and other ways should be found to bring national pressure to force school integration. After a short recess, it was moved that the discussion on the rest of the items in Farmer's report be limited to 15 minutes each (Brown, Turner). Motion passed, Gartner opposed. Motion: that the Director of Organization be directed to instruct the chapters to carry out a neighborhood survey of the community's educational problems (Turner, Riley). Motion passed, nays - Castle and Wiley). Motion: that the NAC direct a person on national staff to prepare a pilot educational project with goals, means of financing, etc. outlined to bring back to the January NAC meeting. Motion passed, nays - Burton, Wiley, Castle). Motion: that Staightor Linn, Director of the Miss. Freedom Schools and now at Yale, be approached by said staff person mentioned in the above motion to discuss with him the program of the Miss. Freedom Schools, their structure and the relevancy to our needs. (Due, Sprowal). Motion passed, nays - Burton, Rosenfeld, ad Castle.

Economics: Mr. Farmer then presented that part of his report dealing with the economic issue. It was mentioned that one of the premises upon which the report is based is that we accomodate ourselves to the fact of the existence of the ghetto. There is a need for greater emphasis on the need for jobs for Negro males, more attention must be given to the problem of organization of the unemployed and present discriminatory practices which seek to exclude Negroes from the jobs they now hold. More attention must be given to the problem of discrimination of unions and the possibilities of organizing unions ourselves. It was suggested that the general approach to be used in organizing the community should be to formulate our major objectives, then go into community and work on its specific problems, but CORE chapters should try not to get into activities that will take them in directions different from the major objectives. Motion: NAC receive the economic aspect of the report. (Turner), passed, nay - Lewis.

Cultural Department: It was noted that just as there are government propaganda efforts on other matters considered important (e.g. hate the Japanese during the World War II) there could be such efforts on getting rid of prejudice and discrimination. The NAC spent a good deal of time discussing the implications of "thinking black". Motion: that we request from the chapters information as to what educational programs they are now carrying on related to Negro history, self-pride and awareness, etc. (Gartner, Montgomery). Passed. Housing: this section of the report was referred for discussion to another day.

By-Law on Chapter Incorporation:

"No chapter, nor any officer or officers, nor any member or members thereof, not anyone on their behalf, shall form or cause to be formed a corporation, in any jurisdiction whatsoever, which includes in its name or title, or any part thereof, the words "Congress of Racial Equality," "Committee of Racial Equality," "CORE" or any combination of words the first letters of which spell "C.O.R.E." and any such corporation presently and or hereafter in existence shall be dissolved by the chapter or chapters so affected. Motion: table discussion until Carl Rachlin arrives. (Due, Turner). Motion failed, 11 to 7. Motion to adopt - passed, 18 to 2 (nays - Burton, Curvin). It was suggested that Carl Rachlin send out an accompanying memo explaining the by-law. Clarification of Article XIX in the Constitution was made by the National Chairman; "a 2/3 majority of the National Action Council" shall be interpreted as "2/3 of members of the NAC present and voting."

Departmental Reports --- Jim McCain, Department of Organization:

Mr. McCain offered no recommendation on the affiliation of the Wilson Jr. College chapter because he has received no up to date written report from Field Secretary Gene Tournour. Motion: East River CORE be put under trusteeship and the trustee be Louis Smith (Turner, Ussery). Motion passed, nays: Sprowal, Castle).

Election of Co-opted Members:

The following names were nominated: Jim Peck, Ollie Leeds, Tim Martin, Cecil Brown, A.D. Moore; Jim Peck and A.D. Moore were elected. It was the interpretation of the chairman that the term of these new members last until the Convention.

Convention Site:

The recommendations of the National Convention regarding a site in the South were discussed at length; the problems of discipline and possible repercussions shed new light on that recommendation. Motion: Instruct Gordon Carey to consider North Carolina for the next convention site (Sprowal). Motion failed - 3, 11. Motion: chapters be informed of reasons why this body has chosen to disregard the recommendations of the National Convention, Gordon Carey be instructed to find a campus or camp site in the Mid West, and if necessary that North Carolina be considered. (Gartner, Rosenfeld) Motion passed with one dissenting vote, (McKissick). Motion: committee of three be appointed for the purpose of convention planning and site acquisition (Allen). Passed. Members of committee are Lacey, Riley and Allen.

Department of Community Relations - Marvin Rich:

Financial Report for 4 months ending September 30, 1964

CORE List	$ 67,891.34
Outside Appeals	88,933.34
Associate Membership	1,210.22
Specials	8,689.16
Art Show	1,252.00
Ballad of the Winter Soldiers	15,469.00
Honoraria	3,914.10
Books, Literature, Misc	3,823.22
Chapter's Fees, Assess., Contrib	8,301.53
Loans	52,500.00
Project Reimbursement (VEP, CEP, Miss.)	31,063.05
Bail Refunds	3,943.00
Other Refunds	1,449.89
Organizations	23,200.45
Special Events	7,175.82
Miss. Project	14,857.22
	$333,673.33
Less Loans	52,500.00
Net Income for Period	$281,173.33
Disbursements for Period	$382,962.10
(Includes $5,000, Loan Repayment)	
(" $14,857.22 for Miss. Project)	
	19,857.22
Net Disbursed	$363,104.98
Supplier Bills Payable 9/30	13,419.76
Legal Bills Payable over	18,000.00
Balance in CEP	3,385.40
" " VEP	2,979.21
" " Miss. Acc	2,846.84

Motion to accept. (Gartner, Ussery). Motion passed.

Evaluation Committee Report:

The discussion of the report began with general remarks on the commitment required of staff, the task before us as a national organization, the evaluation of ourselves and others, discussion of program and how it relates to structure. Motion: that the agenda for the discussion of the report be constructed as follows: the items on the relation of the NAC and staff, commitment and salary scales and the evaluation of current personnel and structure be conducted in closed session (although the first of these will also be discussed in open session); the items on organizational needs and future requirements, organizational structure, priorities for implementation of changes, and resource potential for implementation (personnel and finance) will be discussed in open session. (Gartner, Rosenfeld). Motion passed unanimously. By common consent a discussion on the salary scale was placed at the end of the agenda.

The following points were made in the discussion on the relationship of staff and NAC: there is a close relationship between the NAC and staff; there is also a separation of NAC and staff; decisions can be originated by staff and agreed upon by NAC or by the NAC itself; the staff is responsible to the National Director but the NAC is also involved according to the Constitution in hiring and firing; there is a real need for honesty in the relationship. A committee was appointed to design procedures for the review of staff problems; committee members are Gartner, Dodson, Sprowal, and McKissick, M. Rich and Richard Haley.

Motion: to approve a political action department as outlined by Farmer and as indicated in the organizational chart. Gartner, Sprowal. Motion passed, 12 for, 7 against (Brown, Riley, Montgomery, Hall, Ussery, Lacey, Turner)

POLITICAL ACTION

I Lobby on behalf of CORE on national level and present our views in Washington.
II Relate information on legislative, executive and judicial matters to the National Office and through the office to the chapters.
III Develop political program materials for use by staff and chapters.
IV Become versed in all programs of the respective federal agencies relevant to CORE's interests and activities and relevant to the interests of the Negro community and provide analyses and program suggestions for the chapters.
V Develop liaison and cultivate relationships between CORE and various branches of federal government.
VI Expedite and facilitate approaches and pressures by local CORE chapters, CORE regional organizations and the National Office relative to their action programs and interests.
VII Follow up on platform commitments of congress men relative to matters of local, regional and national interest to CORE.
VIII Expedite emergency needs of CORE via federal law enforcement agencies.
IX Establish liaison with Washington Press Corps for purposes of dissemination and analysis of CORE program and activities.
X To cultivate and maintain liaison with Washington offices of non-governmental organizations whose activities relate to CORE's interests.

Staff: Director, Assistant (when funds allow)
Clerical help as required

Motion: authorize the position of the Program Assistant as outlined in the Organization Department's report. (Gartner, Due). Motion passed unanimously.

To McCain

Assistant Program Director

1. Prepare manuals for use by chapter and staff dealing with means by which the chapters attack the functional areas of CORE's concern, such as, for example:
    1) Slum housing
    2) Urban Renewal
    3) Housing discrimination
    4) Employment campaign
    5) Voter registration
    6) Education
2. Prepare guidelines on operational skills for use by chapters and staff, such as, for example:
    1) Conducting negotiations
    2) Organizing a boycott
    3) The role of civil disobedience
    4) Organizing a rent strike
    5) Conducting a voter registration campaign
    6) Community organization
3. Assist in implementing the above activities where necessary.
4. Prpare material for distribution among CORE chapters on topics such as:
    1) Philosophy of non-violence
    2) The direction of CORE
    3) Role of CORE in the community
5. Prepare outlines of projected National projects and campaigns.

Motion: receive the evaluation committee's report. (Sprowal, Riley). Passed unanimously.
Motion: that recommendation No. 4 in the short range proposals be removed from the rest of the report in view of the lack of acceptable procedures in dealing with personnel problems. (Curvin, Dodson) Motion passed unanimously.
Motion: to take note in the official records that all presently relevant recommendations (short-range) have been or are being implemented and the recommendations of the evaluation committee (intermediate and long rante) have been or are being implemented except for No. 4 and items III-V which we commend to the National Director. The recommendations are listed below:

I Short Range:
    A. Acquire additional space;
    B. Hire an Assistant Director;
    C. Appoint a staff person to be responsible for office maintenance;
    D. Conduct more staff meetings and disseminate information;
    E. Clarify role of Southern Director.

II Intermediate Range:
    A. Hire a researcher;
    B. Outline specifications for each job position in organization;
    C. Initiate a recruitment program for field staff;
    D. Have necessary changes made in telephone system to meet the needs of the organization;
    E. Initiate training program for field personnel

II Intermediate Range continued:
~~E. Initiate training program for field personnel;~~
F ~~G~~. Establish screening procedures for recruitment of organization personnel--testing, etc.;
G ~~H~~. Hire additional field secretaries.

III Long Range:
A. Purchase table top off-set press;
B. Relocation of National Office;
C. Establish departmental budgets.

IV Organization Department:
A. More direction to chapters in the area of development;
B. Training programs and chapter guidance;
C. Increase minimum salary of field secretary.

V Office:
A. Improve communications with complete staff;
B. Professionals to set better standards for office behavior and decorum;
C. Use field personnel to brief staff people on field problems and experiences;
D. Initiate program for prompt reporting to work;
E. Distribute mail before work day begins;
F. Establish a set time for coffee breaks;
G. Limit free access to office by visitors;
H. Construct a table of organization with clear delineation of responsibilities.

(Gartner, Brown). Motion passed; 2 abstained (Castle, Turner).
Motion: commend evaluation committee for its past work by common consent and appoint an evaluation committee provided they be afforded a budget until the appointment of the administrator (Due, Ussery). Motion failed, 8 for, 11 against.

Motion: to accept guidelines of structure outlined by Farmer with the exception of the position of administrative assistant. (Turner, Sprowal). Motion passsed. 11 for, 5 against (Castle, Lombard, Gartner, Montgomery, Lewis). See attached diagram.

Next Steering Committee Meeting:

Motion: next regular meeting of the Steering Committee be held, December 5. (Gartner) Motion passed.

Southern Office:

It was brought to the attention of the NAC that following the last Steering Committee meeting the staff had reclarified the role of the Southern office as follows:

I Administers SE and SC regions
II Develops program
III Organizes, recommends and services chapters

IV Determines needs in personnel, material and equipment
V Recommends employment and release of personnel to National Office
VI Recommends acquisition of facilities, materials and equipment to National Office.
VII Makes general budgetary recommendations to National Office, including above #'s 4 & 5.
VIII Makes specific budgetary recommendations for particular projects.
IX Maintains sufficient financial base to take care of running expenses of running expenses of Southern office, traveling field secretaries, emergency regional expenditures, etc.
X Approves requests for funds and/or program from field or project within the Southern office budget. In case of personnel, these will be handled directly. In case of projects, these will be passed on to National Office.
XI Receives expense and program reports from projects, field secretaries which will be approved and forwarded to National Office.
XII Receives reports from program director and research assistant, same to be incorporated or included with monthly report to National Office.
XIII Reports monthly on expenditures to National Office (receipts & disbursements).

It was further recommended that the Southern office be responsible to the Director of Organization. Motion: to accept the above description of the Southern office. Turner, Montgomery). Motion passed, 1 against (Castle).

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party:

It was moved that the following letter become a part of the minutes of this meeting:

Dear Mr. Farmer:

On behalf of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and particularly the delegation to Atlantic City, I want to thank you one more time for the dedicated support you gave us at the Convention.

Our refusal to accept the decision of the Credentials Committee was a measure of our determination to keep fighting for full justice and equality in Mississippi. Despite the Convention's decision, Atlantic City was for us a great victory, because for the first time it told our story to the country and demonstrated our growing strength.

This victory was a direct result of your efforts. Without your insistence that we be heard and be seated, we would have been forgotten even before the Convention was over. But because we were not forgotten, we have been able to return to Mississippi with new strength and potential. From the bottom of my heart, I was to thank you for this opportunity.

Our plans for the fall and winter are a direct continuation of the challenge at Atlantic City, We are fulfilling our pledge to the National Democratic Party by campaigning for the Johnson-Humphrey ticket, which will appear under the

Democratic label. We will also be running Independent candidates for the Senate and the House of Representatives. Dr. Aaron Henry will run for the Senate, Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer for the House from the 2nd District, Mrs. Victoria Gray from the 5th District, Mrs. Annie Devine from the 4th District, and Mr. Harold Roby from the 1st District.

These candidates will appear on the November 3rd ballot. But we will also run these candidates, including President Johnson and Senator Humphrey in the Freedom Vote October 31st through November 2nd. The Freedom Vote will allow those who are officially registered to show the true preference of the people of Mississip.

On the basis of these votes, the Freedom Democratic Party will challenge the seats of the Regular Democratic Party candidates and will ask that the Democratic Caucus strip seniority from Mississippi's representatives in the Senate and House.

To continue telling our story to the country and to help support the National Democratic Party, we would like to arrange speaking engagements for F.D.P. members all over the country. In particular, the FDP candidates would like to trade campaigning engagements with politicians from other parts of the country.

I trust that we can count on your support for these efforts, as we were able to depend upon your support in Atlantic City.

Sincerely,

Theresa Del Pozzo
for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

P.S. I am signing this letter for the MFDP, because the chairman, Lawrence Guyot, and other officers, including Mrs. Annie Devine, Mrs. Victoria Gray, Dr. Aaron Henry, Reverend Edward King, Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, Reverend R. L. T. Smith, Mrs. Peggy Jean Conner, Mr. Leslie McLemore are currently enjoined and therefore unable to act as representatives of the Party.

TDP

Gartner, Sprowal. Motion passed.

CORE Direction and Program - Housing:

After a discussion of the various aspects of the housing picture, as presented by James Farmer with the addition that legislative lending programs for private housing be looked into, it was moved to rececive the report and add it to the earlier part. (Gartner). Motion passed unanimously.

Report of the Legal Department

According to the resolution passed at the last Steering Committee meeting, the General Counsel brough in a prosepctus for the next 8 - 9 months for the entire South. It is proposed that at least three lawyers be hired (in No. Florida, Miss. and one with a broader area of responsibility) and retainer relationships be continued or established for the first time in the remaining Southern states. The total budget worked out with Richard Haley is $83,500. It is hoped that the CORE Legal Department could obtain tax exempt status in order to better meet the financial needs of this ambitious program. The following outlines the proposed program of the department:

- I Program and Function
  - A. General Legal Policy and Philosophy
  - B. Defense of CORE Members
    - 1. Criminal proceedings
    - 2. Injunctions
  - C. Affirmative Actions
    - 1. Enjoining State proceedings
    - 2. Testing Constitutionality of laws and acts
    - 3. Habeas Corpus
    - 4. Civil suits for damages
    - 5. Public hearing by CORE Boards.
  - D. Appellate matters
  - E. Training and Information
    - 1. Legal conferences
    - 2. Material for Chapters
    - 3. Speaking program in chapters
    - 4. Speaking activities to other organizations concerning CORE work.
  - F. General correspondence of CORE as to legal matters.
- II Administration
  - A. Defense & protection of Organization
    - 1. Incorporation
      - a. National
      - b. Local
    - 2. Insurance
      - a. Liability
      - b. General
    - 3. Compliance with State & Federal Law
    - 4. Tax problems
    - 5. Leases & Contracts
    - 6. Legal relations with DSAE

Motion to receive report - (Turner, Gartner), Castle abstained.

Training Institute:

It was suggested that the important sessions of the training institute (proposed as a national training institute for community organizers and chapter leaders who will become part of a reservoir of professional CORE talent) be taped and circulated among chapters for their use. The December holidays have been suggested for a possible time. It was further suggested that there might be federal funds available for this kind of program and this should be investigated. The progress report of the committee was received and motion passed to that effect. (Gartner, Dodson)

National Projects

Motion: that regional vice chairmen discuss possibilities for national projects with their regions and bring them back to a committee composed of themselves to then make recommendations to the Steering Committee. (Hall, Brown). One suggested national project was that CORE acquire a radio and TV station as a pilot project (McKissick).

Meeting adjourned --- October 12, 3:00 P.M.

File NAC.

October 15, 1964

The following items of discussion at the recent NAC meeting should be of interest to CORE staff people.

National Director Jim Farmer opened the meeting with recommendations on program emphasis in the future.

1. CORE must commit itself to broad political involvement. This includes both working within established party organization and developing parallel, political-oriented groups. Three dangers were noted: (a) a single person or small group is more likely to be absorbed by party machinery than to influence its operation; (b)CORE membership will be exploited by some persons as a means to political success; (c)politics----"The Art of Compromise"----is a severe test on CORE principles and methods.
2. A department of political action will be set up in Washington
   (a)to study new legislation for civil rights significance;
   (b)to open channels of CORE communication to legislators;
   (c)to develop content for new bills, then seek sponsors;
   (d)to keep CORE chapters and projects informed of current and proposed legislative action, and advise CORE action.

Farmer voiced the opinion that ad hoc alliances with certain unions can be achieved on specific issues, but that the labor movement as a whole has lost its early dynamism. Moreover, the labor movement is larger, richer and far more influential nationally than CORE. For both, reasons, labor is not a good ally for CORE on a sustained national basis.

The second phase of his program was along economic lines. This would include:

encouragement of co-operative enterprise as economic protection for low-income people;
pressure for vast expansion of public works;
efforts to further integrate southern unions;
informing poor white communities, North and South, how discrimination affects them disadvantageously.
dtermining how best to become involved in the Anti-Poverty Program.

Farmer indicated he will hire a special research assistant responsible directly to the National Director. He spoke of the "union problem" in any public works program----that this program is likely to be administered by the building trades unions. McKissick(CORE National Chairman) spoke of the problem faced by southern Negro unions which integrate, then lose many advantages because the union will be dominated by reactionary whites. He cited a tobacco workers' union in North Carolina.

The third element is education. It was especially interesting to hear Farmer describe the difference between the conventional concept of education and the "Freedom School" concept: "The present public school philosophy is that 'Society is good; education teaches the most effective means of conformity to society'; the Freedom School philosophy not only points out societal defects but encourages the student to search for more, and for solutions." On this basis he proposed that CORE press for(especially in the North) remedial and supplementary education as basic components of quality integrated education. In the South it is proposed that there be mass suits for immediate integration.

Finally he proposed that CORE give particular attention to mass communications media---not only newspapers, TV, etc., but also theater and the more esoteric forms. Emphasis is placed on broadening the "Negro 'Image'" in contemporary American life.

There were other structural changes in staff recommended. The National Director himself will be primarily responsible for developing national program. In the Department of Organization there will be a program assistant who will work with regional directors to devise methods of carrying out program. The Organization department will also have an assistant in staff training. (Already Bob Gore has been assigned to this position, and is consulting with National Training Laboratories to set up a training program for CORE staff and chapter leaders.)

I presented a brief summary of the proposed southern program together with an estimated, idealized budget. Included was also a budget for legal services for the South, drawn up by Carl Rachlin. The combined figure was well over two hundred thousand dollars for the period October through May. I expect to receive very soon a first installment of $879.20.

Jokes aside, neither figure is as ridiculous as it seems. What the southern office must determine---with accuracy---is the weekly and/or monthly expenses of each project exclusive of salaries and subsistence. This means you will be bombarded with still more forms to fill out in the immediate future; try to bear with it, because it will eventually make your own operations easier.

The above is a very brief summary of a three-day meeting of considerable intensity. I believe it touches the points that most directly affect the southern program.

Richard Haley

[1964, Oct?]

[redacted]

NAC RETREAT

I will try to report the meeting simply as I remember the important points. On the phone I forgot to mention that Farmer did pay the Southern Offices had been discussed again by you, he and Haley. Some changes reportedly had been made. The nature of such changes were to be presented sometime Monday--after I had planned to leave. I asked Oretha to check with you about this matter and to send me a copy of the written charges as presented at the NAC retreat by Farmer and Haley and reportedly agreed upon by you.

A major portion of the retreat was devoted to a discussion of CORE's direction, focusing on a report given by Farmer. In his report, Farmer first talked about political direction emphasizing the need to enter politics directly at the local, state and national levels through endorsements, community organizations seizing initiative from persons now controlling patrionage machines and being able to deliver the vote, etc. There were no clear suggestions, to my mind, as to what this meant in terms of the implications of this strategy on the non-violent charter of the organization, and to what extent the question of compromising would affect the present postures. Farmer cited the dangers of opportunist politicians, and the duty of machine-oriented politics' attempt to control groups, etc., but the feeling was that more political emphasis is inevitable, yet the prganization must remain as a moral critic of society. Ways are sought which permit influence and participation short of projecting CORE per se (i.e. working through community groups, clubs, confederations,etc.) Aside from sponsoring Negro candidates in feasible situations, other direct endorsements were thought to be likely except at the immediate Federal levels.

On the economic aspect of the program, Farmer spoke of Federal programs of all types (i.e. youth, farmers, merchants), the incorporation and establishment of Negro business and a joint attempt with unions and others to crack specific problems of discrimination in specific situations. He discouraged any alliance with unions under any other circumstances, for fear that they possess resources, experience and skill enabling them to swamp the organization and force it into a disadvantage of simply a junior partnership in their program and wishes. He spoke briefly of cooperative businesses in the Negro community and purchasing stocks in large corporations. The economic approach is also looked upon as an avenue to influence and power.

In the area of education, he spoke of remedial and compensatory programs developed with the help of professional agency aid programs. The manpower for such actions coming initially from CORE groups, staff and local cats. Contacts have been in those places, while the fight for the broad goal of school integration North and South is carried on. The resistance to busing, etc., in the North and the slowness of desegregation in the South warrant, in his opinion, these directions. Freedom schools and suits will be the order of the day in the South. He forsees the day when the case for civil rights will be legally won. That is, Federal laws will completely blanket the area (e.g. Public Accomodations, school, reapportionment, etc.). Farmer also noted that there is a need for cultural programs dealing with the problems of identity and self-esteem in the Negro community for its own value per se, and also to undermine the Nationalists' attempt to stress the value of race and thinking black.

To deal with the problems of morale, bureaucracy, ineptness in the office and CORE structure, Farmer proposed hiring an administration. George Wiley was one of the people appro proached. He is seriously considering the job and thinking of moving into New York and the National Office. (If this is done, it will be a victory for the "good guys"). Gordon Carey reported that he had submitted his resignetion. In a report evaluating the staff (Curvin, Lacey, Dotson) criticism was pointed around Carey, Farmer(s indecisiveness, poor morale in the National Office, waste in travel expenditures, phone calls, space, etc.

McCain and Rich spoke about the failure of NAC and others to appreciate the complexity of CORE's growth, responsibility and structure, the lack of staff, help, money, etc. There was a little and non-conclusive discussion about salaries. Plans are in the making for better recruitment and training of field personnel. The question of CORE's direction in terms of civil liberties never came up, unless I was not present when it did. I raised questions about the desirablility of developing CORE groups as such, but no discussion followed. (If representation and participation in the organization depends on CORE group membership, how does a person from Mississippi articulate his interest?) Do we want zillions of CORE groups? or do we want locally coordinated movements? etc. etc. etc.

Well, boss, that's some of the meat of what took place. I hope it can be of some help to you.

Rudy.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

January 26, 1965

Mr. Alan P. Gartner
148 Kirkstall Road
Newtonville, Massachusetts

Dear Alan,

Weeks ago you wrote a letter concerning development of procedures for reviewing staff problems. While you apologized for having posed problems instead of solutions, it seems to me that these problems, as you discussed them, implied viable solutions.

For instance, it is already evident that there will be a more efficient and on-going evaluation of staff performance; George Wiley clearly indicates that he regard this as a most important operation. Once such a routine has been thoroughly understood and established, it will not be hard to make the next step--supervisory review of staff performance based on these reports.

Review of staff performance at various levels of supervision is in itself the objective guarantee of fair treatment of all people concerned. If this fair treatment cannot be achieved by such a procedure, then it is because the administrators of the procedure are at fault, not the procedure itself.

The needs of the NAC can best be met by their receiving copies of operational reports from the principal field officies. Of course, field personnel are resistant to the creeping blight of reports. Yet almost imperceptibly the number of reports increases. It must be arranged, then, that staff need not draw up a separate report based on the "unique needs" of NAC.

In short, then, the basic elements of a satisfactory program of reviewing staff problems and performance--these elements are already here. It is a matter of organizing them so that they will be maximally effective. Hope all goes well with you, family, Boston CORE and the wide, wide world.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

Ans.

Alan P. Gartner
148 Kirkstall Road
Newtonville, Massachusetts

[1964, Dec ?]

Dear Dick,

I have just uncovered your letter of 19 November. My apologies for being so ~~[illegible]~~ tardy.

Regarding the committee on procedure for reviewing staff problems the issue arose, as you know, from the staff evaluation committee's work, especially re. Gordon. I, and many others, felt that the kind of ordeal he was put through(and to a much lesser degree you too) was unfair in indecent. The issue, as I understand it, is in what way can the policy making bodies of CORE know about and be concerned with the actual work, and quality thereof, of its staff without becoming McCarthuites? Or another way of putting it, what kinds of procedures (and safeguardd) can we developed for the review and evaluation of staff work ? Obviously one place to start is a more efficient and on-going in-staff evaluation of staff performance. I trust that with the addition of Wiley in New York and a more efficient and effective operation in the South under your guidance there will be more of this ~~[illegible]~~ supervisory review of staff performance. Next, I presume, there needs to be ways of bringing to the attention of superior supervisory persons (ultimately I guess to Farmer) the judgement of staff persons. The sticky part is how and where does such a body as the NAC come into the picture. The matter that particularly interests me is how do we balance the need for the organization to protect itself from incompetant staff persons while at the same time giving fair treatment to individuals? Also a problem, is how to balance the NAC's legitiamte interest with the need for the national director to run his staff ? I recognize that all I have done here is to pose some problems but perhaps that is a beginning. I presume that as a result of the several unfortunate delays in holding the Steering Committee meeting that when it does come it will be relatively long one and I hope we can then get together and talk of these and other matters.

Al

1. Report to NAC from dept. heads: plans
activities
needs

2. Report to director on above plus personal evaluation

File
NAC

February 17, 1965

MEMORANDUM

To: Carl Rachlin, Marvin Rich, Richard Haley

From: John Due, Jr.

Re: Conference with Richard Miles and Randolph Blackwell about South Carolina; Business Trip Into North Florida and Southwest Georgia; Conference with Phil Weightman and Fannie Neal of COPE about South Carolina.

I. Conference with Richard Miles and Randolph Blackwell about South Carolina

At the previous steering committee meeting, it was of interest to hear that CORE "registered" 30,000 in South Carolina, and that CORE was going to work separate from the South Carolina Voter Education Project because the latter is a NAACP front. But all of this was "balanced" at the NAC when Dave Dennis and Richard Haley explained that the new project will be conducted in the framework of working with the local viable leaders. This, of course, will necessarily mean working with county and precinct workers who also happen to be a part of the South Carolina Voter Education Project, generally. (See previous report sent to you February 8.)

The SCVEP is an entity promulgated by Randolph Blackwell, then field director of VEP, and Wiley Branton, having its first state-wide meeting in May, 1964. As it was then carried out, it was an organization of temporary congressional chairmen who were administrative channels to receive and account for the receipt of VEP funds. Dr. Charles Thomas of South Carolina State, was the presiding chairman of the state-wide organization, and Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman was the secretary-chairman. The congressional chairman's role was to hire a staff to seek and find leaders and groups in a county who would set up a voter education project. As I saw it develope, it could not be said that it was NAACP controlled. Mr. Ben Mack of SCLC was involved, and Mr. Esau Jenkins, also of SCLC, was Charleston VEP director. I was personally involved in the organization of the 4th congressional district VEP which was composed of the communities of Spartanburg, Greenville, and Laurens. The 4th congressional district received no cooperation from the local NAACP president, and an SCLC citizenship teacher was a key figure in the Greenville VEP project.

VEP gave to W. E. Brown and Frank Robinson for their work in the 5th and 6th congressional districts. I had no occasion to observe their work except on the evening when I was in the 5th congressional district and found Brown in Rockhill. I saw that he had contacted a group of young people through a young minister of a church where the previous minister had been an activist. This small group was canvassing and would use Brown's car for transportation. There was no local organization in the area doing continuing work in voter education, nor did Brown organize one (at least when I was there) because he had too many areas to cover.

****

Last week after I realized that Richard Miles of the SCVEP had compiled information about the number of Negroes registered and unregistered in all the counties in South Carolina, and indicating the potential vote of each county, I saw that it seemed wise to send this information to you and therefore called you for authority to go to Columbia. He also would be able to rate the viability of each precinct and county workers involved with SCVEP. (Richard Miles is the field director of SCVEP, white, Ph.D. at Indiana University, whose wife directed the American Friends Service Committee effort in Orangeburg, South Carolina, which was the most successful in the whole state!)

Fortunately he came to the VEP office here in Atlanta because he was concerned about the failure of cooperation from Esau Jenkins of Charleston with the project, and he wanted to solicit more VEP support and SCLC pressure so as to prevent SCVEP from becoming "one organization" dominated (NAACP), and also, to learn SCLC's spring plans for very intensive voter registration effort in the 1st, 2nd, and 6th congressional districts.

Therefore, he was surprised to learn from me that CORE was also planning to do very extensive voter registration in South Carolina. After he was assured that both CORE and SCLC were definitely coming into South Carolina, he stated that he will go back to an executive meeting of SCVEP February 23, and will tell the members that CORE and SCLC were coming in and will suggest to the board that they have two choices: 1) receive assistance of CORE and SCLC in developing the SCVEP and cooperate if requested, or 2) don't cooperate with SCLC and thereby be on the sidelines when CORE and SCLC "each" develop competing local leaders and local organizations, thereby developing local factions, which might mean little to Big Labor who want to see Watson and Thurmond defeated, but won't help local Negroes and local politics at all.

Richard Miles will cooperate as much as he can, and he can do much, with both SCLC and CORE, because his interest is in voter registration, and not NAACP. Thereby, I called New Orleans Friday (February 12) and Dave Dennis was to see him this Monday (February 15) for information which I would otherwise procure since Dave is to be in Columbia anyway. As for SCLC and CORE to coordinate their activities, this should be done on the site. Randolph is now Program Director of SCLC, but is not directing voter registration. This is specifically done by Hosea Williams, who I personally know on a friendly basis. My wife and I attended his first voter education workshop in Savannah in 1962. My impression is that he is a charismatic-type. Lasting community organization will have to be left to others. (See my previous report.)

II. Conference with Phil Weightman and Fannie Neal in Atlanta

On February 15, I had breakfast with Phil and Fannie, including the South Carolina AFL-CIO president, South Carolina COPE chairman, and COPE Area III director. Their interest was about getting a candidate to file in the Democratic Primary, in the second district. It seems that a white liberal with wide support may file in the second district, Mr. Brockington, and may be acceptable to Negro supporters. He will at least stand for law and order and advocate enforcement of the Civil Rights laws. Work to be done is in Sumter, Aiken, and Bamburg counties. The books will be open from February 17 to 23 in Lexington and anytime in Aiken. Books will be open one week the first of April in Richland.

In Orangeburg, Calhoun, and Bamburg, the books will be open just one day, and these are White Citizens Council counties. (Richard Miles says that the county delegation to the legislature will open additional registration days in some of the counties - which ones are unknown.) It seems that labor understand that Governor Johnson and the state Democrats are after Watson, and are amenable to Negro registration and Negro voter turn-out.

I then had a private conference with Phil and Fannie, and I wanted to know what he meant by COPE being against"demonstrations" - and a suggestion of denial of funds because Dr. George Wiley said, "we are going to demonstrate." His position is that by working quietly, one can avoid white racists from being motivated and supported. I told him that only by demonstrations, in some cases, can one mobilize the Negro community, such as CORE "Freedom Days" in Canton, Mississippi, etc. (I then explained how they worked). He then said that was not the "kind" of demonstrations he was talking about. He stated that he was quite dissatisfied with Hosea Williams. Fannie then told me that Montgomery and Birmingham was virgin territory for CORE.

III. Field Trip to Southwest Georgia and North Florida

In Tallahassee, I began to look for office space. Because no Negro is established downtown, and because I would desire to be located near the state offices and the libarary, I am no longer interested in a Negro neighborhood. I was directed to Atty. Leonard Pepper, a very successful lawyer and businessman who leases offices in two buildings, the Petroleum Building and the Pepper Building. He said that I can use his library, a desk, his secretary, and his equipment, until I get located. However, his secretary would not be able to work full time because she has a business in Jacksonville. This may suffice until more permanent offices are procured.

I had a conference with Spivey Gordon to ascertain areas of legal action of an affirmative basis. He and Stu listed many potential cases in the areas of public accommodations, school desegregation, and hospital and public facilities which are segregated. I then sat in on a meeting of the Citizen's Interest Group, a group Patricia (my wife) organized to carry on the Big Bend voter education campaign, a CPRE-VEP program in North Florida. The CIG is still a viable group, which seems very independent of CORE's non-VEP North Florida Citizens Education campaign, but which CORE does assist and advise. CIG is going ahead in organizing a community-action program under the anti-poverty law. They had planned to call a meeting February 23 in the courthouse. I persuaded them to make this an informal meeting and then call a public meeting for a charter meeting. All groups will be invited, including white groups.

I then drove up to Albany and had a conference with C. B. King and Dennis Roberts, the law student who is a member of Law Students for Civil Rights. We shall work closely together on community-action programs and school desegregation, etc. Already 120 students are boycotting Moultrie schools and students in Chattahoochee, Florida, (near Gadsden and Quincey) are becoming restless.

****

Respectfully submitted,

John D. Due, Jr.

JDDJr/s

file

NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL MINUTES
National CORE Office
Feb. 6-7, 1965

Roll call was taken at 10:20 A.M. and a quorum was declared. By common consent the reading of the minutes of the last Steering Committee were waived. The agenda was approved.

The first order of business was a report from Jim Farmer on his trip to Africa. He explained that he received an invitation, the second week of December, from the American Society of African Culture . It was requested that he reply within 24 hours as to whether or not he would be able to make the trip. The purposes of this trip were fourfold:

1) to attempt to gain closer ties between civil rights movement in the United States and the African nations,
2) to interpret us to them,
3) to be able to come back and interpret them to us, and
4) to help increase the impact of civil rights leaders on the United States' African policy.

Mr. Farmer noted the desire on the part of several countries to have Negro Americans with special skills come there on a contract basis; also the possibility of tours by civil rights persons. Statements by Haile Selassie of Ethopia and Azikiwe of Nigeria were read. Areas of concern by African nations were stated to be:

1) U. S. support of South Africa,
2) U. S. role in supporting Portugal colonialism, and
3) U. S. Congo policy.

Mr. Farmer also noted that Israel is giving constructive aid to Africa at a significantly greater rate than even the U. S. He sees the possibilities of training in Israel of persons from the agricultural South in "Moshavim", which are cooperative settlements.

George Wiley gave a report on the state of CORE since the last meeting. He feels that the lines of responsibility and communication are firming up. He sees that the Southern staff has a problem of dedicated staff persons who do not necessarily have adequate CORE orientation. George also noted the need to set priorities in recognition of lack of program direction from National CORE. He noted the relation, in employment, between the areas that are unorganized by unions and the predominance of Negroes in these areas.

Marv Rich reported regarding income. He stated that some new sources have been discussed including churches and noted the need to tap financial sources in the Negro community and the need to mobilize chapters in fund raising.

Richard Haley noted the significance of gains made in small rural areas such as Jonesboro and stated that in Canton, Mississippi, there has been an agricultural department election for county committeemen. In the past, no Negro has been on this committee - one was elected this time.

Committees were appointed which will meet and report back to the whole body. The committee discussing program will be made up of Wiley, Peck, Due, Sprowal, Hall, Lewis, Laffert, Lesser, Ware, Mann and Lombard. The committee on the convention site will be Day, Lacey, and McKissick. The committee on community relations and fund raising will be Rich, Levy, Ussery, Moore and Gartner, and the committee on regional action councils will be Burton, Gore, Smith, Curvin, Rosenfeld, and Brown. We then broke for lunch and the committees were to meet during lunchtime.

After lunch, Alan Gartner chaired the meeting and introduced Harvey Pressman who was to talk to us about the poverty program. Mr. Pressman made some general remarks about the skills required in order to gain federal funds for various government programs and specifically discussed some areas and some programs which he felt might have specific application to CORE needs. Some of those that were mentioned were:

Title I, Part B of the Neighborhood Youth Program where federal funds will be available to non-profit organizations to help pay wages for youth working locally,

Title II, Part A of the Community Action Program where up to 90% of the cost of the program is to be paid by the federal government,

Title V called the Work Experience Program for Unemployed.

The Job Corps which is administered through the states breaks down into two categories:

a) a CCC type and
b) job training in centers.

The Neighborhood Corps is administered by non-profit agencies and there is training and placement in neighborhoods. Section 202A3 deals with representation on planning and administration. This is important where one may wish to challenge the integration of the administration and the use of community people in planning an administration of these programs. Where there seems to be a difficulty, it is suggested that it is worthwhile starting at the top and protesting directly to Sargent Shriver. Mr. Pressman stated that the way you write your proposal often has more to do with whether or not you get funds than the content itself does.

Carl Rachlin gave the report from the Legal Department. He referred to the chronology that we had received which indicated the various activities in the Legal Department over the last period. He noted that there is a need to better utilize volunteer attorneys and that he is working on that. He also said the Cox case has great implication as far as breach of the peace statutes are concerned. He announced that there will be a Legal Conference held in New York, February 19, 20, and 21.

Bob Gore gave a report from the Organization Department where he recommended that the split-off group in St. Louis not be affiliated because of problems that seem to evolve when we have split groups and the conflicts that exist where two groups come into existence because of a split.

Motion: was made that the Chicago chapter known as Metropolitan CORE be disaffiliated as per the recommendation of the Organization Department (Alan Gartner). Seconded by Loretta Hall and unanimously carried.

Motion: By common consent, the NAC affirms the right of Chicago CORE to operate in the Chicago area determining its units in a manner consistent with its constitution.

Motion: that as per the Organization Department's recommendation, the NAC not affiliate the St. Louis action group (R. Rosenfeld). Seconded by R. Curvin and unanimously carried.

Bob Gore reported that on the status of the training program, he hopes to have area conferences functioning by the end of March.

Ed Day gave a report on the office reorganization, many of the fruits of which we were able to observe as this meeting was held in the office. He indicated that the bookkeeping department is the next area for attack. There are certain reforms that are going to have to be made there but he also noted that some of the problems come about because of poor procedures in reports that are sent in, and he feels that this can be corrected also.

The RAC Committee reported that they thought that RACs should be formed in such a manner as to leave determination of structure to each area subject to approval by the NAC. Areas of suggested interest included education, communications, program and jurisdictional disputes. The problem was noted of financing the functioning of Regional Action Council as well as the cost of running meetings and the problem was raised that if regions attempted to do fund raising, this would cause us to have fund raising on three levels: the chapter level, regional level and national level. It was felt that this would not be desirable. Distinction was made between fund raising and fund generation, the second being where a registration fee might be charged for persons participating in a regional meeting, and this fund generation would cover the cost of the meeting. Fund raising would be where the region had some sort of function in order to raise money for the region.

Motion: was made that direct fund raising under the name of CORE should be limited to the national organization, its designees, and individual chapters (Gartner). Seconded by Curvin and unanimously carried.

Motion: that when the national office designates some one to raise money in a region that it also specifically delineates the cooperative role and responsibilities, if any, to be assumed by the RAC and chapters within the region (Ussery). Seconded by Brown and unanimously carried.

A discussion of the Western RAC was held and some discussion about their constitution was brought up but because not everyone had the constitutions with them, the following motion was made by Brown and seconded by Farmer.

Motion: to place on the agenda for the next meeting the issue of the Western region RAC constitution. This was unanimously carried.

Motion: that in all business concerning the regional organization in which funds are required that the regional organization may request such funds from the National Director (Brown). This was carried, 8 for, 3 against.

There was then a ruling by the chair that the RAC cannot be recognized to legally exist. This is because the minutes of the convention do not show that any action was taken to get around the problem of the correct election of delegates to RACs at the convention as specified in the constitution.

Motion: to overturn the ruling of the chair (Rosenfeld, 2nd Hall). Failed, 3 for, 6 against.

Therefore, it was by common consent agreed that the regional structure already in existence may continue functioning as provided by by-law No. 1 of the constitution.

Report of Finance Committee:

A need was recognized to utilize friends and foundations and other outside institutions in raising funds. While not allowing the financial and fund raising implications of program to be determined by them, we should be sensitive to the financial response of crisis situations. Ussery noted that there is a cyclic nature to many of the external factors which affect our program and fund raising. He suggested that we become sensitive to this.

Bob Curvin suggested that charging $25 per person to hear Jim Farmer speak on his African trip will be one way of getting to the untapped Negro middle class. $2,000 was raised by downtown CORE in three weekends by going into the streets with canisters. Chapters should check to see if they need a permit before trying this activity.

Motion: was made that a permanent fund raising committee be set up and that it report back with a set of plans at the next meeting (Brown). Seconded by Sprowal and carried with one against.

Motion: was made that a memo incorporating the instant fund raising ideas be sent to all chapters over the signatures of the National Director and the NAC requesting that chapters give special support for the next 60 days. All such monies raised to go to the National office (Sprowal). Seconded by Brown and unanimously carried. A suggestion was made that canisters and businesses in churches can be utilized during this campaign.

The Regional Action Council committee met with a delegation from the Employment Committee of New York CORE, the chairman of that chapter, the NAC representatives from the North East region, and Lou Smith, the National staff person with responsibility for this region. The problem which was discussed had to do with a jurisdictional problem between New York CORE and West Essex, New Jersey CORE. Briefly, the New York chapter became involved in a boycott against a New Jersey firm, which marketed its product in New York, in spite of the fact that the New Jersey chapter was engaged in a project and negotiations with this firm. The New York chapter was unaware of the involvement of the New Jersey chapter initially because, in violation of the "CORE Rules for Action", there was no contact with the firm in question before the direct action was started. Ultimately, a working settlement was reached between the New Jersey chapter and the company which was not satisfactory to the New York chapter. The New York chapter decided to continue its boycott. Lou Smith directed the New York chapter to disassociate itself from the project. The New York CORE representatives came to the NAC to appeal this directive. When the committee told the representatives of the chapter that their recommendation to the NAC would be to support Lou Smith's position, the committee was told that it was the intention of the Employment Committee to continue this project "--- either in CORE or out of it".

Motion: to accept Lou Smith's recommendation regarding New York CORE. (Rosenfeld, 2nd Sprowal)

Motion: to table above motion. (Gartner, 2nd Rosenfeld) Unanimously carried.

Above motion was removed from the table by common consent and a substitute motion was offered by Gartner and seconded by Ussery.

Motion: The actions of NYC CORE in the Ballantine Beer matter being in direct violation of the CORE Rules for Action in the failure of the chapter fully to investigate the situation or to engage in negotiations, and the failure of NYC CORE to follow the authorized instructions of the Regional Field Secretary, Louis Smith, and the failure of NYC CORE to follow the instructions of the National Director (29 December 1964) to cease immediately all public actions, on the basis of the authority given to the NAC in Art. V of the national CORE constitution, we suspend NYC CORE effective immediately. This suspension shall last until NYC CORE and all of its officers and members completely desist in participation in the matter of the Ballantine Beer Co. This suspension shall continue until the National Director reports to the NAC or the Steering Committee that this has been done to his satisfaction. In no case shall this suspension exceed 30 days. The terms of this suspension are delineated in Art. V, Sec. 3 of the national CORE constitution and state, "During the term of such a suspension, the chapter shall engage in no public activities and make no public statements without the written consent of the National Director."

Further, on the basis of the authority given to the NAC in Art. V, Sec. 1 of the national CORE constitution, we disaffiliate NYC CORE effective in 30 days from date for taking "action not in accordance with CORE Rules for Action" and failure "to follow the duly authorized instructions of the... National Director."

This action shall take effect within 30 days from date unless NYC CORE and all of its officers and members shall cease and desist from any further participation in the Ballantine Beer Co. matter, and further gives written notice that NYC CORE, its officers and members have suspended all public demonstrations and all forms of public activities, and will in the future do so, in regard to the Ballantine Beer Co. This letter shall be sent by the chairman and officers of NYC CORE to the National Director, who shall, in consultation with the national chairman and the national vice-chairman, determine as to whether this action constitutes compliance with the letter and intent of this resolution, and the National Director is given by the NAC authority to declare this disaffiliation suspended and shall report to this effect to the next meeting of the NAC or Steering Committee, whichever meets sooner, which then may act accordingly. (Adopted)

Convention Report:

Motion: that the annual National CORE Convention be held on the weekend encompassing July 4 at Durham, N. C. (Ussery, 2nd Burton). Carried 9 for, 4 against.

It was agreed that the first call for the convention should include an explanation as to why the convention is not being held in Mississippi.

A letter from Ruth Turner was read explaining her absence.

Resolutions passed at the Jan. 23-24 meeting of the North Central RAC were read. They stressed the need for program direction from the national office and specifically urged the immediate filling of the position of Program Assistant in the Organization Department.

Program Committee Report:

George Wiley gave four points which related primarily to the North:

1. Need to convey to chapters that they must become involved in the community.
2. Need for direction that can help chapters in their relations to such issues as the Poverty Program and Welfare.
3. Need to develop materials that are relevant to chapters getting involved in the Negro community.
4. Need to develop program which is related to the needs of the Negro community.

Richard Haley reported that John Due is to become Northern Florida Legal Counsel. He also reported that the Summer Project in Louisiana is to have top priority in the South.

Dave Dennis told of groups of Negroes in Jonesboro, Louisiana, called "Deacons" or "D.J.D.'s" who have armed themselves for defensive purposes. These are community people who support CORE in all respects except in our non-violent approach. The question of CORE's relation to such groups was brought up.

Motion: that the Chairman appoint a committee composed of the National Director, the National Chairman, Jim Peck, Staff persons from both North and South and such others as he wishes for the purpose of reviewing the "CORE Rules for Action." (Lacey, 2nd Brown) Unanimously carried.

Dave Dennis outlined a proposed extension of CORE work in South Carolina and presented a draft of a project aimed at protesting unsolved lynchings. Unfortunately, these proposals inadvertently had not come to the NAC through normal channels and, therefore, the NAC did not feel in a position to accept or reject in toto.

Motion: that we accept as the direction for our Southern Program the recommendations of Mr. Dennis for South Carolina and Louisiana and that further, the Southern Staff in consultation with the general counsel look into the matter of anti-lynching programs. (Gartner, 2nd Curvin) Unanimously carried.

Motion: that the NAC accept Philadelphia CORE's recommendation that we have a nationwide boycott of goods from South Africa. That we urge our chapters to participate in the March 19 demonstrations at Chase Manhattan Bank or other appropriate places in cooperation with S.D.S. (Farmer, 2nd Rosenfeld) Unanimously carried.

Motion: that the NAC declare that CORE is deeply concerned about the status of public welfare in the United States and urges its chapters to engage in programs directed toward improving welfare services in their communities. (Curvin, 2nd Ussery) Unanimously carried.

Motion: that staff seek to determine the feasibility of a workshop on automation and cybernation utilizing various community resources. (Ussery, 2nd Sprowal) Unanimously carried.

Dick Jewett, head of our Mississippi project, briefly described our relations with COFO and MFDP. He explained that local persons in Mississippi are taking over many functions which were originally performed by COFO. He also stated that there is little or no staff involvement in the MFDP MFDP is a local peoples organization which is politically autonomous and which would like to have CORE support.

John Due announced his resignation from the NAC in order to join the Legal Staff.

Motion: that Pat Due be elected to replace John Due as Regional Vice Chairman from the South East Region. (Moore, 2nd Farmer)

Motion: to table above motion. (Gartner, 2nd Curvin) Carried, 10 for, 1 against.

By common consent the NAC reaffirmed its support of Home Rule for Washington, D. C.

Motion: to suspend the next Steering Committee meeting. (Ussery, 2nd Curvin) Unanimously carried.

Meeting adjourned at 3:30 P.M., Sunday, February 7, 1965

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph Rosenfeld
Acting Secretary

National Action Council

April 9-11, 1965

Tentative Agenda

Saturday April 10,1965
9:30 A.M.

1. Reports-- State of the organization and program.

2. Discussion of Summer project proposals

   a. Louisiana
   b. Mississippi
   c. Florida
   d. South Carolina
   e. Hospital Workers organizing Brooklyn Youth Program.

3. Convention planning.

4. Boycotts--- Alabama, Mississippi
   Crown- Zellerbach
   Olin- Matheson
   School Bonds

5. Training program

Saturday Evening

6. New Directions and CORE policy

   a. Politics
   b. Poverty
   c. Africa
   d. Peace
   e. H.U.A.C., the Klan and the Left
   f. Welfare

Sunday, April 11, 1965

7. Affiliations and disaffiliations

8. Organizational matters,

   a. Chicago
   b. San Diego
   c. N.A.C. election

9. Budget priorities

INCOME FROM CORE CHAPTERS - February 15 to April 8, 1965

Date	Chapter	Affiliation Fee	Tax	Special Contribution	Associate Membership
2/16	Queens Student, N.Y.			3.00	10.00
2/17	Staten Island, N.Y.				
2/24	Charleston, W.Va.		25.00		
3/1	Berkeley, Calif			27.16	
3/8	Staten Island, N.Y.				10.00
3/8	Cleveland, Ohio (1550) loan			540.00	
3/8	Cleveland, Ohio			25.00	
3/11	Boston, Mass.			106.44	
3/11	Detroit, Mich.			237.00	
3/16	Rhode Island, R.I. (summer project)			586.54	
3/16	Riverside, Calif.	10.00			
3/19	Cincinnati, Ohio				10.50
3/24	Detroit, Mich. (lit. order)			38.00	
3/30	Detroit				58.00
4/1	Detroit (summer project)			275.00	
4/1	Downtown, N.Y.		43.00		
4/2	Berkeley, Calif.				27.19
4/2	Oakland, Calif.				12.50
	TOTAL	10.00	68.00	1,838.14	128.19

/b

4/9/65

CORE

OPERATING LOANS PAYABLE & PAYMENT AMOUNTS
AS OF MARCH 30, 1965

FROM: MARVIN RICH

	#3581 Bank of N.Y. $27,000.00	#3582 Chemical Bank $65,000.00	#3583 Chase Manhatten $20,000.00	$3591 Mrs. D $6,000.00	Mrs. H.	Totals Monthly
4-15-65	1,890.00	4,550.00	2,000.00	420.00		8,860.00
5-15	1,890.00	4,550.00	2,000.00	420.00		8,860.00
6-15	2,160.00	5,200.00	2,000.00	480.00		9,840.00
7-15	810.00	1,950.00	2,000.00	180.00		4,940.00
8-15			2,000.00			2,000.00
9-15	810.00	1,950.00	2,000.00	180.00		4,940.00
10-15	1,890.00	4,550.00	2,000.00	420.00		8,860.00
11-15	1,890.00	4,550.00	2,000.00	420.00		8,860.00
12-15	2,160.00	5,200.00	2,000.00	480.00		9,840.00
1-15-66	810.00	1,950.00		180.00	10,000.00	12,940.00
2-15-66	2,160.00	5,200.00		480.00		7,840.00
3-15-66	2,160.00	5,200.00		480.00		7,849.00
4-15-66	2,160.00	5,200.00		480.00		7,840.00
5-15-66	2,160.00	5,200.00		480.00		7,840.00
6-15-66	2,700.00	6,500.00		600.00		9,800.00
7-15-66*	1,350.00*	3,250.00*		300.00*		4,900.00
	$27,000.00	$65,000.00	$18,000.00	$6,000.00	$10,000.00	$126,000.00

All payments made on July 15, 1966 should have interest charges added (accrued).

[3]

April 9, 1965

TO: NAC

FROM: Karin Berg

Response on outside appeals mailed in February-March, 1965. March mailing dates will show improved response in the weeks to come.

List	Date	Mailed (thousands)	% Response	Average Contrib. $	Index*
College Faculty	Feb.	157	1.13	8.40	9.5
Liberation	March	5	2.34	9.10	21.3
Jewish Contributors	Feb.	10	.24	3.60	.9
Commentary (expires)	Feb.	3.2	1.53	6.79	10.4
Record Club	Feb.	5	.70	8.46	5.0
Nation	Feb.	25	2.29	9.46	21.3
UNICEF	(Late)March	50	.86	6.66	5.75
Foreign Affairs (expires)	Feb.	4	.7	8.05	5.62

* An index greater than 8 shows a profit to CORE.

1965 Brotherhood appeal has brought in $50,577.30 from 5,572 contributors. Last year, at the end of April, the 1964 Brotherhood appeal had grossed $48,092.15 from 5,558 contributors.

REPORT TO THE NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL
SUBMITTED BY THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

OUTLINE OF SOUTHERN PROGRAM FOR SUMMER 1965

April 9, 1965

olving Southern staff, local people of the various project areas, and the
thern Regional Program Director. They represent the culmination of in-
pretations of direction, of feasibility, of what we are equipped to do
of what is needed in order to do more.

E Southern program for summer 1965 is designed to fit the needs of each
munity being worked, but at the same time establish a coordinated,
ningful South-wide effort to achieve our goals. It has taken many weeks
hard thinking and discussion on everyone's parts, both CORE staff and the
ple within the communities, to put their ideas together and come up with
orkable program to accomplish the changes that are so badly needed. Of-
the line between dream and practicality nas worn mighty thin, but the
was done and the "fruits" of these labors comprise this series of re-
ts.

intent of all work being done in the region is to reach more deeply and
ely into the problems that face the Negro community and develop indige-
s leadership to deal with those problems through basic, community organi-
ion. Our role is not to lead, or to "do for", but to share what know-
ge and skills we have gained through our various experiences so that the
ple of a community, themselves, can see alternatives and use this know-
ge and skill to accomplish those things which they feel are most impor-
t. Integral, too, is the concept of state-wide, more abstractly South-
e cooperation and coordination to accomplish larger, less immediate
ls.

submit the enclosed to you, in hopes that you might help in every way
sible to make the programs now presented on these pages a reality.

munity--such as the desegregation of employment and unions at the tremendous Crown-Zellerbach plant in Bogalusa, and establishing mail delivery to the Negroes of Jonesboro who have no such service because the streets (dirt roads) and houses have never been marked by the city. Voter registration is emphasized everywhere.

The 1965 summer project in Louisiana will enable the civil rights projects in the state to better meet the needs of the Negro community. Freedom schools and community center programs will be carried out, including the development of libraries, adult education, literacy and medical programs. Freedom school and community center programs will vary as the needs and interests of the communities vary.

New projects, and a state-wide effort to register Negroes on a massive scale will be put into operation. We will initiate a food-and-clothing-distribution program, administered by committees of local people, to help alleviate economic reprisals on those Negroes who attempt to register or participate in civil rights activity. Work will also be done in the area of federal programs to establish farmers leagues and cooperatives to represent a strong political force as well as help the Negro farmers achieve economic independence.

Many volunteers will be involved in research on various aspects of the political, social, economic and educational structures of the state.

The project will involve approximately 34 parishes in 6 of the 8 Congressional districts. About ½ of these parishes have never been worked by CORE

I. 44 subsistent staff workers (emphasis on Negro college students)--we hope to have at least ½ of them staffed by SEDF. Training session in Plaquemine June 10-15, agenda to be submitted later.

II. 13 project cars: one for each base and one for state coordinator.

III. 60 self-supporting volunteers to implement phases of the program that call for specific skills.

IV. Budget:

A.	10,000 voter registration form sets	$ 1,000
B.	Office supplies for 12 bases, $100 per month per base for 2½ months	3,000
C.	Telephone (same basis as B)	3,000
D.	44 workers, housing and food to run $2.50 per day per worker for 82 days	9,020
E.	13 cars, gas and care to run $5 per day per car for 82 days	5,330
F.	Car rental (excluding 5 project cars), 8 cars for 2½ months to run $600 per car	4,800
G.	Gas and maintenance for volunteer cars	1,500
H.	Miscellaneous (fines, minor bond, etc.)	1,500
	TOTAL...	$29,150

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

Presently, the Louisiana staff is composed of only 10 paid staff (including Ronnie Moore and Oretha Castle) and two volunteers. Most of this staff is tied up in "hot spots" such as Bogalusa and Jonesboro. They have five operating cars; they are working in Shreveport, Jonesboro, Monroe, Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Bogalusa, Clinton, St. Francisville and Plaquemine.

There are approximately 20 parishes which need scouting as proposed project areas for summer. The Louisiana state office in Baton Rouge is presently unmanned because of the lack of personnel.

cars and ten additional workers immediately. The additional workers will be used to prepare communities for the upcoming project, and some to staff the Baton Rouge office.

A major concern involves a two-way radio system for the state. Such a system, in order to be as effective as possible, should be set up before the project officially starts. The technical skill needed to advise and actually set the thing up is available to us; funds for the equipment, as yet, is not. This is most urgent, as we should begin work on installation in a month in order to afford as much protection as possible to the workers who will be arriving in June. None of us wants to repeat Neshoba's performance of a year ago.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Negro population of South Carolina has great political power, and this potential is ripe for realization. The state is divided into 46 counties. 24 of them have a Negro population of 40% or more; 20 of these counties are located in the 1st, 2nd and 6th Congressional districts. The 1st district Negro population is 43.8%; the 2nd is 37.2%; the 6th is 46.5%. The South Carolina staff is composed of two field secretaries, nine Task Force workers and James McCain, presently working on voter registration. The project is financed by SEDF and will continue to be so until June 15.

1966 is an important year in many states across the South, but especially so in South Carolina: Strom Thurmond stands out as a racist challenge to all of us in and concerned with the civil rights movement. We hope to be able to create real opposition to Senator Thurmond and his machine during the 1966 election. To accomplish this, the number of Negro votes must be increased tremendously and Negro political organization must be greatly strengthened. A political challenge means an awful lot of work must be done in South Carolina during the next year and a half. To many, 1966 may seem to be a long way off, but from past experience we know it's just around the corner.

in the 1st, 2nd and 6th districts of the state. To accomplish meaningful results, six additional Task Force workers are needed: three for each district and others to operate the state office, keep records, handle publicity, etc. There will also be a need for four additional cars.

We could easily accommodate between 30 and 40 volunteers to work in the same areas, who would be responsible for their own transportation, subsistence and bail bond. In two communities the people have promised to provide for room and board for 15 workers--these should be Negro students from South Carolina, with a weekly allowance of $5 from CORE.

The workers will conduct voting clinics, set up voter registration campaigns and develop community organization to carry on this program. They will also try to organize some Community Action Projects under the Anti-Poverty Bill; this would include organizing local people around projects that would qualify for aid under the Anti-Poverty program. Information centers should be established to inform peple of their rights under the 1965 Civil Rights Act.

In areas where it is possible, Freedom Libraries can be set up concentrating on Negro History. Negro students from the local colleges should be encouraged to participate in these programs.

BUDGET

A.	40,000 voter registration forms	$ 500
B.	Office supplies for state, $150 a month for 3 months	450
C.	Telephone for state calls, $200 per month	600
D.	15 Task Force workers, $100 per person per month for 3 months	4,500
E.	15 semi-volunteers at $20 per month per person	900
F.	Purchase or rent 4 cars at $150 per month each	1,800
G.	Gas for 4 new cars, 1 Chevy and 5 local staff cars at $2.50 per day per car	2,475
H.	Miscellaneous	1,500
	TOTAL.....	$12,725

NORTHERN FLORIDA

The northern Florida project will begin in the middle of June, to last through September. Work will be done primarily on voter registration, use of the Anti-Poverty program, testing of public facilities and accommodations, and a stepped-up program in employment. Concentration will be on the 9th Congressional district, which has a Negro population of 37%.

POPULATION BY COUNTY IN DISTRICT		NEEDS
Gadsden	59%	3 workers, 2 cars
Jefferson	60%	2 workers, 1 car
Madison	47%	2 workers, 1 car
Jackson	32%	2 workers, 1 car
Liberty	10%	-----
Suwannee	28%	2 workers, 1 car
Leon	30%	1 worker, 1 car
Achula	26%	2 workers, 1 car
		TOTAL...14 workers, 8 cars

The workers are to be self-supporting volunteers, and the project, itself, intends to be self-supporting. The staff would like to acquire another car if it is unable to get a sufficient amount from the community or from volunteers who will be working on the projects. Presently, there are only three workers; they will lay the groundwork for the summer program.

The staff feels that success in voter registration this summer will enable the Negro community to swing most of the elections in the 9th district in 1966. In four of the counties they feel they will be able to take most of the major elections: Gadsden, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. They should also be able to send someone to Congress from that district.

A stepped-up desegregation of public facilities and accommodations program is also planned. All of the major places in northern Florida have already been tested, and it has been found that 4 out of 5 are still discriminating against Negroes.

NAC

MINUTES
National Action Council Meeting
April 10-11, 1965

Staff Reports - George Wiley, Associate National Director

Attempts are being made to consolidate our debts. We have gotten commitments for long-term loans of approximately $100,000. On the question of CORE's participatio in Selma, George reported that there had been CORE support at the time of the March 7-9 demonstration. Due to the cloudy position in Selma, the decision was made that we should not enter in any massive effort, but that our major support should be on the outside in Washington, D.C. There was momentum in Washington for pressure for Federal troops and that based on what Johnson would be doing, it was important to develop liaison between CORE, SNCC, SCLC and the Commission on Religion and Race o the National Council of Churches. It was the consensus of the above groups who me in Washington that there should be continuing pressure on the federal government fo federal protection over a period of time. The CORE staff felt that its energies should be devoted to the development of its project in Louisiana, directing pressur on Washington, rather that sending people into Selma. A majority of the NAC expressed disapproval of the staff decision not to put a major effort into Selma. Motion - That in nonviolent civil rights demonstrations of national scope, CORE be adequately represented nationally and that chapters be encouraged to participate and that in sending representation to national demonstrations, the image of CORE be taken into consideration. Motion tabled. Statement by James Farmer on this question. Mr. Farmer met a climate of hostility toward CORE when he went to Selma. He was told by King to hold chapters in abeyance and did not want to sabotage King.

Staff Report - Richard Haley, Director, Southern Regional Office

Both Jonesboro and Bogalusa are communities that have been in ferment for some tim The library has been desegregated in Jonesboro, but tables and chairs have been removed. Over 200 children have gotten cards. Restaurants had been desegregated for a period of 48 hours and then resegregated. Both communities appear to be able to initiate and sustain some program of action. We have been able to help them build continuity and outside contacts with neighboring communities. Ten more people and three additional cars are needed here.

In South Carolina, SEDF is subsidizing the main effort of voter registration. James McCain is scouting the area where we want to work, getting the general reaction of the community and seeking housing for additional workers.

In Florida there is a staff of five people whose principal job has been voter registration, school desegregation, anti-poverty programs and public accommodations. Ten more workers are needed there and eight cars. Gadsden County has financially subsidized the program more than any other community in this type of program.

Question of Dave Dennis coming to the NAC meeting in addition to Haley. The reaso for his presence are 1) he is more familiar with the program and 2) he presents a different and valuable point of view.

It was generally agreed that Farmer, Haley, Wiley and other concerned staff leave the meeting to make a decision concerning the present crisis in Louisiana in regard to staff assignments. They did not leave, however, because of the necessity of discussing the relation of San Francisco's Bogalusa Committee for Concern and National CORE. The San Francisco Committee has volunteered to pay the salaries of two additional staff people to work in Bogalusa. The NAC, by consensus agreed to accept the offer of the two workers There was a discussion of how the workers could best be used and how groups concerned should work together.

Report on National Staff

Marvin Rich is phasing out and is only in the office part time. Bob Gore, in the Organization Department, has resigned. Our bookkeeper has left and it is hoped that a more professional person will take her place. This person should be thoroughly experienced in tax problems, auditing and all other areas that a professional person should have. In view of this problem, it means that we can not expect up-to date reports until this whole department can be straightened out. Wiley further reported that Val Coleman is working temporarily in public relations until June 15, when it is expected that Alan Gartner will come in. Lou Smith has been transferred to the West Coast and Joyce Ware has been made Northeast Regional Director Questions were raised about the advisability of hir new people before priorities have been drawn up. Questions were raised about the "demotion" of Lou Smith. George stated that this was not a demotion and that the move had been fully discussed with Lou prior to his leaving. On the West Coast there are three different areas that need servicing. There was some discussion on the need to think about continued proliferation of chapters.

Report on the Northeast Region - Joyce Ware

Her job - to service chapters and to coordinate locally on national program Joyce wants to set up regional conferences as well. Projects being developed at the present time are: 1) organizing hospital workers in upstate New York, 2) continued work with 300 young people who emerged as the result of a school boycott and 3) opposition to Mayor Wagner by N.Y. CORE chapters. Brooklyn CORE has set up a Freedom Democratic Party type program by running its chapter chairman for public office. There is need for discussion in view of the fact that we have never taken a strong political position like this before.

Community Relations - Eva Levy

Benefits there is a need to enlist top professionals. There is a small committee, members of which have taken on specific assignments and have divided New York City and will take responsibility for raising funds. Our role is to coordinate the work and supply paper work.

There is also a need to get PR people who will do pamphlets for fund-raising (e.g. art work pamphlets).

A community relations advisory committee (really a fund-raising committee) has been set up and serves as a board which is able to locate the kind of people necessary to fill positions on the first two committees.

There is the annual art show coming up soon and the James Baldwin show "Amen Corner" benefit. We also have a promise from Sammy Davis Jr. for a benefit, and others, but lack staff to help carry out the program.

On June 21 there will be a memorial dedicated to Goodman, Chaney and Schwerner (Chandi award) A book on CORE is coming out in the fall. In the general discussion of fund-raising that followed, several points were made. Ussery suggested the exploration of the use of reverse telephone directories. A Mothers March for Freedom could be explored also since there is a need to do a better job of community fund-raising. Staff people must be trained to be fund-raisers.

Legal Report - Carl Rachlin

Aim: to initiate legal action in terms of program and to use legal program in support of local program. 'The Justice Department urged National CORE to take legal action in Bogalusa. Such action, however, does not fit our purposes because we want the federal government to take action and face its responsibility.

At present the Legal Department is working on major programs in Trenton, Syracuse and is cooperating with lawyers corporations in northern New Jersey, Boston and Philadelphia. We are working on the appellate level on the real estate sit-in at the World's Fair. Contact is being made with law schools in order to reach students for future work. Report on the legal conference - "Law In Transition" - will devote its spring issue to three of the papers given at the legal conference.

Syracuse - Ed Day

The Syracuse program encompasses three areas: 1) significant political action in the Negro community, 2) education - the plans being supported by the Board of Education are being fought as inadequate by the Negro community and 3) Niagara - Mohawk Power Company, which refuses to move on hiring and upgrading Negroes.

There has been constant direct action at this date for the past five weeks by Syracuse CORE , which has been in negotiations for over 1½ years. Bail has been excessive. Mr. Day recommended that the NAC declare Syracuse and Bogalusa as national disaster territories.

Crown-Zellerbach

Wil Ussery is to go to Bogalusa on behalf of the San Francisco Committee for Concern to evaluate the situation in terms of a boycott. Dick Haley stated that the people in Bogalusa have indicated that they hope a boycott will be a last resort. Motion - that the NAC go on record as supporting the action against Crown-Zellerbach when the Bogalusa community decides the actions it wants taken, and that such action be taken in connection with the Bogalusa Committee for Concern, that national and international leverage be used, and that the National Director's name and influence be used in collecting information in the Afro-Asian bloc about the extent of Crown-Zellerbach operations and holdings in those countries. (Ussery, Burton) Motion passed.

It was decided to add the following preface to the above motion so that the context of the above action might be better understood:

"Whereas the Congress of Racial Equality firmly backs the efforts of all Negroes for justice and equality
Whereas the Negro citizens of Bogalusa, being employees of the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation, are being discriminated against in up-grading and employment,
Whereas said corporation constitutes the major bloc in the power structure of the Bogalusa community
Whereas non-violent direct action against said corporation may be deemed necessary
therefore the NAC goes on record as supporting the actions (See Above).....

Motion - that the NAC endorse Dr. King's Alabama boycott, instruct chapters of any specific directives coming from Dr. King and make a public offer of our assistance/ (Wiley, Moore). Motion passed.

New Directions and CORE Policy

Politics - It was suggested that NAC members read the National Director's position paper and discuss it when the group reconvened Sunday.
Poverty Program - Ruth Turner was made responsible for preparing a position paper on this question, keeping in mind the following points of view of NAC members:

The government itself is discriminatory
There are complaints about the creation of another bureaucracy
In too many instances people are involved who are not themselves aware of the problems
The program has been used to buy off militant civil rights leaders
There is a bias against urban Negroes
There is a need to know what is going on from the inside as well as from outside
In most cases the program is tied with the existing power structure.

Africa - a more exact statement on Africa, especially South Africa, will be presented tomorrow by James Farmer.
Peace - Motion - that the NAC endorse efforts across the country to gain peace in Vietnam and wage war on discrimination. (Turner, Hall) Motion passed.

Continuation of NAC Meeting - Sunday, April 11

Members present - Ussery, Burton, DOdson, Curvin, Hall, Brown, Turner, Moore
Allen, Farmer, McKissick

Motion - That the request for a hold up of the San Diego CORE elections be denied on the basis that there are not sufficient grounds to justify such action. (Burton, Dodson) Motion passed - Brown, Moore and Curvin abstained. Explanation of the motion - no charges were actually made and this was the only specific request made of the NAC.

Motion - Instruct the Associate Director to direct a letter to the dissident San Diego faction outlining the procedures adopted at the Philadelphia NAC meeting for arbitrating a chapter dispute. (Turner, Ussery) Motion passed.

Resolution - Because the NAC sees the potential of the Syracuse CORE project and the implications of that project for future dealings with northern power structures, it therefore instructs national staff to highlight the issue in whatever way possible. (Turner, Sprowal) Motion passed.

Convention Planning

The chairman, Floyd McKissick, reported that the convention will be held in Durham, North Carolina and the Jack Tar Hotel will serve as convention headquart
The NAC shall plan to meet June 29 and 30 and the convention will start July 1, lasting until July 4. The new NAC can then reconvene July 5. Those on staff wh
will work on the convention are Day, Mutarelli, Coleman and Wiley. It was sugg
ed that included in all announcements about the convention should be a statemen
about the deportment expected at the National Convention. Burton also commente
on the need for making arrangements on chartering planes for the West Coast. T
following convention committees will be appointed:

Motion - that the NAC endorse Dr. King's Alabama boycott, instruct chapters of any specific directives coming from Dr. King and make a public offer of our assistance/ (Wiley, Moore). Motion passed.

New Directions and CORE Policy

Politics - It was suggested that NAC members read the National Director's position paper and discuss it when the group reconvened Sunday.
Poverty Program - Ruth Turner was made responsible for preparing a position paper on this question, keeping in mind the following points of view of NAC members:

The government itself is discriminatory
There are complaints about the creation of another bureaucracy
In too many instances people are involved who are not themselves aware of the problems
The program has been used to buy off militant civil rights leaders
There is a bias against urban Negroes
There is a need to know what is going on from the inside as well as from outside
In most cases the program is tied with the existing power structure.

Africa - a more exact statement on Africa, especially South Africa, will be presented tomorrow by James Farmer.
Peace - Motion - that the NAC endorse efforts across the country to gain peace in Vietnam and wage war on discrimination. (Turner, Hall) Motion passed.

Continuation of NAC Meeting - Sunday, April 11

Members present - Ussery, Burton, DOdson, Curvin, Hall, Brown, Turner, Moore
Allen, Farmer, McKissick

Motion - That the request for a hold up of the San Diego CORE elections be denie on the basis that there are not sufficient grounds to justify such action. (Burton, Dodson) Motion passed - Brown, Moore and Curvin abstained. Explanation of the motion - no charges were actually made and this was the only specific request made of the NAC.

Motion - Instruct the Associate Director to direct a letter to the dissident San Diego faction outlining the procedures adopted at the Philadelphia NAC meeting for arbitrating a chapter dispute. (Turner, Ussery) Motion passed.

Resolution - Because the NAC sees the potential of the Syracuse CORE project and the implications of that project for future dealings with northern power structures, it therefore instructs national staff to highlight the issue in whatever way possible. (Turner, Sprowal) Motion passed.

Convention Planning

The chairman, Floyd McKissick, reported that the convention will be held in Durham, North Carolina and the Jack Tar Hotel will serve as convention headquart The NAC shall plan to meet June 29 and 30 and the convention will start July 1, lasting until July 4. The new NAC can then reconvene July 5. Those on staff wh will work on the convention are Day, Mutarelli, Coleman and Wiley. It was sugg ed that included in all announcements about the convention should be a statemen about the deportment expected at the National Convention. Burton also commente on the need for making arrangements on chartering planes for the West Coast. T following convention committees will be appointed:

Constitution and By-Laws
Convention Planning
Social
Resolutions - to be seen as a clearing house committee
Credentials
Fund-raising
National projects
Nominations
Chapter arbitration

Motion - Instruct the Convention Planning Committee to develop souvenir booklets for which we shall secure national and local advertising to defray the costs (Moore) Amendment - providing that such national and local advertising is from businesses and enterprises whose policies are consistent with the goals of CORE and any pictures appearing not be of CORE officers so as not to give them an unfair advantage. (Curvin, Sprowal) One further amendment added by common consent - that this project be given to the fund-raising department of staff for development. Motion passed.

After a lot of discussion, it was moved that the theme of the Convention shall be "The Black Ghetto - an Awakening Giant" (Ussery, Turner) Motion passed.

Suggested keynote speakers are as follows:
- Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya
- Nkrumah, Ghana
- Toure, Guinea
- John Conyers, Congressman from Detroit
- Fannie Lou Hamer, MFDP

It was agreed that the National Director would begin contacting the African speakers immediately to see which one could appear. By general consent the question of fees was left to the Convention Planning Committee and staff to arrange, to be equitable with cost.

The Louisiana Situation

Motion - That the NAC place priority on summer operations in Louisiana and see Bogalusa and Jonesboro as stepping stones to a major effort in Plaquemine parish as soon as is feasible. (Burton, Ussery) Motion passed.

Motion - that we direct department heads to make such decisions so that staff can be reallocated to Louisiana. (Brown, Turner) Motion passed.

CLOSED SESSION

The Klan, HUAC

The NAC voted unanimously to endorse the following resolution of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference:
"Whereas the SCLC is opposed to the House Un-American Activities Committee investigating Klan-like groups, we call upon the President of the U.S. to form a presidential commission, comparable kto the Warren commission, to fully investigate the present crisis in law enforcement and national paterns of violence. Such a commission should be assisted by a selected committee of the Congress. In urging this course we wish to make it absolutely clear that such investigations should be concerned only with overt acts and not thought processes. We further urge the Department of Justice to prosecute those guilty of acts of violence, terror

and intimidation. Therefore be it resolved: We call upon all sections of the Civil Rights Movement as well as all civic, fraternal and religious organizations to join with us at once in recommending this course of action to the President and the Congress."

Minutes were not taken on a closing discussion regarding the migrant labor problem. A report on the discussion and action taken will be included with the next minutes.

Respectfully submitted.

Ruth Turner
National Secretary

[1965, May?]

TO: NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL

CORE SCHOLARSHIP EDUCATION DEFENSE FUND

NATIONAL OFFICE OF CORE

FROM: LOUISIANA STAFF

RE: FORMAT OF LOUISIANA

SUMMER PROJECT

SUMMER PROGRAM FOR LOUISIANA

In many parishes in Louisiana, it would be a serious error to make a big push in voter registration without making sure that a strong local community structure was established beforehand to guide newly registered voters toward supporting long range political, economic, legal, educational and social programs. In other parishes where we have already developed stable units of sound local leadership, a crash program in voter registration would be beneficial. In the latter case, we'll concentrate on voter registration and at the same time on community organization.

Throughout North Louisiana in the 4th and 5th Congressional Districts, there is a need for basic community organization centered around the "felt needs" of the community. I contend, however, that because of the climate created by the passage of the voting rights bill, voter registration will be a key issue of concern for most people in every parish of Louisiana. If this contention is true, even in areas where we intend to work primarily on community organization some of our attention will definitely have to be concentrated on voter registration.

Let no one forget that although the voting rights bill might substantially decrease discrimination in the area of Negro suffrage, problems of apathy, illiteracy, fear, exploitation, ignorance and public and/or private intimidation will still exist.

Charts have been prepared denoting category of parishes as to emphasis, number of workers and cars needed, budget and other essentials. Most workers will be self-supporting volunteers. We expect many volunteers to bring cars with them. Volunteers should be prepared to provide bond for themselves.

The outlined distribution of resources may be changed to cover additional parishes. However, no additional funds will be needed. Parishes will be selected primarily from the 4th and 5th Congressional districts, depending on the outcome of advance scouting now in progress.

SOUTH LOUISIANA BUDGET

June 19 - August 31, 1965

Food and Housing (22 workers) ($20 per week per worker)	$ 5,280.00
Office and/or freedom house rent ($50.00 per month per base)	$ 1,950.00
Office supplies ($75 per month per base)	$ 2,925.00
Car Rental ($150 per month per car)	$ 2,250.00
Car Maintenance ($75 per month per car)	$ 5,400.00
Miscellaneous ($75 per month per base)	$ 2,925.00
TOTAL	$20,730.00

Figures for:

120 workers - 22 receiving subsistence
98 self-supporting

24 cars - 5 rented receiving maintenance
19 volunteer receiving maintenance

13 parish bases.

[illegible]

Parish	Negro Regis.	White Regis.	Negro Poten.	White Poten.	Possible N. Increase	No. of Workers	No. of Cars	Budget 3 Mos.
Ouachita	1,780	29,797	18,168	44,444	16,388	15	3	$ 1,275
Jackson	1,245	6,047	2,882	7,249	1,637	10	2	$ 1,050
Lincoln	1,323	6,990	7,614	11,971	6,291	10	2	$ 1,050
CaddO	4,969	62,429	48,405	94,334	43,436	20	4	$ 1,500
Bienville	590	4,985	4,657	5,982	4,067	10	2	$ 1,050
Claiborne	125	5,208	5,707	6,849	5,582	10	2	$ 1,050
Webster	850	12,034	7,970	17,033	7,120	10	2	$ 1,050
								$13,200

Subsistence for 22 workers . .	$ 5,280
Rental for 5 cars	$ 2,250
	$20,730

budget has been compiled on the following basis:

$50.00 per month for office and/or freedom house rental.

$75 per month for office supplies.

$75 per month for gas, oil of each car.

$75 per month miscellaneous expenses.

SUMMER PROJECT TRAINING SESSION

June 12 - 19, 1965

Housing . . . . ($1.00 per day per person)	$ 1,435.00
Food . . . . ($1.50 per day per person)	$ 2,152.00
Temporary Headquarters . . . . (overhead costs and assembly place rental)	$ 500.00
Training kits, clerical essentials and purchase of booklets	$ 100.00
Car maintenance	$ 300.00
Miscellaneous	$ 200.00
TOTAL . . .	$ 4,687.00

Figures for: 205 workers

6

LOUISIANA BUDGET

SUMMER - 1965

Food and housing . . . . ($20 per week per worker)	$ 10,560.00
Office rent	$ 3,000.00
($50 per month per base)	
Office supplies . . . . ($75 per month per base)	$ 4,500.00
Car rental . . . . ($150 per month per car)	$ 4,500.00
Car maintenance . . . . ($75 per month per car)	$ 9,225.00
Miscellaneous . . . . ($75 per month per base)	$ 4,400.00
Telephone and WATS line	$ 3,000.00
Initial housing deposits	$ 500.00
SubTOTAL	$ 39,785.00
Training session budget	$ 4,687.50
TOTAL	$ 44,472.50

Figures for:

205 workers - 44 receiving subsistence
161 self-supporting

41 cars - 10 rented, receiving maintenance
31 volunteer, receiving maintenance

20 Parish bases

NOTE: Bond and Legal costs have not been estimated.

SUMMER PROJECT EXPENSE ADVANCE FROM BUDGET

List of immediate needs (Request for 5/10/65)

1.	WATS line	$ 500.00
2.	Telephone installations at Baton Rouge and Monroe (Deposit)	$ 300.00
3.	Office equipment: desks, blackboards, shelves, tables, wall partitions, file cabinets, book cases, typewriters, etc.	$ 500.00
4.	Office supplies, which include mimeo paper, typing paper, legal pads, pencils, ink, ledgers, etc.	$ 500.00
5.	Voter registration forms and record keeping essentials, relevant maps	$ 1,250.00
6.	Initial deposit on housing in 4th, 5th, 6th, & 8th Congressional districts.	$ 1,000.00
	4 houses in 4th district 3 houses in 5th district 12 houses in 6th district 1 house in 8th district 20 houses at $50 per house	
7.	Miscellaneous & Reserve	$ 950.00
	TOTAL	$ 5,000.00

SUMMER PROGRAM FOR LOUISIANA

In many parishes in Louisiana, it would be a serious error to make a big push in voter registration without making sure that a strong local community structure was established beforehand to guide newly registered voters toward supporting long range political, economic, legal, educational and social programs. In other parishes where we have already developed stable units of sound local leadership, a crash program in voter registration would be beneficial. In the latter case, we'll concentrate on voter registration and at the same time on community organization.

Throughout North Louisiana in the 4th and 5th Congressional Districts, there is a need for basic community organization centered around the "felt needs" of the community. I contend, however, that because of the climate created by the passage of the voting rights bill, voter registration will be a key issue of concern for most people in every parish of Louisiana. If this contention is true, even in areas where we intend to work primarily on community organization some of our attention will definitely have to be concentrated on voter registration.

Let no one forget that although the voting rights bill might substantially decrease discrimination in the area of Negro suffrage, problems of apathy, illiteracy, fear, exploitation, ignorance and public and/or private intimidation will still exist.

Charts have been prepared denoting category of parishes as to emphasis, number of workers and cars needed, budget and other essentials. Most workers will be self-supporting volunteers. We expect many volunteers to bring cars with them. Volunteers should be prepared to provide bond for themselves.

The outlined distribution of resources may be changed to cover additional parishes. However, no additional funds will be needed. Parishes will be selected primarily from the 4th and 5th Congressional districts, depending on the outcome of advance scouting now in progress.

n.d.

①

Memo to: NAC members and national office of CORE.
From: Dave Dennis and Mississippi Staff.
Re: Mississippi programs and expansion throughout the South.

Enclosed you will find outlines of the Mississippi programs and a proposal for expansion. The proposals for expansion have been presented and endorsed by field staff from Mississippi and Louisiana. Also you will find proposals for fund raising to help underwrite some of the programs.

We feel that the enclosed programs, both political and educational, are some of the most creative and successful programs ever to come out of the civil rights movement. We also feel that they are programs that should be expanded throughout the country, expecially the South. These programs touched on every phase of life that exists in Mississippi. They can do the same in other areas.

We have not included in the enclosed programs a full discussion of the immediate fall COFO political program. This program includes running independent candidates and a freedom vote. Details are being worked out in Mississippi as this is being written.

Generally, here is another opportunity for CORE to become a pioneer in the Civil Rights Movement by expanding these programs throughout the South. We played a vital role in creating and establishing these programs in Mississippi, and we are capable of doing the same throughout the South.

N.d.

To: NAC
From: Dick Jewett and Mississippi Staff
Re: Recruitment of Southern Staff

The COFO Mississippi Summer Project has shown that flexible staff hiring procedures can be used even in hard core areas of the South. The number of summer volunteers who caused some sort of serious trouble was very low (fewer than a dozen out of the over 600 volunteers). Many of the volunteers were accepted without an interview or check of references; virtually all were selected with no more than one interview.

The following proposal is based on this experience. Let us recruit volunteers with the following flexibility: Ask the volunteer or prospective staff member to raise or to provide himself with subsistence wages (about $10 a week) and with bail bond contacts. Then at the end of a two month trial period in the field in the South, the successful worker can be added to staff. The bail bond contacts can be carried over where possible. If money from the CORE budget is not available, these people can be carried at subsistence until there is more money for added staff. Subsistence can either be provided from their home or from the local project budget.

file

Southern Field Service
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
1046 Baronne Street • New Orleans, Louisiana 70113 • 523-2901

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN
Raymond M. Hilliard, *Chicago*
VICE CHAIRMEN
John P. Nelson, Jr.
New Orleans
Dr. John J. O'Connor
Washington, D.C.
Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr.
Washington, D.C.
SECRETARY
Mrs. Anna M. McGarry
Philadelphia
TREASURER
Charles W. Wexler
Detroit
Clarence A. Laws, *Dallas*
Thomas A. Luken, *Cincinnati*
John A. McDermott, *Chicago*
James P. Mitchell, *San Francisco*
Charles F. Vatterott, Jr.
St. Louis
John Edward White, *Pittsburgh*
Rawson L. Wood, *New York*
BOARD MEMBERS
George Barrett, *Nashville*
Dr. S. W. Boyd, *Pensacola*
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles Brady
Syracuse
Mrs. James E. Brophy, *Detroit*
Clyde S. Cahill, Jr., *St. Louis*
Very Rev. Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell, *Chicago*
James T. Carey, *San Francisco*
Daniel Cassey, *Detroit*
William M. Chiles, *Syracuse*
Sister Claire Marie, O.S.F.
Milwaukee
Dennis Clark, *Philadelphia*
Rev. Joseph Connolly, *Baltimore*
John J. Farrell, *Chicago*
Norman Francis, *New Orleans*
Terry A. Francois, *San Francisco*
George K. Hunton, *New York*
Harold T. Hunton, *Brooklyn*
Rev. Philip S. Hurley, S.J.
New York
John T. Kenna, *Washington, D.C.*
James A. Leadon, *St. Paul*
George S. Lima, *Providence*
James K. Luger, *Minneapolis*
William McCoy, *Portland*
James J. McFadden, *New York*
Albert Miller, *Winona*
Joseph Newman, *Cleveland*
Dr. C. Joseph Nuesse
Washington, D.C.
Very Rev. George F. O'Dea, S.S.J., *Baltimore*
Guichard Parris, *New York*
Very Rev. Harold R. Perry, S.V.D., *Bay St. Louis*
Michael F. Quinn, *Indianapolis*
Miss Margaret C. Roach
Washington, D.C.
Rev. James J. Sheehan, *Detroit*
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur
Lafayette
Miss Theresa Staudt
San Antonio
Percy H. Steele, Jr., *San Diego*
William H. Thompson
Little Rock
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Mathew Ahmann
DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE
Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.

Don't forget to Call Ronnie

May 12, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Richard:

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations meets on Saturday, May 15 at 2:00p.m. in Baton Rouge at the Fellowship Baptist, 13 South Acadian Thruway.

Dr. Oliver said that he has put on the agenda the item of Operation Headstart and if you or Dave or another member of your staff will come the Board will consider what they might do.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Sisson

John P. Sisson
Director

fl

cc: Dr. James Oliver
Dr. Leonard L. Burns

4

Southern Field Service
National Catholic Conference
for Interracial Justice
1046 Baronne Street • New Orleans, Louisiana 70113 • 523-2901

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN
Raymond M. Hilliard, *Chicago*
VICE CHAIRMEN
John P. Nelson, Jr.
New Orleans
Dr. John J. O'Connor
Washington, D.C.
Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr.
Washington, D.C.
SECRETARY
Mrs. Anna M. McGarry
Philadelphia
TREASURER
Charles W. Wexler
Detroit

Clarence A. Laws, *Dallas*
Thomas A. Luken, *Cincinnati*
John A. McDermott, *Chicago*
James P. Mitchell, *San Francisco*
Charles F. Vatterott, Jr.
St. Louis
John Edward White, *Pittsburgh*
Rawson L. Wood, *New York*

BOARD MEMBERS
George Barrett, *Nashville*
Dr. S. W. Boyd, *Pensacola*
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles Brady
Syracuse
Mrs. James E. Brophy, *Detroit*
Clyde S. Cahill, Jr., *St. Louis*
Very Rev. Msgr. Daniel M.
Cantwell, *Chicago*
James T. Carey, *San Francisco*
Daniel Cassey, *Detroit*
William M. Chiles, *Syracuse*
Sister Claire Marie, O.S.F.
Milwaukee
Dennis Clark, *Philadelphia*
Rev. Joseph Connolly, *Baltimore*
John J. Farrell, *Chicago*
Norman Francis, *New Orleans*
Terry A. Francois, *San Francisco*
George K. Hunton, *New York*
Harold T. Hunton, *Brooklyn*
Rev. Philip S. Hurley, S.J.
New York
John T. Kenna, *Washington, D.C.*
James A. Leadon, *St. Paul*
George S. Lima, *Providence*
James K. Luger, *Minneapolis*
William McCoy, *Portland*
James J. McFadden, *New York*
Albert Miller, *Winona*
Joseph Newman, *Cleveland*
Dr. C. Joseph Nuesse
Washington, D.C.
Very Rev. George F. O'Dea,
S.S.J., *Baltimore*
Guichard Parris, *New York*
Very Rev. Harold R. Perry,
S.V.D., *Bay St. Louis*
Michael F. Quinn, *Indianapolis*
Miss Margaret C. Roach
Washington, D.C.
Rev. James J. Sheehan, *Detroit*
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur
Lafayette
Miss Theresa Staudt
San Antonio
Percy H. Steele, Jr., *San Diego*
William H. Thompson
Little Rock

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Mathew Ahmann

DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE
Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.

June 10, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Richard:

We look forward to seeing you next Monday at our final program planning committee meeting. You might want these notes as background as it also gives you again, on page 5, the address of the meeting place.

Sincerely yours,

Jack

John P. Sisson
Director

fl

enc.

SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE
NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE
FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE
1046 BARONNE STREET, SUITE 2
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113
JUNE 4, 1965

Committee:
Mr. Gerard Sherry
Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Rev. John F. Cronin, S.S.
Rev. Andrew Young
Mr. Mathew Ahmann
Mr. Harold Hunton
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edw. W. O'Rourke
Very Rev. Harold R. Perry, S.V.D.
Rev. Eugene P. McManus, S.S.J.
Rev. Bernardine Patterson, O.S.B.
Miss Margaret Roach
John P. Sisson
cc: Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan
From: John P. Sisson

Re: Program Planning Committee meeting on Thursday, June 3, 1965
held in Southern Regional Council office, Atlanta, Georgia
for Southern Catholic Leadership Conference

Absent: Dunbar, Rev. Young(Miss Cotton represented him), Msgr. O'Rourke, Miss Roach.

Father Cronin reported that NCWC could not cosponsor this meeting.

Miss Margaret Roach has been freed from her duties with the National Council of Catholic Women to act as conference coordinator starting June 21.

Invitations to the conference will be sent to Ordinaries (by Archbishop Hallinan) to diocesan officals and policy makers (lay and religious) of various religious organizations and in the civil community. A special effort will be made to assure that Negro Catholic leaders come from as many dioceses as possible.

The main speakers and panelists will be contacted before the next program committee meeting on Monday, June 14 (details below).

The committee completed consideration of five major presentation areas, the selection of main speakers and alternates, and panelists. The next meeting will deal with the structuring and handling of work groups, clinics, and the time schedule of the convention.

It was suggested that Archbishop Hallinan would be the ideal keynote speaker. However he was also first choice to give the paper in the opening presentation (Sherry will persue with His Excellency).

Presentation #1 - The Church in Society would consider at least the following: pastoral concerns; working with the Negro and not for him; race relations in its ecumencial aspects; relation of the church to society; reaction of other denominations to Catholic activity in the public sphere; the double parish system; some evaluation of the usual diocesan structure and policy and their adequacy in meeting the present problems of human relations; it should suggest some necessary special measures and emphases. Speakers in order of preference:
1. Archbishop Hallinan
2. Father Bernard Cooke, S.J.
   (Father Bernard Haaring)
3. Father Gremillion

Father Leonard, S.S.J.
Father Fichter, S.J.
Msgr. Higgins, NCWC
Father Joe Connolly, Baltimore
Msgr. Tracy Ellis
Msgr. Roy Rihn, San Antonio
Msgr. Marvin Bordelon, Shreveport

Panelists in order of preference:
1. Father Bernard Cooke
2. Jean Fairfax
3. Mary Varilla

Rev. John Morris, ESCRU
Father Leonard, S.S.J.
Les Dunbar, SRC
C. T. Vivian, SCLC
Father Ouellet, S.S.E.
Sister Jacqueline, St. Louis

Presentation #2 - Understanding of change. This will deal with change in economics, civil rights legislation, the Negro movement itself, and poverty programs as well as the basic conditions which brought about the unrest and need for change.

Suggested speakers in order of preference:
1. Ralph McGill, The Atlanta Constitution
   (or Eugene Patterson)
2. Whitney Young

Leslie Dunbar
Vivian Henderson, Fisk economist and new president of Atlanta University
Governor Leroy Collins
Virginia Dabbs, president SRC
Robert Penn Warren
Percy Walker
Martin Luther King
Dr. Herman Long
Leon Keyserling(controversial)

Panel members in order of preference:
1. Les Dunbar (Frances Pauley)
2. Msgr. O'Rourke (rural)
3. Hyman Bookbinder (economics)
4. Andy Young (movement)
Dr. Earl Williams
Dr. Whitney Young
Norman Francis
R. Sargent Shriver
Jack Conway
Father McKnight
Dave Dennis, CORE
Dr. Silver (Closed Society)
Mrs. Joe Yancey (Sherry)
Sister Mary Leo
Dr. Banjamin Mays

(In talking with Les Dunbar after the meeting, I gathered these observations: Patterson was probably more up to date than McGill; that Dabbs is an effective speaker; and that he would recommend Frank Smith (Six times Mississippi U.S. Representative now with TVA in Knoxville or Chatanooga) over anyone we had listed).

Presentation #3 - Presentation of various structured approaches dealing with human relations demands in various localities (it may be wise to have a second presentation on this topic). The basic aim here is the explication of needed diocesan policies; and the idea of teamwork or helpful organization to implement policy; also to examine what resources exist within church and community to be harnessed. The question of the double parish system might be raised but would be better dealt with fully under presentation #5.

Speakers in order of preference:

1. Bishop Coleman Carroll, Miami
2. Archbishop Hallinan

Panel members in order of preference:
1. Father Francis Doyle(Chairman of St. Louis Archdiocesan Commission on Human Rights)
2. Father John McCarthy, Houston, Chairman of Community Relations Committee
3. Ahmann or Sisson
4. Father John Cronin

Presentation #4 - Communication of the Negro movement for civil rights and human dignity especially in the South and covering the ideas of legalism, psychology of activism, motivation, why are the people and the leader the way they are, theories of non-violence vs. violence, examination of the unrest and frustration that characterizes the Negro community, the relationship of Negroes to the church, an explanation of the different civil rights groups and how their strategies vary. We would also like to cover what produces Negro leadership, who picks the leaders, and racism in general.

Major speakers would be:
Rev. James Bevel (why we can't wait)
Bayard Rustin (philosophy of non-violence)
Ahamann and Sisson will investigate the possibility of having C. T. Vivian speak on tactics.

In this particular presentation it was felt that a panel was not needed if you have two or three main speakers. However, other names suggested to cover various aspects of the topic were:
Dr. Kenneth Clark (unrest and frustration of the Negro)
Julian Bond
John Lewis
Jim Foreman
Dr. King
James Farmer
Roy Wilkins
Rev. Andrew Young
Howard Zinn

Presentation #5 (this had not been sonsidered in previous discussions about program) deals with problems of segregation in the church, perhaps especially relating to religious orders (male and female) and woudd deal with vocations, the clarification of policy as regards race relations within orders and the actions that have been taken or might be taken to implement these policies. Undoubtly involved in this is the consideraton of the relationship of orders to dioceses.
Presentation by:
Father O'Dea, S.S.J.
Father Perry, S.V.D.
Perhaps someone to make a presentation for female religious

Panelists might include someone from Houston (where they are abolishing non-territorial parishes), Father Bernard Law, Jackson, Mississippi and a white diocesan pastor who is facing the problems of a parish changing from white to Negro.

Ahmann and Sisson will arrange to have all Negro civil rights organizations represented at least in clinics.

While the clinics undoubtedly will not be able to go into adequate detail (for example, schools, hospitals) the idea will be brought into the work groups (or into the abbreviated clinics) of planning for another conference to deal specifically with the interest of these groups.

Sherry is holding a meeting of the local arrangements committee on June 7 and Sisson will supply them with the necessary outlines to guide their work. 140 rooms have been reserved for July 29/31 at the Atlanta Hilton Inn(at the airport).

The program committee will meet next on Monday, June 14, 10:30a.m. to 5:00p.m. at St. Augustine High School
1911 Law Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Phone: 943-6593

If you want me to make reservations for you I would be glad to do so.

fl

Social Change
and
Christian Response

A Conference For Southern Catholic Leaders

The times call for religious understanding and racial harmony.

Every period of challenge demands vision and courage . . .

The Catholic Church in the past has done what could be done.

Now she can do more . . .

1965 Pentecost Statement
issued by
Bishops in the Province of Atlanta

HILTON INN
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

JULY 29-31, 1965

Social Change and Christian Response

A Conference for Southern Catholic Leaders to provide an opportunity for Church officials and lay leaders to assess the problems of human relations in the South today.

Sponsors:

ARCHDIOCESE OF ATLANTA

NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE

Host:

ST. MARTIN'S COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Archdiocese of Atlanta

Consultant:

SOCIAL ACTION DEPARTMENT

National Catholic Welfare Conference

Secretariat:

MISS MARGARET ROACH
MR. JOHN P. SISSON, Director
Southern Field Service
NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE
1046 Baronne Street, Suite 2
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone: 504 523-2901

His Excellency, Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan, has extended an invitation to the Ordinaries of 25 dioceses from Virginia to east Texas to participate in this timely meeting. The Conference is open to all diocesan officials and Catholic leaders, lay and religious.

The Conference will explore changes in the social fabric of the region, consider the implications for the Church, and suggest possible responses.

In addition to the formal presentations a principal feature of the Conference will be a number of private work-group discussions to explore the presentation material in depth.

Furthermore, clinics are being arranged to cover specialized areas of concern for:

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND PRINCIPALS

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS

CATHOLIC CHARITIES DIRECTORS

VOCATION DIRECTORS

CCD DIRECTORS

POVERTY PROGRAM DIRECTORS

LAY ORGANIZATION LEADERS

'ADDITIONAL CLINICS CAN BE SET UP UPON REQUEST BY CONTACTING NEW ORLEANS OFFICE OF NCCIJ.)

PROGRA

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28

6:00 p.m. Registration — Hilton Inn

7:30 p.m. Orientation for workgroup leaders

8:00 p.m. Social Hour

THURSDAY, JULY 29

9:00 a.m. Registration

9:30 a.m. **The Changing South**

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Panel —

Miss Jean Fairfax
National Representative for Southern Programs
American Friends Service Committee

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward W. O'Rourke
Executive Director
National Catholic Rural Life Conference

Rev. Andrew J. Young
Executive Director
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Representative
Office of Economic Opportunity

12:15 p.m. Luncheon Meeting — Keynote Address
The Church in Society
Most Reverend Paul J. Hallinan, D.D.
Archbishop of Atlanta

2:00 p.m. Workgroups — Session I
(Private discussion in small groups)

3:45 p.m. Clinics
(For professional groups as requested. Private.)

5:15 p.m. Community Mass

6:00 p.m. Dinner on your own

THURSDAY, JULY 29 (Continued)

8:00 p.m. **The Negro Movement**
Mr. Rudolph Lombard
National Vice President
Congress of Racial Equality

Rev. C. T. Vivian
Director of Affiliates
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Rev. Andrew J. Young
Executive Director
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

10:00 p.m. Social Hour

FRIDAY, JULY 30

8:45 a.m. General session

9:00 a.m. Workgroups — Session II

11:00 a.m. Clinics

1:00 p.m. Luncheon Meeting
The Negro Apostolate: Several Viewpoints
Very Reverend Harold R. Perry, S.V.D., Chairman
Provincial, Divine Word Fathers

Very Reverend George F. O'Dea, S.S.J.
Superior General, Josephite Fathers

Very Reverend Bernadine Patterson, O.S.B.
Rector, St. Maur's Priory

Mother Mary Regina Cunningham, R.S.M.
Mother General, Sisters of Mercy of the Union

A Pastor

A Layman

3:00 p.m. Workgroups — Session III

5:15 p.m. Community Mass

6:00 p.m. Dinner Meeting
Diocesan and Religious Involvement in Human Relations
Most Reverend Coleman F. Carroll, D.D., J.C.D.
Bishop of Miami

M

FRIDAY, JULY 30 (Continued)

8:00 p.m. Case history presentations of Church involvement across the South

Presented by representatives of six dioceses

10:00 p.m. Social Hour

SATURDAY, JULY 31

9:30 a.m. Workgroups — Session IV

12 noon Luncheon Meeting

The Challenge Of Poverty In America

Mr. Hyman Bookbinder
Assistant Director
Office of Economic Opportunity

2:00 p.m. Summary session and recommendation from workgroups

4:00 p.m. Community Mass

5:00 p.m-6:00 p.m.
Late checkout from motel

LITURGICAL SERVICES

The Conference schedule includes a Community Mass on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Priests are requested to bring amices and albs.

Priests who wish to offer a private Mass may make arrangements at the registration desk.

MOTEL RESERVATION

Please make your own motel reservations on the enclosed card.

Mail to:

HILTON INN
Box 691
Atlanta, Georgia

Conference rates: $12.00 per day single
$15.00 per day double

The Hilton Inn is located across the highway from the airport. Free Hilton Inn limousine available on lower level drive at the airport.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

Registration fee		$25.00
Cost of meals in common at which there is presentation:		
Thursday luncheon	$4.00	
Friday luncheon	3.00	
Friday dinner	5.50	
Saturday luncheon	4.00	
Total — Meals		$16.50
TOTAL (This charge covers registration and meals indicated)		$41.50

NAME ____________________

ADDRESS ____________________

CITY, STATE, ZIP ____________________

POSITION ____________________

I will arrive on Wednesday, July 28 ________

Thursday, July 29 ________

Friday, July 30 ________

Check enclosed for $____________

(Payable to National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice)

Will pay on arrival ____________

Registration should be made by July 20th.

Tear off and mail to:

Southern Field Service
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
1046 Baronne Street, Suite 2
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

[1965, Sept]

ANNOUNCING

(please post)

THE UPLAND INSTITUTE

A NEW PROGRAM — TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP in social change and conflict management

OFFERING A CORE CURRICULUM of study, experimentation, and field work in several closely related major conflict areas of American society
- community education and action for peace and international order
- the freedom struggle
- full employment and urban development
- problems in inter-group relations

FIELD WORK OPPORTUNITIES for full-time students with operating agencies to gain practical experience and to help the student find the work for which he is best suited

A PROFESSIONAL COURSE on the graduate level open to students with a B.A. degree or equivalent training and experience who are interested in preparing for professional and volunteer program positions with agencies of social change

A FULL-YEAR PROGRAM commencing September 20, 1965

A FACULTY academically qualified and experienced in areas of social change will be selected. Dr. John W. Thomas, Director of Studies, and Dr. George Willoughby, Director of Field Training, are already at work. The faculty will be augmented by visiting lecturers, many of whom are experienced in working for social change in the freedom movement, the peace effort, labor, urban development, as well as other related fields of social change.

A COUNCIL OF FELLOWS will manage the Institute and formulate its policies and educational program. Members of the Council of Fellows will be selected from individuals who have a record of interest and achievement in some field of social change.

SITUATED in Chester, Pennsylvania, in the center of a highly industrialized metropolitan area extending from Philadelphia to Wilmington, Delaware. The Institute is one of a growing complex of educational institutions developing on the campus of the Crozer-Chester Medical Center and the Crozer Theological Seminary. The Crozer institutions share the Bucknell Library and through it the millions of books available through the Union Catalogue of Philadelphia.

COSTS — Tuition, fees, board and room in dormitory—maximum of $900.

The Upland Institute Upland Avenue Chester, Pennsylvania

The Upland Institute is based on the concept that change is inherent in human institutions, customs, attitudes, and insights, and that the growing complexity of contemporary society necessitates rapid and often drastic change if pressing human problems are to be met in a constructive manner. At a time of increasing reliance upon violence to achieve social change, we believe that man's intellectual abilities, his accumulated knowledge and resources which spring from religious and secular insights and social heritage can be utilized to train men and women to understand the processes of social change through non-violent democratic methods.

The objective of the Institute is to train men and women for leadership in social change. Its faculty and fellows are highly experienced in social action. Its students will in many cases come on assignment from operating social action agencies; and others will seek employment or work as volunteers with these organizations. The Institute itself does not engage in direct action.

Clip and send to above address

Please send me further information about the program of the Institute.

☐ Check here if interested in attending the Institute.

NAME ______________________________

STREET ______________________________

CITY ________________ STATE ______________

SUGGESTED CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE
January, 1964

1. Introduction. At the conclusion of the National Conference on Religion and Race last January, there was wide agreement that an interreligious follow-up program was urgently needed.

With this in mind, it was decided to establish a Secretariat for the twofold purpose of completing the immediate work of the Conference, and carrying on a field operation to serve interreligious activities in race relations in local communities. The first purpose was completed by June 1, 1963, but an additional year was needed for the second aim. As this nears its close, it is necessary for the organizations which established the Secretariat to decide on its future and to envision some permanent vechicle for interreligious cooperation for racial justice.

During the past year, a number of events have changed the race relations picture in a manner which could not have been foreseen last January. Among these were: the demonstrations during the Spring of 1963, the eruption of serious violence in Birmingham; the adoption of massive race-relations programs by several church bodies and by the National Council of Churches; the momentum behind the Civil Rights Bill; the March on Washington; and the flowering of local interreligious committees for racial progress.

Even though the race relations picture has changed, there is a continuing need for interreligious cooperation, but the situation indicates that a different organizational structure is necessary.

Therefore, it is suggested that, after June 1, 1964, the National Conference on Religion and Race be continued, but that the Secretariat of the National Conference on Religion and Race be obsorbed in rotating fashion by the three Conveners of the Chicago Conference of January last, in the manner to be explained presently.

2. The Conference on Religion and Race: Ongoing Program. The principle of interreligious cooperation, both on a national and a local level, has proved of inestimable value in the struggle for racial justice. We should continue this cooperation through the National Conference on Religion and Race, using the staff services of the three convening organizations for activities carried on in the name of NCRR, with the understanding that they will involve the resources of their constituent bodies in the planning and execution of these activities.

At this time, we should commit ourselves to future NCRR activities in such a way as to allow for flexibility as need and experience indicate. Among the activities that should be planned are:

A. The three convening organizations--National Council of Churches; National Catholic Welfare Conference; and the Synagogue Council of America, will remain in close consultation through periodic meetings of their respective race-relations officials by constituting a liaison committee to be known as the Continuing Staff Liaison Committee of the National Conference on Religion and Race.

B. The three convening organizations will provide a modest budget to enable the Committee to carry on its functions and to carry out the activities discribed below.

C. Headquarters and Chairmanship of the NCRR will be rotated among the three convening groups with the designated organization responsible for an entire year for directing the routine work which will be carried out cooperatively by the three convening organizations and their constituent bodies. Major programs such as "F" below would be a joint responsibility. Legislative programs will normally be handled by the Washington staff of the NCC and SCA with appropriate NCWC contacts.

D. Periodic meetings will be held of working staff from the convening organizations and their constituent bodies, plus, where necessary, groups from the various communities who are involved in race relations. As a part of such meetings, we would hope to have representatives of active local interreligious groups. These meetings would be primarily working meetings on race relations for clinical analysis and projected actions without main speakers or generalized talks.

E. Provision will be made for giving service to local groups which seek help in forming or improving interreligious programs in racial fields. Each of the convening organizations will undertake to furnish field service on a limited basis as needed. So as not to overburden staffs of the convening groups, we will endeavor to keep current two types of information: a) Literature that can be helpful to such groups; and b) the names of organizations and individuals who could be consulted with a minimum of effort and travel.

F. Another national conference on religion and race can be held at such a time when substantial new problems and developments call for a summit treatment in a dramatic fashion.

3. The Transition. The transition would be facilitated if the Executive Director of the Continuation Committee of the National Conference on Religion and Race during the remaining months of his devoted service, could be relieved of much of his burden of correspondence, telephone calls, and attendance at meetings (other than the Continuation Committee meeting and the proposed St. Louis Conference of local interreligious groups). The conveners would take over these burdens, so that Dr. Galen Weaver can compile a "do-it-yourself kit," to implement the purposes outlined in 2C above. This kit would not only give suggestions, based on the most successful experience to date, but also contain warnings derived from mistakes and failures in local programs.

These suggestions were drawn up by a committee representing the three convening organizations, in consultation with the Executive Director, for submission to the Continuation Committee, representing all the organizations that participated in the Chicago Conference of January, 1963, together with such groups as were subsequently associated with NCRR.

file

[1964, Feb 24]

FEB 25 1964

FIRST NATIONAL CONSULTATION

on

RELIGION AND RACE

Twenty-four persons are definitely registered as of February 24. There are at least twenty other delegates who seem sure.

We now anticipate a minimum of 60 participants.

Here are some additional indications about the program:

1. There will be initial presentations on -

   TRENDS OF THOUGHT AND ACTION IN THE NEGRO PROTEST MOVEMENT and RESPONSE OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS SINCE JANUARY 1963.

2. The following subject areas will be covered:

   EDUCATION:- Desegregation, upgrading the schools, dealing with the educational gap, drop-outs, remedial programs.

   What churches and synagogues have been doing and can do about these issues.

   EMPLOYMENT:- Unemployment, out of school and unemployed youth, low income groups, how poverty and economic insecurity affect race relations, religious institutions own policies and practices in staff employment.

   What churches and synagogues have been doing and can do about these issues.

   CIVIL RIGHTS THROUGH LEGISLATION AND ITS ENFORCEMENT:- The uses and limits of law, enlisting public support for housing, FEPC, public accomodations and appraising repeal efforts.

   What churches and synagogues have been doing and can do about these matters.

   DIRECT NON-VIOLENT ACTION:- Boycotts, picketing, sitins, demonstrations.

   How churches and synagogues have reacted to such methods and the role they should play in respect to them.

HOUSING FOR EVERYONE:- Open occupancy campaigns, buyer-seller efforts, stablizing communities after move-ins, role of police.

How churches and synagogues have involved themselves, with what results.

ORGANIZING INTERRELIGIOUS ACTION:- Structures, control by sponsors, relations with civic and civil rights groups, budgeting, staffing, distinctive functions, sustaining interest, pitfalls to be avoided, assets discovered.

What was done in various cities and states.

3. A very few addresses, a panel of discussants, case study material, experienced resource persons and practitioners, inter-change between delegates - these will be the methods for communication during the Consultation.

4. The closing meeting will be a luncheon on Wednesday noon with an important speaker and reactors. On this occasion seventy-five or more religious leaders in the St. Louis Conference on Religion and Race will be included.

5. The Board of the St. Louis Conference on Religion and Race and its Executive Secretary, Dr. Paul Hanlon, are eager to cooperate in every possible way to help the Consultation to achieve its purpose of strengthening and sharpening the witness of the major religious communities in race relations in cities and states across the whole nation.

****

The Statler Hilton Hotel has shown a genuine interest in the project. All facilities we require will be put at our disposal. The hotel has a cafeteria where the prices are modest and the food excellent. The hotel garage will park guests' cars free.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO NOW:

1. If delegates from your inter-religious organization have not yet been chosen, do so promptly.

   Such delegates should register with NCRR, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, New York 10011, using the regular form provided you.

   Delegates should also reserve at the Statler Hilton as soon as possible, using the form post-card also provided you. (Additional forms are available on request from NCRR).

First National Consultation on Religion and Race

2. Your delegates should be assisted with their expenses, in whole or part unless funds are otherwise available.

Expenses will consist of -

Travel: By train, plane, bus or own auto

Hotel over two nights (Monday and Tuesday).

Meals in St. Louis according to individual choice:
Monday supper
Tuesday breakfast, lunch and supper
Wednesday breakfast
Wednesday closing luncheon: total cost per person - $3.50.

Miscellaneous (taxis, tips, etc.)

(No registration fee)

Respectfully submitted,

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE

Galen R. Weaver

Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director

GRW/cjt
February 24, 1964

[1964, Feb 24]

MINUTES OF PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL CONSULTATION

Meeting was held 1:30-5 p.m. on February 11, 1964 at 815 Second Avenue, New York City. Present were: John McDermott from Chicago, Peggy Roach from Washington, Richard Haley, Rabbi Lander, Arthur Walmsley and Galen Weaver from New York. Mrs. Charlotte Meacham was prevented from coming from Philadelphia due to heavy snowstorm.

Following is the program as outlined by agreement of those present:

Monday, April 13

2:30-4:30 - Address on Trends of Thought and Action in the Negro Protest Movement. Speakers in order of preference: Kenneth Clark, James Farmer, Wyatt Walker. (Dr. Clark declined. Mr. Farmer is being asked by Richard Haley - no word as of February 24).

Audience reaction to follow the address under skillful chairmanship. Chairman not selected.

8-10 p.m. - Address: Response of the Religious Communities to the Racial Crisis - since January 1963. Speakers in order of preference: Eugene Carson Blake, Robert W. Spike, (David Danzig of the American Jewish Committee was also mentioned as a possible third choice). (As of February 24, efforts of Arthur Walmsley to reach Dr. Blake were unavailing. Meantime Rabbi Lander reported that Father Cronin and Oscar Lee do not favor a second speech on the first day but suggest a panel to address themselves to this topic as a part of the afternoon session).

Panel to follow address: Messrs. Cronin, Hiat and Lee. (Rabbi Lander was asked to request these three to be present and take part. Apparently he did not understand this assignment. Weaver is following up on February 24 with Father Cronin and Oscar Lee).

Tuesday, April 14

9 a.m.-12- Entire group if less than 40 or two or more parallel groups dealing with:

EDUCATION: Desegregation and integration of public and religious schools. Upgrading of educational opportunities especially for children who have been disadvantaged. Remedial programs.

What the churches and synagogues can do. Case history and discussion.

Tuesday, April 14 - (Continued)

2-4 p.m. - Same formation as in the morning.

CIVIL RIGHTS THROUGH LEGISLATION AND ITS ENFORCEMENT: Enactment of good laws: federal, state, municipal.

Popular support for and compliance with civil rights laws.

Opposition to repeal efforts.

What the churches and synagogues can do. Case history and discussion.

4:30-6:30 - Optional for those who wish help on PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING STRUCTURES, FINANCES, RELATIONS TO CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS, TO GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, TO INTERGROUP AGENCIES, ETC.

8-10 p.m. - ENGAGEMENT IN AND INTERPRETATION OF DIRECT ACTION - What role should churches and synagogues play? Individual clergymen and lay men and women?

Wednesday, April 15

9 a.m.-12 - HOUSING - What church and synagogues can do about open occupancy, bringing buyers and sellers together, family visitations and other methods of preparation, stabilization following move in by non-white families.

1-3 or
3:30 p.m.- Speaker on POVERTY AND RACE: Growing unemployment, inadequate family incomes, public relief and welfare, "war on poverty", etc. In order of preference: Sargent Shriver (although not mentioned, Michael Harrington or someone else on Shriver's planning staff might be acceptable. John McDermott was asked to secure Mr. Shriver if possible. Up to February 24, he had not been able to reach him and report back).

It was agreed that the St. Louis Conference on Religion and Race be requested to invite as paying guests clergy and laity who are involved in inter-religious action.

Comments and questions raised by Galen Weaver -

I visited St. Louis February 21-22. Meet with the Conference Board and Paul Hanlon, full time executive secretary. The Board is pleased to cooperate. Hanlon has accepted certain responsibilities including enlisting up to 10 regular delegates, inviting 75 to 100 St. Louis paying guests for the luncheon, taking care of certain details locally.

In connection with the Poverty and Race topic, I urge that there be at least two reactors dealing briefly with What the Churches and Synagogues can do. State Senator McNeal (a Negro) might be asked to speak briefly on What the State Government can do in the war on poverty.

Note a serious omission in the above: CHURCH INSTITUTIONS.

Two more meetings of the planning committee are set. Return postals indicated a better attendance at each of them.

Friday, February 28
1:30-5 at 815 Second Avenue (corner 43rd)
New York City

Tuesday, March 31
1:30-4:30 - Same as above.

The agenda for the February 28 meeting will be to perfect the program and finalize it for the printer. The tentative subject content outline sent out on February 24 to all known Religion and Race Conferences and to registered delegates is enclosed as information.

Respectfully submitted,

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE

Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director

GRW/cjt
Enclosures

February 24, 1964

BUDGETARY FINANCIAL REPORT

As of February 28, 1964

		1963/1964 June/May Budgeted	1964 June/Feb Budgeted	N.Y. Office 1964 June/Feb Actual Expenses	1963 M. Ahmann Chicago Office	Combined	Over Spent	Under Spent	Under Spent Budget
I	Salaries	$38,480.00	$28,860.00	$22,784.29	$4,812.53	$27,596.82	$ -	$1,263.18	
II	Related Costs	4,565.00	3,423.75	1,101.70	408.34	1,510.04	-	1,913.71	
III	Public Relations Consul.	2,600.00	1,950.00	2,060.43	-	2,060.43	110.43	-	
IV	Rent & Janitor Services	2,600.00	1,950.00	1,662.80	-	1,662.80	-	287.20	
V	Travel	7,510.00	5,632.50	2,331.68	2,218.33	4,450.01	-	1,182.49	
VI	Meetings	900.00	675.00	268.42	-	268.42	-	406.58	
VII	Office Supplies	700.00	525.00	1,458.36	47.41	1,505.77	980.77	-	
VIII	Telephone & Telegraph	1,800.00	1,350.00	1,261.36	388.13	1,649.49	299.49	-	
IX	Postage & Shipping	1,500.00	1,125.00	944.18	60.10	1,004.28	-	120.72	
X	Duplicating Services	600.00	450.00	10.00	-	10.00	-	440.00	
XI	Publication Services, Including Mass Media -Subscriptions and cost of literature to be sold	1,700.00	1,275.00	3,072.12	-	3,072.12	1,797.12	-	
XII	Miscellaneous	900.00	675.00	390.86	98.64	489.50	-	185.50	
XIII	Non-Recurring Expenses for Equipment, Furniture, Moving Office, etc.	3,350.00	2,512.50	2,789.18	327.65	3,116.83	604.33	-	
XIV	Part-Time Bookkeeping and Mail Clerk	1,530.00	1,147.50	1,833.56	-	1,833.56	686.06	-	
XV	Public Accountant	500.00	375.00	100.00	-	100.00	-	275.00	
		$69,235.00	$51,926.25	$41,968.94	$8,361.13	$50,330.07	$4,478.20	$6,074.38	$1,596.18

see p. 6

~~file~~

DIRECTORY
OF
CHRISTIAN AND JEWISH
ORGANIZATIONS
INVOLVED IN RACE RELATIONS

(February 7, 1964 edition - Incomplete. Additional information invited for supplementary pages to be mimeographed and circulated)

Prepared by:
National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, New York 10010

Additional copies 50¢ each including supplements.

JEWISH

American Jewish Congress
15 East 84th Street
New York 28, New York
Commission on Law and Social Action - since 1918
Mr. Will Maslow, Executive Director
Tel: (212) 879-4500

Central Conference of American Rabbis
40 West 68th Street
New York 23, New York
Committee on Justice and Peace
Rabbi Sidney L. Regner, Executive Vice President
Tel: (212) 873-0200

Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, New York
Commission on Social Action and Commission on
Interfaith Activities - since 1955
Mr. Albert Vorspan, Director
Rabbi Balfour Brickner, Associate Director
Tel: (212) 737-8200
Rabbi Richard Hirsch, Director
Religious Action Center
2027 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington 6, D.C.

PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027
Emergency Commission on Religion and Race - since 1
Dr. Robert W. Spike, Executive Director
Tel: (212) 870-2436

Department of Racial and Cultural Relations
Dr. Alfred S. Kramer, Staff Consultant in Charge
Tel: (212) 870-2070

African Methodist Episcopal Church
Commission on Social Action - since 1960
215 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina
Reverend F.C. James, Consultant
Tel: (803) 773-7729

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
Board of Race Relations, International
Justice and Goodwill
No staff - Board is advisory
Bishop S. Dorme Lartey, Chairman
P.O. Box 169
Monrovia, Liberia

Church of the Brethren
1451 Dundee Avenue
Elgin, Illinois
General Brotherhood Board - established
Emergency Committee on Race Relations - 1963
Rev. Lee G. Whipple, Director of Race Relations

Evangelical United Brethren Church
601 W. Riverview Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45406
Department of Christian Social Action
Rev. Cawley H. Stine, Director

International Convention of Christian Churches
(Disciples of Christ)
Coordinating Committee on Moral and Civil Rights
established 1963
221 Ohmer Avenue - P.O. Box 19136
Indianapolis, Indiana 46219

Reverend Barton Hunter, Administrative Secretary
National Director of Human Relations
United Christian Missionary Society
Reverend Ian McCrae
Tel: (317) 359-9568

Lutheran Church in America
231 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016
Board of Social Ministry
Dr. Harold Hass, Executive Secretary
Reverend L. William Youngdahl, Secretary for
Community and Cultural Affairs
Tel: (212) 532-3414

The Methodist Church
100 Maryland Avenue N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Board of Christian Social Concerns
Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs
Dr. Grover C. Bagby, Associate General Secretary
Tel: (202) 546-6096 or 546-1000

Reformed Church in America
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027
Christian Action Commission
Robert F. Williams, Secretary
45 John Street
New York, New York 10027

Religious Society of Friends
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting
Race Relations Committee
160 N. 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.
Organized 1919

Gladys D. Rawlings, Executive Secretary

Unitarian Universalist Association
Commission on Religion and Race - since 1963
Reverend Robert E. Jones, Executive Director
245 Second Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Tel: (202) 547-0254

United Church of Christ
Committee for Racial Justice Now - since 1963
Dr. S. Garry Oniki, Executive Coordinator
Room 93 - 289 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10010
Tel: (212) 475-2121

United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
Commission on Religion and Race
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027
Dr. Gayraud S. Wilmore, Executive Director
Rev. Metz Rollins, Associate Director
Rev. Robert Stone, Associate Director
Tel: (212) 870-2200

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Christian Family Movement
1655 W. Jackson
Chicago, Illinois 60612 - since 1949
Mr. & Mrs. Patrick Crowley, Secretaries

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
since 1960
21 West Superior Street, Chicago 10, Illinois
Mathew Ahmann, Executive Director
John P. Sisson, Assistant to the Director
Tel: (312) 664-8222

Director of Southern Field Service
Mr. H. Cabirac
1046 Baronne Street
New Orleans, La.
Tel: (504) 523-2901

-- -- --

National Catholic Welfare Conference - since 1919
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Social Action Department
The Rt. Rev. Msgr. George G. Higgins, Director
Rev. John F. Cronin, S.S. Assistant Director
Tel: (202) 737-3553

-- --

National Council of Catholic Men
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Mr. Martin H. Work, Executive Director
Mr. Donald Farrell, Program Director (giving special attention to race relations.)
Tel: (202) 737-3553

-- -- --

National Council of Catholic Women
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Miss Margaret Mealey, Executive Director
Social Action Committee
Tel: (202) 737-3553

-- -- --

National Federation of Catholic College Students
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Social Action Secretariat at Manhattanville College
Purchase, New York
Miss Barbara Lyons, Chairman
Mother Mary T. Clark, RSCJ, Moderator

North American Federation of the Third Order of Saint Francis
  Reverend Philip Marquard
  29 So. La Salle Street
  Chicago 3, Illinois
    Action for Interracial Understanding (an apostolate of the Third Order)
    Mr. Ralph E. Fenton, National Executive Director
    575 Neponset Street
    Norwood, Mass.
    In New York:
    Mr. Waldemar A. Roebuck
    620 Lenox Avenue
    New York, New York 10037
    Tel: (212) 281-4284

OTHERS

Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity - since 1960
Room 200
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
  Reverend John B. Morris, Executive Director
  Tel: (404) 525-7975

National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc.
43 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York
Tel: (212) 688-7530

National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations
291 Broadway
New York, New York 10007
  Commission on Interracial Policy and Program
  Leo B. Marsh, Secretary

National Conference on Religion and Race
Since - January, 1963
Secretariat presently at (until about May 8, 1964)
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011
Rev. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director
Tel: (212) 255-7575

* * *

all
p.r

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE
CONTINUATION COMMITTEE
ALPHABETICAL LISTING

all

Mr. Mathew Ahmann
21 West Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Mr. Arnold Aronson
National Community Relations
55 West 42nd Street
New York 36, New York

Mr. Colin W. Bell
American Friends Service Committee
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Mr. Herbert Berman
Synagogue Council of America
235 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

Miss Gail Binkert
National Newman Club Federation
(National Catholic Welfare Conference)
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Dr. Algernon Black
American Ethical Union
2 West ~~46th~~ Street 64th St.
New York, New York

Mr. William Caldwell
Christian Family Movement
1783 Springbrook Road
Alcoa, Tennessee
(Mrs. William Caldwell - Alternate)

The Rev. Malcolm P. Calhoun
Secretary, Division of Christian Action
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
8 North Sixth Street
Richmond 9, Virginia

Rabbi Seymour J. Cohen
Synagogue Council of America
Anshe Emet Synagogue
3760 Pine Grove Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

The Rev. John F. Cronin, S.S.
Social Action Department
National Catholic Welfare Conference
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Dr. Maurice Eisendrath
President of Union of American
Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Nicholas Conover English
National Council of the YMCA
11 Commerce Street
Newark 2, New Jersey

Bishop Carey A. Gibbs
African Methodist Episcopal
c/o Allen University
Columbia, South Carolina

The Rev. Victor T. Glass
Home Missionary Board
Southern Baptist Convention
161 Spring Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Harold Haas
Lutheran Church in America
Board of Social Missions
231 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Richard Haley
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

The Most Rev. Paul J. Hallinan
P.O. Box 12047
Northside Station
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dr. Paul F. Hanlon
Department of Sociology
St. Louis University
St. Louis, Missouri

The Rev. Ray J. Harmelink
United Prestyterian Church
Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

President Ben Herbster
United Church of Christ
297 Park Avenue South
New York 10, New York
(Dr. Fred Buschmeyer - Alternate)

Rabbi Philip Hiat
Synagogue Council of America
235 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Raymond M. Hilliard
National Catholic Conference for
Interracial Justice
21 West Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois
(Mr. John P. Nelson, Jr. - Alternate)
702 Gravier Building
535 Gravier Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dr. Lloyd O. Houser
Evangelical United Brethren Church
151 Laurel Street
Buffalo 8, New York

Mr. Herbert S. Huffman, Secretary
Board on Christian Social Concerns
Five Years Meeting of Friends
101 Quaker Hill Drive
Richmond, Indiana

Dr. Philip Johnson
50 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Reverend Robert E. Jones
Unitarian Universalist Churches
245 Second Street, N.E.
Washington 12, D.C.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dr. J. Oscar Lee
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Mrs. Edith Macy
National Urban League
14 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York

Mr. Leo B. Marsh
291 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays
President Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Margaret Mealey
National Council of Catholic Women
1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Rev. John B. Morris
ESCRU
Room 200 - 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Bishop E.P. Murchison
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
308 10th Avenue West
Birmingham 4, Alabama

Dr. Claud D. Nelson
National Conference of Christians
and Jews
43 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

Mr. Victor Paschkis
National Conference of Friends
on Race Relations
Apt. 19G - 501 W. 123 Street
New York 27, New York

Mrs. Thornton B. Penfield, Jr.
YWCA National Board
145 Hudson Terrace
Yonkers, New York

Mr. Leo Pfeffer
American Jewish Congress
15 E. 84th Street
New York 28, New York

Miss Peggy Rooney
National Federation of Catholic
College Students
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

The Rev. W. Harold Row
Church of the Brethren
1451 Dundee Avenue
Elgin, Illinois

Rabbi Jacob P. Rudin
Synagogue Council of America
Temple Bethel
No. 5 Old Mill Road
Great Neck, New York

Miss Eleanor Schwartz
National Federation of Temple Sisterhood
838 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, New York

Mrs. Stuart Sinclair
Vice President, United Church Women
24 Chestnut Hill
Greenfield, Massachusetts
(Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod - Alternate)
General Director - United Church Women
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Bishop B. Julian Smith
CME Church
8128 S. Calumet Avenue
Chicago 19, Illinois

Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
1931 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.
(The Rev. Edward J. Odum - Alternate)
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dr. C.S. Stamps
Progressive National Baptist Convention
151 West 128th Street
New York 27, New York

Miss Odile Sweeney
National Y. W. C. A.
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum
American Jewish Committee
165 E. 56th Street
New York, New York
(Mr. A. Harold Murray - Alternate)

Mr. Richard Taylor
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting
Religious Society of Friends
427 W. Coulter Street
Philadelphia 44, Pennsylvania

Miss Mary Treacy
1312 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20005

Bishop W.J. Walls
A. M. E. Z.
38 Aqueduct Place
Yonkers, New York

Mrs. Mae Yoho Ward
Disciples of Christ
222 Downey Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

Mr. Lewis H. Weinstein
10 Post Office Square
Boston, Massachusetts
(Dr. Albert Vorspan - Alternate)

Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke
The Methodist Church
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York
(Rev. J. Edward Carothers - Alternate)
Memorial Methodist Church
250 Bryant Avenue
White Plains, New York

Mr. Martin Work
National Council of Catholic Men
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
(Mr. Donald A. Farrell - Alternate)

2/20/64
GRW:sbs

Challenge
to Justice
and Love

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE REV. GALEN R. WEAVER
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York
(212) Algonquin 5-7575-6

MAR 24 1964

March 23, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Congress On Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Richard:

We were feeling sorry for ourselves that you were unable to be at the last Planning Committee meeting for the National Consultation. As you know from the minutes I have sent a Subcommittee on Process was appointed. This met this past week and we are putting things into fairly orderly shape now. A decision was made to have five working groups each focusing upon a particular area in the hope that greater depth would be achieved by a fairly high degree of concentration. One of these working groups will be on Non-Violent Direct Action. This leads me specifically to inquire whether it would be possible for you to be a participate in the Consultation and to be a resource person in such a group. Please examine your schedule and see whether you could work this out to be present with us. I feel sure that you could make a very real contribution.

I am enclosing a registration blank to be sent to us and a hotel reservation card to go to the Statler Hilton in St. Louis.

Fraternally yours,

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
RELIGION AND RACE

Galen

Galen R. Weaver
Executive Director

GRW:ss
encl.

CONVENERS: Department of Racial and Cultural Relations National Council of Churches

Social Action Commission Synagogue Council of America

Social Action Department National Catholic Welfare Conference

339

MAR 20

MAR 20 1964

National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, 10011
Telephones: (212) AL. 5-7575-6
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director

file

March 19, 1964

REPORT ON THE MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON GROUP PROCESS
NATIONAL CONSULTATION, ST. LOUIS, APRIL 13-15, 1964
Held on March 19 - 2-4:30 p.m. at 815 Second Avenue, New York City

Present: Theressa Hoover, William Youngdahl, Marc Tanenbaum and Galen Weaver.
Absent: Gayraud Wilmore (unexpectedly called to California) and Harold Hunton.

Report on plans already made:

Dr. Herman H. Long has agreed to present a paper or address at the opening session, 2:30 p.m. on Monday, April 13, which will be a survey of the Negro protest movement, its present status and trends, possibly with some comments on the response of the churches and synagogues since January 1963 - all as a backdrop for the subsequent discussions.

Immediately following Dr. Long's presentation, Messrs. Cronin, Lee & Hiat (or Lander?) will make brief statements reporting what the churches and synagogues have done or not done since January 1963. There will be opportunity for others to participate from the floor.

The hope is that Dr. Long's manuscript will be in the hands of the Secretariat of NCRR in time to have it mimeographed and ready for distribution.

The closing session will be at a $3.50 luncheon in the Missouri Room when it is anticipated that upwards of seventy-five (75) St. Louis clergy and lay persons will join the delegates. Assistant Secretary of Labor Daniel P. Moynihan will be the speaker on the relation of economic opportunity or lack of it to race relations. Mr. Moynihan, who is a Catholic layman, is being requested to consider including in his presentation his appraisal of the role of the churches in "the war on poverty". If he prefers not to do this Weaver will ask John Bennett, Joseph Stitler or Martin Marty, in that order, to speak for three minutes on the role of churches and synagogues. This session will close between 3:30 and 4 p.m.

Report on number of delegates - as of March 19, there are thirty-one (31) delegates registered from twelve (12) state or local conferences. In addition there are nineteen (19) persons who are staff members of various denominational or related agency staffs and three individuals coming from places where there is presently no local conference on religion and race.

Decisions made

1. That there shall be approximately 20 persons assigned to each work group (it being anticipated that there will be five of these); that the delegates from state and local conferences will be mailed a listing of the workgroups by subject will be sent promptly to those now registered and those who will subsequently register offering them a 1, 2, 3 preference.

2. That each workgroup will meet Monday evening, Tuesday morning, Tuesday afternoon and Tuesday evening, for a total of approximately ten hours with an assigned chairman, recorder and national staff persons as resource associates. Assignments were made of this personnel and Weaver is getting in touch with them to secure their consent to serve. Chairman and recorders will be asked to meet for a briefing session 12 to 1 p.m. on Monday, April 13 in a Statler Hilton Hotel room. Weaver will be in charge.

3. In each work group one project paper will be presented on Monday evening by a person who will report, in case study fashion, on: (a) What we have done; (b) What we have left undone; (c) What we have learned; (d) Where and how do we go from here. Weaver is following up on suggestions regarding who should be asked to make these reports. We will ask that they be written in advance. About twenty (20) minutes will be allotted to such papers.

4. That there be workshops on each of the following areas of concern, with the understanding that this means a primary focus on the subject area but some latitude in view of the inter-dependency of each area on all the others.

5. The subject areas are as follows:

What religious bodies and committed individuals have done and can do - - especially on an interreligious, interracial basis - in reference to.....

A. Housing - for low-income as well as middle and upper income people of all racial backgrounds; education for integrated living, allaying fears of whites and Negroes, support of legislation, other action-oriented programs.

B. Employment - including religious institutions' policies and practices, the influence of religious bodies on governmental and non-governmental, non-discriminatory employment opportunities, proposals for special treatment in training and hiring for members of minority groups, problems posed by automation, "the excluded fifth" of the nation.

C. Education - (and the Public and Parochial Schools) - Desegregation and integration of pupils, teachers and administrators; relations with school boards and superintendents; attempts to improve the climate of opinion; preparation of parents and children for constructive integration; educational up-grading of inner-city schools; special efforts to prevent school drop-outs (study halls, tutorial projects, etc.); curricula and teaching in the churches and synagogues themselves.

D. Non-violent demonstrations - Participation in, interpretations of to constituents; development of a considered policy towards these techniques for social change; relations of church and synagogue leaders in non-violent movements and tactics of various types.

E. Civil rights legislation - Municipal, state and federal; enactment, enforcement, community impact, repeal propaganda and campaigns, the split between Negroes and whites in face of growing demands for immediate changes, preparation for predictable tensions and conflict unrest following the adjournment of Congress (whether the Civil Rights Bill is passed, compromised or defeated).

6. On Wednesday forenoon there will be a reporting session at which time the entire group will listen to summaries of each of the five workgroups, followed by discussion from the floor. There is the possibility that out of this may emerge enough consensus that the group will want to release a statement in its own name.

7. It is assumed that the Planning Committee of which Arthur Walmsley is chairman will constitute the Steering Committee throughout the Consultation. That committee will decide on March 31 about the presiding officer for the opening session, for the Wednesday morning plenary session and for the final luncheon meeting. It will present any resolutions on courtesies and/or on any message. (It might be wise to select three persons from among the delegates as additional members of the Steering Committee).

8. Arrangements have been made for the use of the St. Louis room for plenary sessions, except for the Wednesday noon luncheon which will take place in the Missouri Room. Five other rooms holding 25 each are reserved for working groups.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE WILL NOT BE A SECOND MEETING OF THIS SUB-COMMITTEE. (ONE WAS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TENTATIVELY FOR MARCH 25, 1964).

Summary prepared by Galen R. Weaver

GRW/cjt

Sent to:

Sub-Committee on Group Process Members:
Rev. Gayraud Wilmore
Rev. L. William Youngdahl
Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum
Miss Theressa Hoover
Mr. Harold Hunton
Rev. Arthur Walmsley

Planning Committee Members:
Mr. Mathew Ahmann
Mr. John McDermott
Rev. James Breedon
Rabbi Balfour Brickner
Rev. John F. Cronin
Mr. Don Farrell
Rev. Walter Fauntroy
Mr. Richard Haley
Rabbi Philip Hiat or Rabbi N. Lander
Miss Theressa Hoover*
Rev. J. Oscar Lee
Mrs. Charlotte Meacham
Rev. Edward Odum
Miss Peggy Roach
Rev. J. Metz Rollins
Miss Odile Sweeney
Rev. Arthur Walmsley*
Rev. M. L. Wilson

National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York 10011
Telephones: (212) AL. 5-7575-6
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director

March 4, 1964

SOURCES OF INCOME - JUNE 1, 1963 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1964

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES - (Paid up in July - 1963)			$20,000.00
NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE (does not include allotment received 3/2)			16,041.42
SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF AMERICA:	- July	$ 500.00	
American Jewish Committee	- July	250.00	
Congregation Judea - Rabbi H. Morris	- Oct.	120.00	
Congregation Emanu-El - New York -	- Oct.	1,000.00	
Central Conference of American Rabbis	- Feb.	250.00	2,120.00
MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS:			
United Christian Missionary		$ 10.00	
Church Federation - Chicago		15.00	
Rabbi Carl I. Miller		10.00	
	June	$ 35.00	
NC/C - Philadelphia Yearly Meeting		100.00	
Joseph A. Dowling		5.00	
Rev. John S. Cummins		25.00	
	July	$ 130.00	
Eleanor M. Peterson	Aug.	5.00	
Sister Rose Albert	Sept.	$ 2.00	
National Conference of Christians & Jews		$1,000.00	
Robert Brank Fulton		2.00	
	Oct.	$1,002.00	
Lutheran Church in America		1,000.00	
Unitarian Universalist Assn.		50.00	
	Jan.	$1,050.00	2,224.00
			$40,385.42

CC: Members of Continuation Committee

Prepared by Claudia J. Turlington, Administrative Assistant

National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, 10011
Telephones: (212) AL. 5-7575-6
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director

March 5, 1964

MINUTES OF CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

MEETING ON MARCH 2, 1964 - 1:45 to 5:25 p.m.
231 Madison Ave., N. Y. City

Present: Messrs. Ahmann, Aronson, Black, Cronin, English, Harmelink, Buschmeyer (for Herbster), Lander (for Hiat), Johnson, Lee, Macy, Mays, Murchison, Nelson, Paschkis, Pfeffer, Spottswood, Murray, and Tanenbaum. Work, Miss Odile Sweeney, and Mrs. Edith Macy. Weaver, staff.

Telephoned or telegraphed regrets: Colin Bell, Margaret Mealey, Mrs. Thornton Penfield, Mrs. Mae Yoho Ward, Bishop Wicke.

(See list of members attached).

First Vice President Benjamin Mays called the meeting to order at 1:45 p.m. in the Board Room of the Lutheran Church in America. Mr. English offered prayer.

Executive Director's Report

The Executive Director presented his report, a copy of which is attached to these minutes. Dr. Weaver noted a discrepancy in terms of the date for closing the headquarters at 150 Fifth Ave. It will more likely be May 15 unless he decides he can do the work necessary by May 8 and thus take the full three weeks vacation to which he is entitled. Vacations are due other employed staff.

In connection with the financial report for the Interim Period, it was noted (see page 3 of the report), that the Council for Christian Social Action had offered to buy nearly all of the furniture, machines and equipment for $2,100 provided this sum can be offset against the $3,427.27 still owed the Council for Christian Social Action (see page 2 of the report and the financial statement for the Interim Period attached).

VOTED

"If it is decided to close the office at 150 Fifth Ave., that the offer of the Council for Christian Social Action be accepted with the understanding that $2,100 will be credited against the indebtedness of the National Conference to the Council". Moved by Father Cronin, seconded and carried unanimously.

During Dr. Weaver's reporting, Dr. Lee raised a question about an income sheet, including a showing of the $20,000 contributed to NCRR by the National Council of Churches. Dr. Weaver replied that this will be made available when the February bank statement has been received by the Secretariat. (Report attached).

VOTED "That the report of the Executive Director be accepted with an expression of deep thanks for the dedicated service of Dr. Weaver." Moved by Father Cronin, seconded and carried.

VOTED "That at the appropriate time this Continuation Committee arrange to express its appreciation for the services of the Executive Director". Moved by Dr. Nelson, seconded and carried.

Presentation of "Suggested Changes" Chairman Mays called upon Father Cronin to present and comment upon the document (copy enclosed and another previously mailed to members of the Continuation Committee) entitled "Suggested Changes in the National Conference on Religion and Race - January 1964". Rabbi Lander and Dr. Lee also made statements elucidating the plan.

Many questions, comments and much discussion followed, part of the time in executive session.

VOTED "That the present Secretariat be discontinued as of May 31, 1964, but that the National Conference on Religion and Race be continued, including this Continuation Committee; that the three convening bodies be requested to select one among themselves to provide the basic minimal services for one year while the intervening time is used to evaluate experience and to refine the organization and procedures". This was moved by Martin Work and seconded by Father Cronin. Dr. Buschmeyer wished to be recorded as voting against the motion. Mathew Ahmann abstained. Messrs. Lander and Lee wished to be recorded as abstaining in view of changes from the draft proposal which changes will have to be re-submitted to their respective organizations.

VOTED "That, in order to carry out the functions under the previous motion, the Executive Committee be requested to bring recommendations to the Continuation Committee regarding working committees". Moved by Father Cronin and seconded by English.

SUGGESTION TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Mr. Murray expressed the hope that the Executive Committee would give consideration to the variety of local religion and race organizations and make some recommendation regarding an arrangement whereby service could be offered to such groups, at the same time recognizing that the Conveners will not be expected to provide budget for such efforts or personnel but that funds for such a purpose might be raised otherwise. This was first put in the form of a motion but then withdrawn as such with the understanding that the Executive Committee would canvass this and various other possibilities.

Two other suggestions were to be passed on to the Executive Committee: (1) that it study the income and expenditures for the period June 1 to the time of their meeting and report to the Continuation Committee before May 15 the financial outlook as it is likely to be at the termination of the Secretariat, and (2) that the Executive Committee consider a way in which the Conveners can be given a measure of primacy in any restructured National Conference while organizations not religiously aligned are permitted to retain some relationship.

Some discussion took place as to what might be done in case the Conveners do not accept the modification of their proposal. It was accepted that the Executive Committee will know what action the Conveners take and will take due cognizance of it when they prepare their report to the Continuation Committee.

After considerable discussion of the most appropriate way to deal with any public announcement of the closing of the present office and termination of staff, it was understood that this important matter would be dealt with at the time of the next meeting of the Continuation Committee.

The Chairman stated that he understands that the Executive Committee will meet and that, when its report is ready, a meeting of this Continuation Committee will be called prior to May 31, 1964.

Adjournment at 5:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted

Galen R. Weaver
Executive Director

GRW/cjt

Enclosures

National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, New York 10011
Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director

AGENDA

March 2, 1964 meeting of the
Continuation Committee
231 Madison Avenue
New York City
(Courtesy of the Lutheran Church in America)

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, First Vice President presiding

Prayer

Report by the Executive Director

Including financial statements

Report by the Representatives of the Conveners

Discussion and questions

Appropriate action

Other business

Closing prayer

Adjournment

to Justice
and Love

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE

NATIONAL CONSULTATION

of

Delegates from State, County and City
Religion and Race Organizations
and
Staff members of denominations and affiliated groups

JOBS and
FREEDOM
FOR
Every American

Statler Hilton Hotel
St. Louis, Missouri
April 13-15, 1964

CONVENERS:

Department of Racial and
Cultural Relations
National Council of Churches

Social Action Commission
Synagogue Council of America

Social Action Department
National Catholic Welfare
Conference

PROGRAM

Monday, April 13

12 noon to 2 p.m. - Luncheon meeting for the Chairmen and Recorders of the five Workgroups - in the Boston Room.

2:30-4:30 - General Session - St. Louis Room, 17th floor.
Presiding - The Rev. Arthur E. Walmsley
Official announcements
Prayer of Invocation - Rev. John Shocklee
Keynote Address by Dr. Herman H. Long - "New Dimensions in the Racial Crisis"

Brief statements regarding the responses of the churches and synagogues to the racial crisis by ...
The Rev. John F. Cronin, S. S.
Rabbi Irwin M. Blank
The Rev. J. Oscar Lee

General discussion and questions.

7:30-9:30 p.m. - First meeting of the five Workgroups

Workgroup A. - HOUSING - in the Buffalo Room
Workgroup B. - EMPLOYMENT - in Boston Room
Workgroup C. - EDUCATION - in Cleveland Room
Workgroup D. - NON-VIOLENT DIRECT ACTION - in Detroit Room
Workgroup E. - CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION AND COMMUNITY IMPACT - in Room #124.

10 p.m. - An opportunity to meet leaders in the civil rights movement in St. Louis and to converse about the racial crisis and the objectives of such groups as CORE, NAACP, The URBAN LEAGUE - in the St. Louis Room.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Tuesday, April 14

7:30 a.m. - Breakfast meeting open to all members of the Consultation. Tickets available at the door at $1.25. In Foyer 3 on the 16th floor. (Representatives of the Convening bodies of the National Conference on Religion and Race will be present and explain the plans for continuing the work of the National Conference. Suggestions will be invited as to how best to promote inter-communication among the religion and race groups across the United States.)

9 a.m.-12 p.m. - Second meeting of the five Workgroups - Same rooms as Monday evening.

2-4:30 p.m. - Third meeting of the Workgroups.

7:30-9:30 p.m. - Fourth and final meeting of the Workgroups.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Wednesday, April 15

9-11:45 a.m. - General Session - in the St. Louis Room - Rev. Arthur E. Walmsley, presiding. (A half hour will be given to each Workgroup for a summary report of its discussions and recommendations and for discussion. These reports will be mimeographed for later distribution).

12:30-3:45 p.m. - Closing Luncheon Session for members of the Consultation and guests from the St. Louis Conference on Religion and Race. In the Missouri Room on the Mezzanine.

Presiding - Dr. John Ervin
Invocation - Rabbi Jerome W. Grollman
Introductions
Addresses:

Greetings from the St. Louis Conference on Religion and Race - Rev. Amos Ryce, II.
Statement on "How I see the future of Religion and Race" - Mr. Mathew Ahmann.
Address - "Religion, Race and Poverty" by the Honorable Daniel J. Moynihan, Assistant Secretary of Labor, Washington, D.C.
Closing Prayer and Benediction - Rt. Rev. Mons. George L. Gringras.

* *

OUR APPRECIATION

The National Conference acknowledges with sincere appreciation and thanks the many labors of Dr. Paul Hanlon in behalf of this Consultation. Also the helpfulness of the ladies who volunteered their time and services in numerous ways and in particular in assembling the materials for the packets and for the exhibits.

Miss Peggy Roach, staff member of the National Council of Catholic Women, gave much time and thought to preparing the packets. Mr. Jack Alumbaugh, Sales Manager of the Statler Hilton, and his staff have been very cooperative in relation to arrangements for our various meetings.

We are grateful to Dr. Herman H. Long and Assistant Secretary of Labor Daniel J. Moynihan for preparing and presenting major addresses as background for our deliberations. Their speeches will be mimeographed and made available to the delegates. Thanks should be extended also to the persons who prepared project papers and to those who have agreed to serve us all as chairman and recorders for the Workgroups.

WHO'S WHO

Mr. Mathew Ahmann, Executive Director of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, Chicago. Mr. Ahmann was the organizing secretary of the January 1963 National Conference on Religion and Race.

Mr. Eugene J. Callahan, who is jointly presenting the project paper in Workgroup C, is Executive Director of the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race.

Dr. John Ervin is Dean of Instruction, Harris Teachers College, St. Louis.

Rev. Clyde W. Everton, who is presenting the project paper in Workgroup E, is Rector's Associate, Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) Church, Santa Barbara, California.

Rt. Rev. Mons. George L. Gringras, Diocese of Washington, D. C.

Rabbi Jerome W. Grollman, United Hebrew Temple, St. Louis.

Dr. Paul Hanlon, who is presenting the project paper in Workgroup D, is Executive Director of the St. Louis Conference on Religion and Race.

Dr. Herman H. Long is President of Talladega College in Alabama and Director of the Race Relations Dept., Board for Homeland Ministries, United Church of Christ.

Mr. Carl Lynem, who is presenting the project paper in Workgroup B, is one of the Co.-chairmen, Lexington (Ky.) Committee on Religion and Human Rights.

Mr. John A. McDermott, who is jointly presenting the project paper in Workshop C, is Executive Director of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago.

The Hon. Daniel J. Moynihan is Assistant Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Rev. Amos Ryce, II, is pastor of the Lane Tabernacle (C.M.E.) Church and President of the Metropolitan Church Federation of St. Louis. He is also a member of the Executive Committee, St. Louis Conference on Religion and Race.

Rev. James J. Sheehan, who is presenting the project paper in Workgroup A, is Executive Director of the Archbishop's Committee on Human Relations, Detroit.

Rev. John Schocklee is pastor of St. Bridget's Parish, St. Louis.

Rt. Rev. Mons. John S. Spence, Roman Catholic Diocese, Washington, D.C., was one of the organizers of the Interreligious Committee on Race Relations in the Nation's Capital.

Rev. Arthur E. Walmsley, Executive Secretary for Christian Citizenship, National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church, New York. He has been chairman of the Local Communities' Follow-up Committee of the National Conference and chairman of the Planning Committee for this Consultation.

Rev. Galen R. Weaver, February 1, 1963-May 15, 1964, Executive Director of National Conference on Religion and Race, on loan from United Church of Christ.

[1964, April 13-14]

Suggested questions for National Consultation

Reverend Clyde Everton, Santa Barbara, California

1. Effective ways to combat prejudices against Fair Housing Legislation.
2. How can the Church do its part in the race crisis?

Reverend Gayraud S. Wilmore, Jr., New York City

1. Expectation for inter-faith cooperation in the South this summer.
2. City-by-city reporting on inter-faith (ACTION PROJECT) cooperation on religion and race in the North and West.
3. What is the future of the National Conference as a "summit coordinating agency"?
4. What is the possibility of specific inter-faith religion and race projects now in key cities? Why the present lack of economy of time and money in conflicting or competitive programs in local areas?

Reverend and Mrs. E.B. Hicks, Topeka, Kansas

1. Additional means and methods of working together with a multiracial society.

Reverend Bryant George, New York City

1. Interfaith action at local level.
2. Interfaith action at national level.
3. Interfaith efforts in consumers and producers cooperatives.
4. Action from Justice Department.
5. Legislative action.

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, New York City

1. What have proven to be the most effective techniques for mobilizing the institutional resources (administrative, economic, etc.) to advance integration objectives in local communities?
2. What have been the major obstacles to interfaith programs?
3. What have been the major priorities in the various communities in their civil rights - integration programs?
4. What kinds of communication on a national, regional, state, municipal level would religious leaders welcome?

Very Reverend Robert C. Hunter S.V.D., Bay St. Louis, Mississippi

1. How to challenge the Knights of Columbus to integrate here in the South and win the day for the Church. This could be their finest hour.

Professor Rudolph E. Morris, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

How can the flow of communication from the upper-level leaders to the ordinary members of the religious congregations be channeled and organized? Is there a training program possible for the middle-range leaders, i.e., the pastors, ministers, rabbis etc. who are the spiritual officials of the individual congregations so that they may communicate to their members the commitment character of decision and behavior in racial matters? How come that the overwhelming majority of the membership of religious congregations remained unaware of the urgency of the race question?

Dr. Charles A. Talbert, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

1. The extent to which a program can be arranged to reach into the depth of the various Communities from which we come.

Rev. James J. Sheehan, Detroit, Michigan

1. Is it possible to save the National Group?
2. How are local conferences financed.
3. How to enforce "anti-discrimination" clauses in contracts?
4. How do Religion and Race Conferences relate to government bodies?

The Rev. Msgr. John S. Spence, Washington, D. C.

1. In the activities of other interreligious committees on Race Relations, how are they financed? How do they implement the statements of policy in regard to employment and housing?

Monsignor John J. Endebrock, Trenton, New Jersey

1. Proceedural guild for establishing regional or local conferences.
2. An open housing "Covenant" generally acceptable.
3. Model constitution, and by-laws for state conference (local, regional).

Rev. Leon C. Riddick, Summit, New Jersey

1. How can the churches, working together on a local, state or national level, might effect an open community rather than many and after conflicting civil rights groups attacking isolated areas of the problems of segregation and discrimination?

Rabbi Dudley Weinberg, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

1. How is the problem of de facto segregation in the public schools to be dealt with?

Sister Rose Albert, O. P., Racine, Wisconsin

1. Specific educational curriculum plans to be incorporated in teacher education programs so that teachers may be readied for work in schools located in deprived areas or with children who are culturally deprived.
2. Educational Program Plans and Procedures to prepare and encourage open occupancy in local area - such as Racine, Wisconsin. Surely colleges could take the lead in this area.

National Consultation
Religion and Race Conferences
St. Louis, Missouri
April 13-15, 1964

OPENING STATEMENT

by

ARTHUR E. WALMSLEY, Chairman
Planning Committee, National Consultation

Fifteen months have passed since the historic Conference in Chicago on Religion and Race; fifteen months of considerable movement within the society and, pray God, within the religious community in that society. We are meeting in a different context than we met 15 months ago, and we are also meeting with a somewhat different perspective. There are close to 60 formally organized local, state or county conferences on religion and race or groups bearing similar titles which had at least part of their roots in the Chicago Conference. These groups have been engaged in a variety of activities - some of them successful and some of them not entirely so.

In a good many instances, as you know very well, there have been many problems of organizing the religious communities for cooperative work in the area of race. So, in a sense this is a family gathering that is taking stock of itself. Truly there is nothing particularly new, startling or different that any of us can say about the motivations of the religious community in this area, the necessity rooted in our teachings and in the predicament of the nation which brings us together. All of this has been said repeatedly again and, perhaps has been said more effectively at the local community level than it could be by national gathering of this sort. The purpose of our gathering, as I understand it, is very simply what the title of this meeting implies, namely that this is a "consultation". We are here to consult with each other about the problems and opportunities that confront us in our several communities. Hopefully in this process we will find points of greater effectiveness and greater impact at the local community level. In these fifteen eventful months since the Chicago Conference - a lot has happened. The question, perhaps, that brings us together is, "where are we today"?

A mid-Western Senator was quoted the other day as saying: "I'm not in favor of the Civil Rights Bill, but unless somebody gets those damn pastors off my back, I am going to have to vote for it".

I am not one to disparage our interreligious cooperation as it has developed these last fifteen months. Certainly the most remarkable new fact in American life has been the inter-religious dimension of our coming together - both in Chicago and subsequently. Those of us who are rooted in various religious traditions are discovering each other in a remarkably new way, and these conferences on religion and race has perhaps more than any other single activity summed up and given substance to our cooperation together. In point of fact, this is the most outstanding characteristic of our work together. Perhaps we have made more impact interreligiously than we have interracially.

One of our tasks in a gathering such as this is to sort out the relations of religious forces to other factors in community life. Certainly the most drastic need that we have and which is cropping up practically in every city in the nation, is how the forces of organized religions can most effectively relate to the Civil Rights Movement, particularly to the most active elements of the Civil Rights Movement. How are the structures of religious institutions, the top leadership, the Bishops, the heads of the Council of Churches, and the leaders in the Jewish community - how are these persons to relate to the Civil Rights forces in the community in a period which is becoming more and more tense. The Negro community on the one hand is becoming more fragmented and the white community is becoming "smoked out" in terms of its basic resistance, or the resistance of large elements of it, to an integrated society.

The persons who disparage what the forces of religion have done in these fifteen months and what the forces of religion can do, I would say do not understand the sociology of American religion, and the tremendous job that we in the religious community have of putting our own houses in order. There are many things that we cannot do. The forces of religion in America are not organized as action groups. This does not mean that many segments of the religious community will not be in the forefront of action but it does tend to suggest that the structures themselves will not be the pioneers, will not be the leaders, and that our primary task may be found somewhere else. The very fact that more and more commentators are observing that the passage of the Civil Rights Bill is probably in the hands of the churches, would indicate that many of those who observe us are aware that we do have very real roles to play on the national scene and at the local community level. Our purpose is very simply to think through what has happened in the last fifteen months but I would put it to you that you focus your thoughts in this gathering not on where we have been, but where we are and where we will be fifteen months from now. Where will the nation be -- not fifteen months from now, but three? What will be happening in our several communities in the next few weeks, and how can we who are a core of national and local religious leadership - how can we shape the response of our constituents and of our structures?

Let me just make a few comments about the program, because the program has been shaped with something of this philosophy in mind as this is a Consultation. We felt it important to have a presentation this afternoon - the presentation in two forms; - an evaluation by a distinguished observer of both the racial and church scene, followed by responses from representatives of the three major religious traditions, and that we should end the conference with a kind of marching order with a speech by the Assistant Secretary of Labor on the relationship of religion, race, and the poverty question. These two are the fixed points in the conference while practically everything else which will transpire between now and Wednesday afternoon is an open discussion. It is a "consultation".

We come here with very specific questions. Some of these were put to the committee. Some of you have spoken to planners directly about the purpose of the conference. You have very real personal questions. How do we do this and that in our local community? What are the problems other communities are confronting with respect to getting a program in housing under religious auspices underway in the community? Very specific questions. We hope and we assume that you will use this time building your own agenda. Now, there are in the program two other program offerings: this evening, following the workshop groups in order that the whole conference may have some opportunity while we are in St. Louis to look at the problems of this community, we are having an informal, voluntary gathering here in this room with leadership from the various civil rights groups that are active in this area; and then tomorrow morning there is an invitational breakfast open to all of you to meet with the representatives of the three convening bodies - the National Council of Churches, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the Synagogue Council of America, to talk about the structure of the national secretariat, the changes, the program that are contemplated. The rest of the conference will be in workshop groups. These groups are intended to serve as a kind of a clearing house of problems and programs at the local community level. This is not just another session where we have those endless workshop groups on how you do something in housing. The focus of these groups is to see how very concretely religiously motivated groups have worked at the local level - conferences on religion and race - how do these groups address themselves, organizationally, to problems of housing, or employment, direct action, etc.

Let me just make two or three introductions at this point. Concerning the physical arrangements for our time here, the local St. Louis conference has done extensive work. Dr. Paul Hanlon has handled the local arrangements and he will, I am sure, be willing to set up any appointments for handling any of your local problems that you may have during your time here at the conference. Secondly, let me ask Mr. Mathew Ahmann to stand. Mat, as you will recall, was moving light as executive of the Chicago Conference. He is executive director of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice. During this conference he will be a kind of roving observer of the various activities, and in the final morning program will give us his evaluation - both of this gathering and more significantly what this gathering represents in continuing cooperative efforts at the local community level; and third, let me just express my own appreciation on behalf of all of us to Dr. Galen Weaver for the tremendous job he has put into organizing this gathering.

It seemed appropriate to those planning the meeting that we collect ourselves and evaluate very briefly in this opening session where we are in the religious community of America in responding to the efforts of America to find itself. Perhaps no person has his feet so solidly in the civil rights movement on the one hand and in the churches on the other as Dr. Herman H. Long. He is the president of Talladega College in Talladega, Alabama. Dr. Long probably needs no introduction to this group. The many years he has served as the Director of the Race Relations Department sponsored by the United Church of Christ at Fisk University, and he will continue this summer as in the past to direct the excellent institute held at Fisk on civil rights during the summer. He is a Ph.D from the University of Michigan in Social Psychology, co-author with Charles S. Johnson of a pioneer study of racial housing covenance published in 1947 under the title of "People vs. Property". He is the past president of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. Without further introduction, I will present one of us to all of us, Dr. Herman Long.

Retyped from Tape Recordings
4/25/64
National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, 10011
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director/cjt

National Consultation
Conferences on Religion and Race
St. Louis, Missouri
April 13-15, 1964

"The Churches' Response to the Racial Crisis"

by

Dr. J. Oscar Lee, Associate Director,
Commission on Religion and Race
National Council of Churches

In response to the address by Dr. Herman Long, I have been asked to deal with the question, "How are the churches responding to new dimensions in the racial crisis?" Probably the way for me to do this is to extend Dr. Long's remarks about the Eichmann trial. It happens that I was in West Germany at the beginning of the Eichmann trial. This was a major topic of conversation and I had the opportunity to talk with some people about it. As I recall those conversations, one remark seemed more significant than any of the others. It was essentially this, "one cannot hide one's self from evil situations by ignoring the facts". The person who said this continued, "if the Eichmann trial will drive this lesson home, we shall have learned a great lesson".

These remarks say a great to us here in America. We cannot ignore the evil that racial segregation perpetrates by hiding ourselves from the facts. If the new dimensions of the racial crisis have done anything, they have underlined the fact that the religious forces of this nation are confronted by one of the greatest heresies of all times. They are faced with the fact that racial segregation and racial discrimination have underlying them a system of belief which sets forth a doctrine of God, a doctrine of man, a doctrine of salvation, and doctrine of sin. Probably the greatest choice facing religious people in this day is, will it be religion or will it be racism? The religion of racism is dramatically opposed to the beliefs of Christianity and Judaism.

How are the churches and the synagogues responding to this situation? Many churches and synagogues as well as many religious people have consciously made the choice to be faithful to the teachings of their religious heritage about the dignity and worth of all men regardless of race or color. There are others, entirely too many, who are hiding themselves from the facts of the situation, who say that it ought to go away because it is not real. There are still others who have clearly made the choice on the side of racism. To be sure this is a difficult situation but we do not fear it because we believe that the real hope for the future is with those who have decided to confront the issue bravely, who have chosen to be faithful to the Judeo-Christian religious heritage.

What have the religious forces learned? They have learned that religious forces of this country do count when they speak out about the duty of the nation to protect the God-given rights of all people. They have become aware that the nation listens when they maintain that human dignity is the essential factor of human existence and that it cannot be divorced from human existence for any man. The churches and synagogues have learned that they must act in this situation. In the words of the Apostle, Paul, they know that they "are not contending against flesh and blood, but against the principalities, against the powers, against the world rulers of this present darkness,..." The churches and synagogues are faced with the fact that religion at its best must always deal with social change; with problems of racial conflict; with the resolution of imperfections and injustices in our society and with realizing what ought to be under God.

The religious forces know that they have a role to play in the struggle for human dignity and racial justice. We must support those people and institutions which struggle to enable all people to exercise their God-given rights. Those who walk picket lines or demonstrate against racial injustice are in the tradition of the prophets. They merit high respect for their struggle and sacrifice to make human dignity and freedom a reality for all people. Their witness highlights the fact that dignity withheld is an indignity and freedom denied is no freedom at all.

The task has other aspects. Religious organizations have many resources to use. We must use and gear our resources to help people victimized by deprivation. Religious forces have an important role to play in overcoming the spiritual and moral damage which is done by slums, over-crowded ghetto living, inferior education and unemployment or under-employment. They must use their purchasing power as an instrument for achieving justice. Their investments and property must be employed to create the kind of society in which all men have equal opportunity. More than this they must look at their own blindness which has permitted racial segregation and discrimination to invade religious institutions. They must be sure that those institutions are so shaped in their policies, services, membership and outreach that all men may participate as the children of God.

This is a time in which the struggle for human dignity and for full opportunity is the real struggle. It is not an easy struggle. There is criticism and opposition at many points. I was talking, the other day, with a man from England and a man from East Africa, who had been active in bringing his own nation to independence. The person from England reflected a criticism that he had heard from some Americans to the effect that so much of the movement for racial justice in this country seemed to be disorderly. The man from East Africa smiled and said, "when can you ever expect order in a revolution?" This is true. Social change particularly when it is rapid, may seem disorderly, but out of disorder grows order; out of the darkness grows a clearer perception of goals. Out of the movement will ultimately come the realization of human dignity, freedom and justice. This is the end toward which we struggle. This is the reality which we strive to achieve. We cannot hide ourselves from it.

Retyped 5/6/64
National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, 10011
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director/cjt

National Consultation
Conferences on Religion and Race
St. Louis, Missouri
April 13-15, 1964

Address by the Hon. Daniel J. Moynihan, Assistant Secretary of Labor on April 15, 1964 entitled "Religion, Race and Poverty"

The war on poverty is an idea whose time has come. The public response to President Johnson's program has made that clear. The question now is whether the idea will develop into a body of thought about an extravagantly complex subject. If it should, it could lead to a profound and deliberate change in American arrangements. That does not happen every generation.

In its current form the idea originated outside politics; on the fringes even of respectability. But it fairly swept into the center of things: not so much impelled as drawn.

There is more than a little truth in Irving Kristol's description of post-war America as a land of "frustrated idealism." It has been difficult for liberals to spy on the social landscape objects worthy of that uncomplicated compassion which is the secular equivalent of perfect faith. (A difficulty Negroes have not failed to record!) In any event, they have not generally been in power. Worse, events have not gone that badly without them. Hence the discovery of a vast body of invisible poor came perhaps not a moment too soon. President Johnson's declaration of unconditional war on poverty evoked the immediate support of an influential mass of middle class Americans who, in truth, were not at all displeased to be summoned to the effort. It is easy enough to be superior to this unforced quality of American liberalism, but we should be less of a nation without it.

In the mean time, the sudden escalation of the civil rights movement in the spring and summer of 1963 had put that specific issue of economic and social equality at the center of national politics. Steadily, the Negro leadership began to define their struggle in terms of poverty, as well as equality. They marched for Jobs and Freedom on August 28, 1963. The liberal impulse and the popular movement merged effortlessly, and with advantage to both. Thus the War on Poverty enlisted the immediate support of two major forces in American politics. Trade union support was as promptly forthcoming.

There was a hidden force as well. Americans are by now accustomed, if not resigned, to having important initiatives made in the field of national security affairs based on expert knowledge and information which, if not actually classified, is at least arcane. This is not the case in domestic affairs. Popular understanding very much defines the limits of political action. Fiscal policy is the preeminent instance: Everybody knows you can't spend yourself rich, and so neither can the government, and therefore the budget, etc. The deference to the supposed superior education and knowledge of government officials, which is common in Europe, for example, simply does not exist in the United States. The result is often a wide gap in viewpoint.

In recent years there have been two particular areas of domestic affairs in which popular understanding and expert understanding have grown notably divergent. These are the matters of income distribution and of employment.

National Consultation
Conferences on Religion and Race
St. Louis, Missouri
April 13-15, 1964

Address by the Hon. Daniel J. Moynihan, Assistant Secretary of Labor on April 15, 1964 entitled "Religion, Race and Poverty"

The war on poverty is an idea whose time has come. The public response to President Johnson's program has made that clear. The question now is whether the idea will develop into a body of thought about an extravagantly complex subject. If it should, it could lead to a profound and deliberate change in American arrangements. That does not happen every generation.

In its current form the idea originated outside politics; on the fringes even of respectability. But it fairly swept into the center of things: not so much impelled as drawn.

There is more than a little truth in Irving Kristol's description of post-war America as a land of "frustrated idealism." It has been difficult for liberals to spy on the social landscape objects worthy of that uncomplicated compassion which is the secular equivalent of perfect faith. (A difficulty Negroes have not failed to record!) In any event, they have not generally been in power. Worse, events have not gone that badly without them. Hence the discovery of a vast body of invisible poor came perhaps not a moment too soon. President Johnson's declaration of unconditional war on poverty evoked the immediate support of an influential mass of middle class Americans who, in truth, were not at all displeased to be summoned to the effort. It is easy enough to be superior to this unforced quality of American liberalism, but we should be less of a nation without it.

In the mean time, the sudden escalation of the civil rights movement in the spring and summer of 1963 had put that specific issue of economic and social equality at the center of national politics. Steadily, the Negro leadership began to define their struggle in terms of poverty, as well as equality. They marched for Jobs and Freedom on August 28, 1963. The liberal impulse and the popular movement merged effortlessly, and with advantage to both. Thus the War on Poverty enlisted the immediate support of two major forces in American politics. Trade union support was as promptly forthcoming.

There was a hidden force as well. Americans are by now accustomed, if not resigned, to having important initiatives made in the field of national security affairs based on expert knowledge and information which, if not actually classified, is at least arcane. This is not the case in domestic affairs. Popular understanding very much defines the limits of political action. Fiscal policy is the preeminent instance: Everybody knows you can't spend yourself rich, and so neither can the government, and therefore the budget, etc. The deference to the supposed superior education and knowledge of government officials, which is common in Europe, for example, simply does not exist in the United States. The result is often a wide gap in viewpoint.

In recent years there have been two particular areas of domestic affairs in which popular understanding and expert understanding have grown notably divergent. These are the matters of income distribution and of employment.

The post-war boom in the American economy, with the unmistakable rise in living standards, created a general impression, which was sustained by what were taken to be the statistics, that all incomes were rising, and those of the poor fastest of all. As S. M. Miller and Martin Rein report, "in a spirit of 'dazed euphoria' American social scientists formulated a new natural law of income equalization."

In the course of the 1950's, however, Robert J. Lampman at the University of Wisconsin, and others, began to question whether this was so.[1] Incomes were going up, but the gap was not closing: for some it was widening. In 1947 the 20 percent of the families with the lowest incomes received 5 percent of the national income. Fifteen years later, in 1962, it was still 5 percent. Exactly reversing the proportions, in 1947 the top 5 percent of the families had received 20 percent, and still 20 percent in 1962.

The proportion of poor families in America continued to erode, but at a lessening pace. In the 1930's a good majority of the American people lived in poverty -- by the standards of that day as well as our own. As late as 1947, in the midst of post-war prosperity, a third of American families had incomes below $3000. Since then the proportion has dropped to one-fifth. But whereas from 1950 to 1951 the proportion of families living in poverty by this standard dropped 3 percent -- in one year -- it took seven years, 1956 to 1962, for the latest 3 percent decline to take place.

This decelerating decline has itself been uneven. Thus, from 1947 to 1962 the number of poor families headed by a man declined by 30 percent. But the number of poor families headed by a women increased 19 percent. The incidence of poverty among families headed by a women - there are 4.7 million such families - hardly budged. It was 51 percent in 1947; it was 48 percent in 1962. Oscar Ornati of the New School for Social Research has identified the special characteristics of persons living in poverty -- characteristics associated with age, color, location, sex -- and finds that "For most of these characteristics, the risk of being poor has, from 1947 to 1960, increased."

The overall post-war rate of attrition would reduce the number of poor families in America from 9.3 to 7.0 million by 1975. But at the current rate the number will rise to 11.4 million by then.

The experience of the Negro worker is clearly one of relative decline.[2] Through the war and immediate post-war period, the Negro worker was catching up. By 1951 the average male Negro wage earner was making 62 percent of what his white equivalent was being paid. But by 1962 he had fallen back to 55 percent.

These income movements have corresponded to developments in the field of employment. Since 1957 the United States has been a country of high, persistent unemployment -- in only one month in the past 77 has the rate dropped below 5 percent. American free enterprise has carried on with incomparable efficiency its historic mission of producing more goods and services. On the other hand, it has never seriously been charged with the mission of producing jobs, and has almost ceased to do so.

From 1957 to 1963 the United States' population grew by 17,391,000. In that period a grand total of 300,000 new full-time jobs were generated by private demand. Since 1957 almost half the jobs added to the American work force have been in State and local government.

During 1963 the Gross National Product increased in the United States by $30 billion (three-quarters the GNP of Italy). This increase, however, did not produce a single additional job for teenagers. During 1963 every additional youth entering the work force had the statistical result of one additional unemployed youth. In June 1963 male youth unemployment reached the highest point in recorded history.

These developments have been accompanied -- for whatever reasons -- by rising standards of education and training in the job market. More and more the profile of the work force has diverged from that of poverty. An industrial society, that once brutalized the children of the poor by sending them to work much too early, seems on the verge of denying them employment altogether. (The National Child Labor Committee of 1904 has in effect been absorbed by a subsidiary, the National Committee on Employment of Youth.) Even the Army denies them a place. A third of American youth would, on examination, be found unqualified for military service. A vast number of this group are the products of poverty.

It would be wrong certainly to say the nation was unaware of or indifferent to these developments. Election results were showing it. Congress responding with a steady flow of legislative measures in area redevelopment, training and vocational education. But there has been a qualitative difference in the nature of the concern. The public has wondered only what comparatively simple measures would be required to make things better. Increasingly, the experts have wondered what drastic steps would be required to prevent things becoming dramatically worse.

Never, of course, discount the apocalyptical propensities of the expert in America. For reasons that must be more complicated than those that come first to mind, it is nice somehow to think things are shortly going to get worse. Such anticipation sustains many an ideologue through happy times.

But it is no less a mistake to suppose political economists do not know more about what the future holds than the general run of interested persons. For one thing, the most significant events of the near future are already behind us. The baby boom just now rolling into the work force -- a million more persons will turn 18 in the twelve months beginning July 1 than did in the current period -- occurred in the 1940's. The automated machinery that will sharply reduce the need for workers in certain industries in the coming decade has already been developed.[3] It is in this context, for example, that Daniel Bell has suggested the Negro problem may be insoluble.

The public, apart from the Negro community, has yet to feel the full impact of these related developments in income and employment. The political economists however, are fully alive to them, and with important consequences. This, for example, has given those of the Kennedy, and now of the Johnson, Administration a perhaps special and even stronger view of the racial crisis. Hence the idea of a War on Poverty, which might have fumbled its way around Washington with no greater vitality than that of a dozen ideas that ought to have been adopted a generation ago, was instead seized upon as a matter of urgency and priority. An isolated proposal of a handful of intellectuals was transformed into a Presidential program in a matter almost of months.

The Paradox of Poverty - It is familiar enough to speak of the paradox of poverty amidst plenty in the United States. But is this a paradoxical or a causal relationship?

produce a single additional job for teenagers. During 1963 every additional youth entering the work force had the statistical result of one additional unemployed youth. In June 1963 male youth unemployment reached the highest point in recorded history.

These developments have been accompanied -- for whatever reasons -- by rising standards of education and training in the job market. More and more the profile of the work force has diverged from that of poverty. An industrial society, that once brutalized the children of the poor by sending them to work much too early, seems on the verge of denying them employment altogether. (The National Child Labor Committee of 1904 has in effect been absorbed by a subsidiary, the National Committee on Employment of Youth.) Even the Army denies them a place. A third of American youth would, on examination, be found unqualified for military service. A vast number of this group are the products of poverty.

It would be wrong certainly to say the nation was unaware of or indifferent to these developments. Election results were showing it. Congress responding with a steady flow of legislative measures in area redevelopment, training and vocational education. But there has been a qualitative difference in the nature of the concern. The public has wondered only what comparatively simple measures would be required to make things better. Increasingly, the experts have wondered what drastic steps would be required to prevent things becoming dramatically worse.

Never, of course, discount the apocalyptical propensities of the expert in America. For reasons that must be more complicated than those that come first to mind, it is nice somehow to think things are shortly going to get worse. Such anticipation sustains many an ideologue through happy times.

But it is no less a mistake to suppose political economists do not know more about what the future holds than the general run of interested persons. For one thing, the most significant events of the near future are already behind us. The baby boom just now rolling into the work force -- a million more persons will turn 18 in the twelve months beginning July 1 than did in the current period -- occurred in the 1940's. The automated machinery that will sharply reduce the need for workers in certain industries in the coming decade has already been developed.[3] It is in this context, for example, that Daniel Bell has suggested the Negro problem may be insoluble.

The public, apart from the Negro community, has yet to feel the full impact of these related developments in income and employment. The political economists however, are fully alive to them, and with important consequences. This, for example, has given those of the Kennedy, and now of the Johnson, Administration a perhaps special and even stronger view of the racial crisis. Hence the idea of a War on Poverty, which might have fumbled its way around Washington with no greater vitality than that of a dozen ideas that ought to have been adopted a generation ago, was instead seized upon as a matter of urgency and priority. An isolated proposal of a handful of intellectuals was transformed into a Presidential program in a matter almost of months.

The Paradox of Poverty - It is familiar enough to speak of the paradox of poverty amidst plenty in the United States. But is this a paradoxical or a causal relationship?

Our unprecedented prosperity is most of all the result of the unsparing application of technology to the processes of production. This advancing technology has usually created as many jobs as it has destroyed -- but rarely for the same persons. Industry has left one region and moved to another -- leaving previously viable families behind to decline into poverty. Industries have made more and more use of some levels of skill and training, while using less and less of others. It is common to note that today youth (ages 14-19) unemployment among non-whites is twice as great as that for whites. As a group, the latter have a higher level of formal education. But as recently as 1947 the unemployment rate for non-white youths was below that of whites, that being a time when industry and agriculture still required many low-skilled workers.

Similarly, some part of the American prosperity is surely a result of our size and diversity, and the energizing mixture of peoples of every race and religion. Yet after more than a century of nearly universal elementary education, we are still the only modern Western nation that has not reached sufficient agreement on matters of race, religion, and regional differences to enact a national system of support of elementary and secondary education. As a result many young Americans never learn to read or write properly, and at a time when an unprecendented number are going to college and graduate school.

Here then is the central question. Is the persistence of poverty in America the result of our failure to carry forth national ideals, agreed-upon social objectives, or is it something quite different? Could it, to the contrary, be the case that the persistence of poverty is a by-product -- however unintended or unwanted -- of the success of the American system?

The question may be put in another form. The United States economy is the marvel of mankind. Our general standard of living has reached a point that can properly be described as mass affluence. Is it nonetheless the case that we are the one of the last industrial democracies in the Atlantic world to retain within our population something like mass poverty?

In the three short years, 1961-63 the Gross National Product of the United States rose by $100 billion. That simple increase is an amount considerably greater than the total national product of the United Kingdom, the world's first and still one of its greatest industrial nations. Yet there is nothing in Great Britain comparable to the squalor and despair of the vast urban slums and rural wastelands of the United States.

The isolated, violent, alienated poor of the American city simply no longer exist in Great Britain. Alvin L. Schorr, an experienced American observer, returned recently to report: "In the worst slums of Britain, in Liverpool and Edinburgh, stoops are whitened and crisp lace curtains hang at the windows -- flags of self-respect." In London, mental health visitors seeking their clients in parts of the city in which house numbers are still unknown are advised to look down a line of backyards. If one is notably littered and/or dilapidated, that is the home of the mentally ill patient. Imagine such a criterion in St. Louis! An English lady, no lover of the system or the Government, asked what one would encounter in a worked-out, run-down mining valley in Wales, and comparable to those of Appalachia, answered, "Scrubbed babies and lots of orange juice."

Pressed on the proposition that there is no mass poverty left in France, a Washington authority demurred with some reluctance at an unfamiliar idea, then blurted out: "Of course, there is no such thing as a large family living in poverty in France." The reason is family allowances. A French worker with a wife and six children -- be he a farmer, a coal miner, or a banker -- receives each month in family allowances an amount equivalent to more than half the average industrial wage. By contrast, below a certain skill level, it would probably be unusual to find a really large American family not living below the poverty line. (Half the Selective Service registrants who fail the Armed Forces mental test come from families with six or more children.)

Anyone looking for a capitalist conspiracy can leave now. There is nothing ominous or sinister about this. There is, however, a question of values. The Northern Europeans have eliminated traditional poverty (assuming they have -- certainly they are close) because they have set out to do so. The problem of poverty has absorbed generations of English economists, for example. From time to time the British Government and people have been preoccupied with just that: getting rid of poverty. The result in Britain, and generally speaking in Northern Europe where the economies are sufficiently productive, has been a systematic effort to ensure to everyone a minimum standard of health, education, income, and, to a lesser degree, housing. The Europeans have built floors.

Americans have been no less preoccupied with raising ceilings: not with getting rid of poverty, but with increasing access to affluence. From the first we have seen ourselves as the inheritors of an immensely bountiful land in which all might prosper beyond any previous imaginings of mankind. At the same time the racial, and religious, and regional diversity of the nation has precluded the formation of a comparatively homogeneous and stable class structure in which there was at least a theoretical responsibility to look after each other both within and between classes. Hence, what Americans have asked is a chance for each man to make it on his own -- a proposition that holds but little interest for Europeans.

The primary social thrust of American democracy has been toward equal opportunity We have sought to build a society in which each individual is free and is encouraged and assisted to go as far as innate ability can take him - to Harvard, to the South of France, to the White House - whatever beckons. We have assumed that given that opportunity most persons will succeed beyond the point of needing outside help. Some no doubt would fail, and would need assistance, but such efforts have been regarded as marginal affairs, save perhaps at times of general economic distress. It would be hard to imagine the United States adopting a "cradle-to-the-grave" social security program at a time of full employment and relative economic expansion, as did the British in the 1940's. On the whole, social insurance here has been for winners rather than losers. Public assistance has taken the form which makes it possible for those who receive primary benefits from the system to receive secondary benefits when needed. Thus, from the enactment of the first workman's compensation law in 1911 to present proposals for hospital insurance for the aging, the major forms of assistance have gone to persons who have previously been employed in enterprises of or related to the industrial center of the economy. It is difficult to think of any form of social insurance in America for which a migrant farm worker is eligible.

Although one American in ten now receives a Social Security check, the United States devotes the smallest share of its national income to social insurance of any advanced industrial nation in the world. In 1957 six percent, compared with 21 percent in the Federal Republic of Germany, 19 percent in France, and 15 percent in Italy.

Unfortunately, the European and American approaches are not opposite sides of the same coin. Moreover, as each has succeeded, the one-sidedness of the success has become more evident. For example, the post-war Labor government in a wife and six children -- be he a farmer, a coal miner, or a banker -- receives each month in family allowances an amount equivalent to more than half the average industrial wage. By contrast, below a certain skill level, it would probably be unusual to find a really large American family not living below the poverty line. (Half the Selective Service registrants who fail the Armed Forces mental test come from families with six or more children.)

Anyone looking for a capitalist conspiracy can leave now. There is nothing ominous or sinister about this. There is, however, a question of values. The Northern Europeans have eliminated traditional poverty (assuming they have -- certainly they are close) because they have set out to do so. The problem of poverty has absorbed generations of English economists, for example. From time to time the British Government and people have been preoccupied with just that: getting rid of poverty. The result in Britain, and generally speaking in Northern Europe where the economies are sufficiently productive, has been a systematic effort to ensure to everyone a minimum standard of health, education, income, and, to a lesser degree, housing. The Europeans have built floors.

Americans have been no less preoccupied with raising ceilings: not with getting rid of poverty, but with increasing access to affluence. From the first we have seen ourselves as the inheritors of an immensely bountiful land in which all might prosper beyond any previous imaginings of mankind. At the same time the racial, and religious, and regional diversity of the nation has precluded the formation of a comparatively homogeneous and stable class structure in which there was at least a theoretical responsibility to look after each other both within and between classes. Hence, what Americans have asked is a chance for each man to make it on his own -- a proposition that holds but little interest for Europeans.

The primary social thrust of American democracy has been toward equal opportunity We have sought to build a society in which each individual is free and is encouraged and assisted to go as far as innate ability can take him - to Harvard, to the South of France, to the White House - whatever beckons. We have assumed that given that opportunity most persons will succeed beyond the point of needing outside help. Some no doubt would fail, and would need assistance, but such efforts have been regarded as marginal affairs, save perhaps at times of general economic distress. It would be hard to imagine the United States adopting a "cradle-to-the-grave" social security program at a time of full employment and relative economic expansion, as did the British in the 1940's. On the whole, social insurance here has been for winners rather than losers. Public assistance has taken the form which makes it possible for those who receive primary benefits from the system to receive secondary benefits when needed. Thus, from the enactment of the first workman's compensation law in 1911 to present proposals for hospital insurance for the aging, the major forms of assistance have gone to persons who have previously been employed in enterprises of or related to the industrial center of the economy. It is difficult to think of any form of social insurance in America for which a migrant farm worker is eligible.

Although one American in ten now receives a Social Security check, the United States devotes the smallest share of its national income to social insurance of any advanced industrial nation in the world. In 1957 six percent, compared with 21 percent in the Federal Republic of Germany, 19 percent in France, and 15 percent in Italy.

Unfortunately, the European and American approaches are not opposite sides of the same coin. Moreover, as each has succeeded, the one-sidedness of the success has become more evident. For example, the post-war Labor government in

England, true to the mind of the man-in-the-pub, practically confiscated high incomes, but never even thought to tax capital gains. As a result of such blind spots, wealth is probably less evenly distributed in England today than at any point in modern times. Poverty is gone, but the class system remains. Every Briton gets a good grade school education, but only one in 21 goes on to college, and the rest, who leave school at 15, live fearsome dingy lives.

In Germany only one person in 16 goes to college; in France one in 10. By contrast in America one person in three goes on after high school, and we are already talking about extending universal free education to the first two years of college. At the same time one young man out of six, called up for our draft, cannot pass a mental test geared to about the seventh or eighth grade level of achievement. There is no very evident class system in America, but poverty nonetheless keeps a large portion of the population in its place. Clearly both approaches need adjusting.

A Strategy of Reconciliation - The problem with equal opportunity in America is twofold. As Seymour Martin Lipset writes, "American egalitarianism is, of course, for white men only. The treatment of the Negro makes a mockery of this value now as it has in the past." The result of four centuries of this condition is that "equality is not enough to assure his movement into the larger society.[4]" Moreover what will not work for the Negroes will not work for a good portion of others now living in poverty. If the course of employment continues as it has, the proposition must simply be put that the system is against them. How, then, to change the system? A sustained attack on poverty would come to this question eventually. With the civil rights movement in the streets, it should begin with it.

At issue is not our continued adherence to the principle of equal opportunity, but how to make it work. This will require at very least a decade of effort, in which we must win the War on Poverty and solve the Negro question. The two are not the same, but they are inextricably connected. The fact that both have moved to the center of national attention provides a basis for optimism. In particular, the President's War on Poverty provides the missing element that has been needed to construct a systematic strategy of reconciliation in the racial crisis now deepening in the nation.

If the social sciences have anything to teach us in this matter it is surely that there is little hope that a direct confrontation of white and Negro will change the views of antagonists in either group. It is a plain fact that, North and South, large portions of the white community have lived, as it were, off the negative image (to use a term of Erik H. Erikson) of the Negro. It is an ominous fact that increasing numbers of Negroes are experimenting with the possibilities of living off a negative image of the whites. The problem with this process is that it works. No one can read today's newspapers, with the rising chorus of wrath issuing from the hallowed encounters of Greek and Persian, Hindu and Moslem, Celt and Saxon, French and English (Prime Minister Pearson recently stated that Canada was in danger of falling apart) without acknowledging the durability of such psychic arrangements.

Clearly, the way out of such a deadlock is to provide for each of the parties involved a more inclusive identity, which unites them on a different level, and with respect to different characteristics[5]. Just as clearly this can be done, and is the very moment being done in America, through the agency of the Christian and Jewish religions. There is no more fundamental fact about the racial crisis in America than that it has brought forth an incomparable revival of religious thought and activity in the daily lives and politics of the American people.

It is here on this level that Negro and white can meet as Christians and Jews, as children of God, as servants of His will. Religion is, to be sure, an open question in American society, as in the Atlantic world generally but the power of religious conviction is nowhere stronger than in the United States, and never before has there been an issue of public policy on which the faiths have been more militantly united.

This process now needs to be balanced by a comparable effort in the pragmatic world of economic welfare. The racial question simply cannot be resolved in America so long as any considerable portion of the American people live in poverty, or under the threat of it. It is perfectly evident, for example, that we will never get equal employment opportunity in our nation, until we get full employment first. The more general point can be made that we will never achieve a peaceful integration of our races so long as racial tensions are inseparably mixed with class tensions. Some time ago in American history we opted against the principle of working class solidarity. It follows from this that the social peace requires that we now get rid of the lower class tensions of our society altogether.

We can do this if we seriously commit the nation to the effort to wipe out poverty. Poverty is an immense problem to the Negroes of America, but it is not a Negro problem. Just half the Negro families of America live in poverty, as defined by the President's program, but these 2,000,000 families represent only one-fifth of the 9,300,000total of poor families. The War on Poverty is a cause that unites rather than divides. It is a clear instance of that more inclusive identity that we must achieve in the world of economic welfare, just as we appear to be reaching one in the area of race relations.

It will be no simple matter to succeed. To repeat the argument, the persistence of poverty in America is not a matter of oversight, it is rather one result of the way we do things, or the kind of people we are. Those are matters not easily changed, but it can be done. The President's program, as he has made it clear, is but a beginning. The $1 billion he proposes to expend on youth training, community action programs, and similar activities will more than fill up the next twelve months. The challenge is to use this time to devise programs that will confront the structural problems of education, employment, urban development, and a host of similar matters which are no less at the heart of the problem.

If we should succeed, we will have accomplished something far greater than we may realize. America is not a European nation writ large. It is far more a replica of the great world itself. In our incomparable mixture of race, religion, region, in our enormous diversity and size, the problems we face are very like those of the planet. If we can get rid of poverty, if we resolve racial conflicts for once and all, that will be something.

In a recent book, the French Dominican, Father Raymond L. Bruckberger put the proposition: "Either America is the hope of the world or it is nothing." That surely is fair enough set of alternatives to keep things interesting as the Cold War moderates.

Notes:

1. Robert J. Lampman, The Low Income Population and Economic Growth, Joint Economic Committee, Study Paper No. 12, 1959.

2. See Manpower Report of the President, 1964, pp 95-110.

3. See the recent Technological Trends in 36 Major American Industries, United States Department of Labor, 1964.

4. Seymour Martin Lipset, The First New Nation (New York: Basic Books, 1963) p. 330F. His italics.

5. I am indebted for this concept to Professor Erik H. Erikson of Harvard University.

Retyped 4/28/64
National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, 10011
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director/cjt

National Consultation
Conferences on Religion and Race
St. Louis, Missouri
April 13-15, 1964

Summary Report of Workshop Discussions: Workshop A
"Churches and Synagogues in relation to Housing."

Chairman: Mrs. Charlotte Meacham. **Recorder:** Rev. Tollie L. Caution
Project Paper: Rev. James J. Sheehan of Detroit

I. THE CHURCHES' OWN COMMITMENT

1. Setting its own home in order.
2. Strengthening the witness of its members (e.g. booklet from American Baptist Convention on display).
3. The pastor confronts his member ... the member confronts his pastor.
4. How can clergymen help each other to become committed?
5. The commitment of the Negro churches:
    - a. Fear of urging residential integration lest a pastor's all-Negro congregation be weakened.
    - b. Dilemma of choosing a new site if relocation is necessary ... (at the edge of the ghetto? in an integrated neighborhood? how far from the present concentration of Negroes?)

II. CHURCH AND COMMUNITY

1. Conferences
    - a. Detroit Open Occupancy Conference, January 2; 3, 1963 . (Father Sheehan).
    - b. South Oakland County Conference, April 12, 1964 - (Father Sheehan).

2. Encouragement of Fair Housing Groups and/or Services
    - a. Suburban Maryland Fair Housing (S.M.F.H.) (Rev. Wiley Prugh) and others, aided by a staff member from the American Friends Service Committee have helped over thirty Negro families move without violence into Montgomery County adjacent to the District of Columbia, within the past fifteen months.
    - b. "Fair Housing Handbook" prepared by the American Friends Service Committee and the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, containing many practical suggestions in this area, will be published in June of 1964 at a cost of approximately 25¢.
    - c. Community relations work in the suburbs (e.g. easing tensions) A. F. S. C.
    - d. Listing buyers and sellers (e.g. H.O.M.E. in Chicago)
    - e. Education work for fair housing legislation
        - i) With respect to Negroes:
            - ...Greater difficulty in obtaining reasonable financing when moving into previously all-white, or into an integrated neighborhood.
            - ...Fear of losing physical, emotional, and moral security as well as not gaining social acceptance in the predominantly white area.

...Should priority be given to moving Negroes into the far-out more expensive suburbs rather than the middle income suburbs nearer the cities on the grounds that once the higher level of white society is integrated residentially the threat of a loss of social prestige will seem less important to the lower levels of white society? Is this theory valid?

f. Work with builders and real estate industry (e.g. Wilmington, Delaware where quite recently an agreement was reached among all the various strata of society, Dupont, the churches, realtors builders, financers, etc. to take positige and direct steps to make open housing a reality.)

g. Work with other members of the business community., e.g., large industries often own private homes for their highly mobile executives. Having government contracts, they must hire on a merit basis without discrimination. Why should they not also be required to lease their homes on a non-discriminatory basis?

3. Bridging Alienation and Creating Community
   a. An excellent example of all the above mentioned ways of encouraging fair housing is the Toledo Covenant Card Campaign (Presented by Rev. Garnett Phibbs).

III. THE CHURCH AND LEGISLATIVE ACTION

1. Federal Civil Rights Legislation
   a. For example, Joint testimony by the National Council of Churches, the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Synagogue Council of America before several committees of the U. S. House of Representatives.
   b. Admission by Congressmen of effective pressure by clergymen for passage of the Civil Rights Bill in the House.

2. State Laws, City Ordinances, Referenda.
   a. State laws: About seventeen (17) in existence
   b. City Ordinances: Examples, ----
      Philadelphia (September, 1962)
      Detroit (October, 1963; defeated 7-2)
      St. Louis (January, 1964: passed 15-4 -- 15 votes required).
      Toledo (only place where ordinance has been sustained in the courts but is still being challenged).
   c. Referenda:
      Existing ordinances defeated recently in Portland, Oregon;
      Tacoma, Washington (4 to 1), Seattle, Washington (2 to 1),
      Berkeley, California - An "Initiative Petition", which attempts to repeal the state-wide Rumford Law and make future legislation on fair housing impossible, has gained sufficient signatures to be put on the ballot next November in California.

IV. URBAN RENEWAL

1. Relocation
   - a. Unlike the situation prior to 1961 when a relocation office could not be established until the first property was purchased, present law provides for a relocation office and other services from the date on which the renewal project is first officially announced.
   - b. Syracuse, New York; parish families take responsibility for finding dwellings for those who must be relocated; this is called "Sponsorship". At present eighteen (18) parishes of various faiths are sponsoring families. There are more than 30 working committees involved.

2. Professional Preparation
   - a. Each faith should have some of its members study urban redevelopment to bring professional competence to the suggestions made by the churches (e.g. Father John Page, a Canadian Jesuit, is studying for a Ph.D. in City Planning at the University of Pennsylvania).

3. Lexington (Kentucky) Committee on Religion and Human Rights - (Mrs. Adams)
   - a. "Housing expediter" requested after no cooperation from local realtors and official code-enforcers
   - b. A Negro member urged for the Zoning Board to fight against the granting of variances for building sub-standard housing in the ghetto.
   - c. University of Kentucky sociologist, aided by a hundred interviewers, will on one day gather data from about 500 people on community attitudes toward open occupancy. Possible move-ins are contemplated in areas discovered to have a "more favorable" attitude.

4. West End Community Conference - (St. Louis) - (Mrs. Voss)
   - a. "We started out as a neighborhood organization, and ended up as a civil rights group".
     "We started out accepting integration and ended up fighting for it".
   - b. The keystone of neighborhood stabilization is a good school.
   - c. "West End Renewal Plan" - announced in September of 1963, possibly to involve about $14,000,000. A $750,000 seven-months survey of needs and wishes now being completed.
     Importance: This is the first real citizen participation by a neighborhood community association in planning for its own area. Note: Here is stressed the need for political sophistication., e.g., point 7 of "The Workable Plan" for continued federal funds demands citizen participation.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF WORKSHOP ON HOUSING

BECAUSE we believe that every American has the God-given right to obtain shelter of such quality and location as his needs require and his economic means permit, without being hindered from enjoying a free man's mobility on the basis of his race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry:

BECAUSE we believe that the present wide-spread pattern of segregated housing:

1) imposes an unjust financial burden via exorbitant rentals and inflated mortgage payments,
2) perpetuates de facto segregation in education, and in recreational and other facilities,
3) creates slums by forced overcrowding,
4) requires the spending of huge sums for urban renewal, yet by limiting the area of relocation for minority families hinders this renewal from being effective,
5) aggravates the problems of metropolitan cooperation by creating an inner city of minorities and a white suburban belt which handicaps efforts to solve common problems for the good of both,
6) continues past misunderstandings and sterotypes by preventing personal, frequent, interracial communication on an every-day, normal, neighborhood basis,

WE BELIEVE that the religious communities of America must give priority to encouraging through education and action an integrated pattern of residency throughout this land.

TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL WE COMMIT OURSELVES:

I. TO HELP CREATE A CLIMATE OF ACCEPTANCE FOR ALL PEOPLE:

1) By urging the formation of responsible neighborhood associations whose goals are to maintain high standards of home care and public services, and to welcome all good neighbors regardless of race.

2) By helping citizens and groups to become familiar with housing codes, and by insisting that local authorities strictly enforce them to eradicate sub-standard housing and to prevent gradual decay.

3) By allaying fears through giving convincing answers via panels, institutes, conferences, lectures and other means of communication to the usual objections to integrated housing, such as the alleged drop in property values,

4) By cooperating in the creation of defenses against "block-busting" and all other panic tactics, especially by asking ethical realtors to continue showing houses to interested whites in an area becoming integrated.

5) By sponsoring "Home-to-home" visits of all races, when such are joined to a campaign for open occupancy.

6) By influencing members of local religious bodies to sell or rent their own property on an open housing basis, and to express their willingness for their neighbors to do the same, through the signing of open covenant cards.

7) By cooperating with local organizations for freedom of residence in compiling lists of buyers and sellers willing to cooperate in open housing.

8) By seeking the cooperation on a moral basis of licensed real-estate agents, builder-developers, home-financers, and practicing attorneys to help achieve integrated housing.

II. TO HELP NEIGHBORHOODS DURING THE PERIOD OF BECOMING INTEGRATED:

9) By dispelling rumors through obtaining and communicating the facts in the case.

10) By personally visiting and welcoming the new families, and encouraging others to do likewise.

11) By offering the protection of one's physical presence and moral power, if needed, against overt demonstrations of hostility.

12) By striving to have new families become active members of the neighborhood associations.

13) By encouraging religious leaders to live in integrated neighborhoods whenever possible.

III. TO WORK FOR LEGISLATION WHICH WILL HELP STABILIZE NEIGHBORHOODS

14) By striving to have open occupancy laws and ordinances passed where non-existent, strengthened when necessary, and enforced where adopted.

15) By opposing those who overturn such legislation through referendums and other like means.

16) By preparing members of religious bodies through professional training to cooperate intelligently and officially in city planning.

17) By working for the erection of middle-income housing in central-city areas, for the dispersal of public housing in smaller projects through the city and suburbs, and for genuine citizen participation in these programs.

IV. TO USE CHURCH FUNDS IN SUCH A WAY AS TO PROMOTE INTEGRATED HOUSING

18) By vigorously opposing and refusing to be parties to any restrictive covenant or agreement in the sale or rental of property owned or controlled by religious institutions.

19) By investing funds in integrated housing projects and developments with the conscious goal of fostering equality of opportunity.

20) By making church funds available for mortgage purposes to those unable, for racial reasons, to obtain reasonable financing through other channels.

Retyped 4/20/64 by the National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Ave. - Room 632 - N.Y.C.
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director/cjt/ss

National Consultation
Conferences on Religion and Race
St. Louis, Missouri
April 13-15, 1964

Project Paper - Workgroup A on "Churches and Synagogues in relation to Housing"

By: Rev. James J. Sheehan of Detroit

The Metropolitan Detroit Conference on Religion and Race was formed from an inter-faith group which had sponsored the Metropolitan Conference on Open Occupancy in January of 1963.

The Detroit Conference is composed of four representatives of the Council of Churches, the Jewish Community Council, the Eastern Orthodox Diocese and the Roman Catholic Archdiocese. Eight at-large members also serve on the Conference.

The major effort of inter-religious groups in Detroit has been in the area of housing. In part this direction was set by the group but in large measure it was a response to a major community need. This effort has three main parts - the Open Occupancy Conference of January 1963, the legislative battle of the summer of 1963 and the effort of religious groups to do educational and action programming at the neighborhood level. (Thus the South Oakland, Michigan Conference on Religion and Race on April 12, 1964)

To describe to you the Open Occupancy Conference, I am going to quote from this little book. -- A copy of which is available for you at the literature table. The title is "Challenge to Conscience" - Report of Metropolitan Conference January 1963.

The immediate aftermath of the conference sent all scurrying to catch up with his own work. In spite of the boost given us by the National Conference on Religion and Race, it was April or later before we began to work together effectively again.

There was a change of name to the Detroit Metropolitan Conference on Religion and Race and a question of a more formal structure. However, the community did not wait for us to get organized.

An Open Occupancy Ordinance was proposed in June. The Ordinance covered all housing, sales and rentals; brokers, lenders, and owners. The only exemptions were owner taking in roomers or renting an apartment in his own home.

To appreciate this proposal you should know that Detroit is split roughly 70%-30% racially. Detroit has a rather high percentage of individual home owners: 57% of its housing units are owner-occupied. Someone came up with the estimate that releasing the individual home owner from the law would remove from coverage 98% of the housing available to Negroes. Our Conference therefore lined up with all other civil rights groups for passage of the law.

Looking over the minutes of our meetings in preparation for this session, I was surprised at the concerted effort made.

There was a preliminary hearing in June. The Conference and each member group testified in favor of the law. A letter was sent to each Councilman in the name of the Conference and a press release supporting the legislation was issued.

[illegible]

During the summer members of the religious community of Detroit were urged to write and visit Councilmen. On August 9th, a letter was sent to all participants in the January conference urging their involvement.

The final hearing was set for mid-October. On September 16th a policy statement was issued by our group which was used as the platform for further efforts. (See text below). Inter-faith groups were organized to visit councilmen on a stepped-up basis.

Because passage of the bill looked hopeless, a high level inter-faith press conference was called a few days before the hearing. Good coverage was given to statements by the President of the Council of Churches, the President of the Jewish Community Council and the Chancellor of the Archdiocese.

About this time one of the Jewish fellows remarked to me "We have the Jewish councilman committed and the Protestants have their man, now if you Catholics would take care of your people, we would be in! "

Well, we didn't. The law was defeated 7-2. The actual hearing was much in favor of the law if considered from the strength of the arguments. But Detroit's population ratio of 70%-30% was telling. Effectively, what the councilmen told us was that not two in seven whites would follow the stand of the churches. The council claimed that the state Civil Rights Commission had preempted jurisdiction in this area. However, the attitude of the councilmen was such that they would have rejected the law anyway.

There was quite general agreement afterwards that we should have compromised and taken half a loaf. I don't think so.

One interesting sidelight was that the Mayor came out in support of the law on moral grounds. This we feel was made possible by the stand of our Religion and Race Conference.

Another effort of religious groups in Detroit not, however, under the Religion and Race Conference, has been a good deal of grassroots educational programming. A sample program is available. This programming has led directly to the formation of Human Relation groups within the City and in the Suburbs. There are now over 20 Suburban Human Relations groups. At least half of these are the fruit of efforts of religious groups and these have had some catalytic effect on others.

The last effort of the Detroit Religion and Race Conference in the area of housing was the South Oakland Conference on Religion and Race, April 12, 1964. It attracted 450 people from forty-two suburban governmental units. The tone of the conference was excellent. Serious effort was made to keep the focus on the role of religion. The same format was used in each of the twenty workshops and the closing clergy panel maintained the focus.

The resolutions of that Conference as well as a brochure on it are available on the literature table.

The contribution of the Religion and Race Conference has been no more than a contribution toward attitude change.

We have learned that there are, in even the most segregated areas, religiously motivated people who think positively on race. Quite honestly our group does not have an enunciated course. We are, however, firmly set in the direction of identifying and organizing the latent goodwill within the religious community.

We feel that dialogue is necessary between races and that this dialogue should not consist of a series of artifically arranged contacts. There should be a dialogue which is lived out in daily relationships. It is our role to help bring about this living dialogue.

****

September 16, 1963

POLICY STATEMENT ON OPEN OCCUPANCY

By The

Metropolitan Detroit Conference on Religion and Race

In the near future the City of Detroit must face a serious challenge to its conscience - whether it will enact legislation to guarantee to each citizen the right, free of racial and religious discrimination, to purchase or rent living quarters.

That our own city is segregated residentially along racial lines is self-evident. All indications are that the pattern is continuing.

The causes of this evil rest with the homeowner, the real estate broker and the lenders and financiers who effectively seal off major sections of our residential areas to minority families. But, in a very real sense, the blame must be laid on the entire community, on all of us, for we have permitted housing segregation to become an institution.

Even persons of goodwill find it exceedingly difficult to sell or rent on a non-discriminatory basis because of community and institutional pressures.

The evils of this system are intolerable. It personally insults its victims because of race or religion and thereby insults God Himself who created each and every person in His own image and likeness. It deprives the individual of his inalienable right to select shelter of his choosing and at the same time frequently charges him a premium. It often poisons and twists the personalities of all those affected - both buyer and seller and those who are involved with either - in discriminatory decisions and actions.

Who can calculate the serious moral damage that the discriminator brings upon himself? He sins against both charity and justice. Is not one's love of his fellow man a test of his love of God?

Housing segregation has divided our community, its churches, and its schools and has resulted in inevitable suspicions and animosities among our citizens. Today nearly every problem before our city is charged with racial overtones.

Clearly we are faced with a deepening community crisis, and it is the responsibility of government at every level to take effective action. For to safeguard the inviolable rights of the citizen and to facilitate the fulfillment of his responsibilities is the primary duty of every government. To fail in this duty is to fail in the very purpose of its existence.

Let it be stated for those who in all sincerity question the propriety of regulating the rights of individual property owners that property rights are not absolute; that the Creator has entrusted property to individuals, not only for their own well-being but also for the well-being of their fellow man; and that government must see that both purposes are realized.

These then are the compelling reasons calling for passage of a comprehensive open occupancy ordinance. The goals and principles of open occupancy as stated in the ordinance now pending have our full endorsement. Therefore let the law be sufficient for the task and let it place equal obligations on all involved - home owner, broker, lender - that in this way our community may begin to heal the serious moral and social rupture that now exists.

Retyped 4/21/64
National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, 10011
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director/cjt

National Consultation
Conference on Religion and Race
St. Louis, Missouri
April 13-15, 1964

Summary Report of Workshop Discussions: Workshop B "Churches and Synagogues in relation to Employment"

Chairman: Leo Bohanon Recorder: Melvin Cooperman
Project Paper: Carl Lynem of Lexington, Kentucky

1. INTRODUCTION

In attempting to summarize the discussions centered around the question of employment of Negroes and other equally deprived minority groups, it became readily apparent early in the work group's sessions that due to the vast differences in the economic conditions in various parts of the country, a project for successfully obtaining a significant number of opportunities in one locality may be of necessity doomed to failure in another.

The nature of our problem may best be defined as: (1) What steps can be taken to remedy the under utilization of qualified Negroes in private business and industry? (2) What steps may be taken to prepare the unqualified for useful economic existences? In this context, two aspects of the problem were delineated: (a) apprentice programs, cooperative work programs, distributive education, etc. (b) the creation of greater opportunities for on-the-job training programs, whereby an income is provided while the individual is obtaining the requisite knowledge and skills.

A third, but less emphasized theme was that of adjusting job qualifications so that they realistically reflect the actual demands of the job in question. Thus, for example, applicants find that they are required to exhibit stenographic skills, when, in actuality, the position is one which does not utilize the skills, such as billing clerk or simple typist. In other instances, the content of ability testing instruments display the same disparity between the degree of knowledge and education required to answer the test items and that required for adequate on-the-job performance.

11. SOME BASIC QUESTIONS

There has been evidence of ducking of responsibility, vis-a-vis labor and management, in regard to the opening up of new jobs and new job classifications for Negroes. Thus, while it is apparent that neither wishes to accept the responsibility for dealing with the problem of minority employment, the motivation for this avoidance of meeting the issue appears to be clear, i.e. simple, undisguised prejudice or fear of encountering it in a given business or indeed an entire industry.

A second basic question which was dealt with in our sessions pertains to the necessity of determining to what extend discrimination is responsible for lack of job opportunities, and to what extent the existence of localized impoverishment is responsible. While it should be recognized that each plays a role, it must also be recognized that there will be areas where no amount of agitation, economic pressure or even good intentions can create job opportunities in a community where there are no resources. Furthermore, it was recognized that what we are often engaged in are simple stopgap measures designed to take up a certain amount of slack on a localized basis while,

hopefully, major efforts are being undertaken on a broader scale to deal with the serious economic dislocations which exist at present and which will become more evident as the technical revolution in industry bites deeper into the fabric of our society.

111. COMMUNITY EXPERIENCES

Lexington, Kentucky

In the project paper which served as the starting point for our discussions, the Lexington, Kentucky Committee on Religion and Human Rights reported, through its Vice-Chairman, Mr. Carl Lynem that after a protracted period of demonstrations, directed toward places of public accommodations as well as toward the opening of employment opportunity, the Committee was able to respond to a desire of some members of the Lexington business community to undertake efforts to cease these disruptions of normal economic and community life. The Lexington Committee on Human Rights representing as it did the combined efforts of the religious community was consulted in an effort to achieve stablization. Thus, the role of their local Conference on Religion and Race was acting as that of a third force. By a process of canvassing 68 business establishments in the community, a total of 18 new job classifications in non-traditional categories were obtained. These, however, were primarily in the retail field.

Williamston, North Carolina

After a series of civil rights demonstrations in the town of Williamston, North Carolina, the North Carolina Council on Religion and Race (based in Raleigh) attempted to bring about a stablized situation in the area through a face-to-face appeal which was later abandoned due to well grounded apprehensions that individuals attempting to secure pledges of non-violence would be subject to physical assault and a vigorous invocation of tresspass laws. It was at this point that the Council undertook to assay the economic situation. They were faced with the following barriers: 62% of all families in Williamston had incomes of under $3000. Of the White community, 44.3% fell into this category while in the Negro community 84.1% were included. Thus, it became apparent, that the efforts of civil rights groups to secure job opportunities in the area were futile and what was being faced here was the insurmountable combination of discrimination, repression, and impoverishment.

Toledo, Ohio

The Toledo area's Interfaith Conference on Religion and Race undertook, in the spring of 1963, what was hopefully a vast educational campaign directed against discriminatory practices in the area via the use of hand bills, posters, and newspaper ads. The representative of the group reporting the project stated flatly, it was, indeed, a disappointing experience if not a failure. However, in an unexpected follow-up, stimulated by the attempt on the part of the Conference, a coalition of Negro organizations purchased a newspaper ad and in turn followed this up by contacting some 30 firms in Toledo. The result was the creation of several training programs, and some token employment. The total time elapsed was a period of six months from the establishment of the Conference to the combined efforts with the Negro organizations.

North Carolina

A representative from North Carolina reported on the effectiveness of the Right to Work laws on the opening of employment opportunity. He stated flatly that the effect was completely negative in so far as it is impossible to bring labor pressure to bear on management in order to secure greater Negro job opportunity. Furthermore, the climate of opinion which produces Right to Work laws is one which is almost by nature hostile to the aims of civil rights and equal employment opportunity oriented groups.

While the state Conservation and Development Commission has been able to bring in some new industry, and while new jobs have opened up, no effort has been established by the state body to obtain a fair share of the new jobs for Negroes.

Washington, D.C.

The Interreligious Committee on Race Relations called a labor-management conference to raise the question of job training programs. The problem was tossed back and forth between the two groups, with neither willing to accept responsibility for breaking the traditional patterns of apprenticeship training programs and cooperative work programs in which unions were involved. Each group was perfectly willing to call the other villain and neither was willing to take the first step in breaking the deadlock. If anything was indicated in this conference, it was that local Race and Religion Conferences should be prepared to engage in protracted efforts to break this deadlock (should they feel it would be worthwhile to enter this area.)

Milwaukee

The Greater Milwaukee Conference on Religion and Race was successful in obtaining a grant of $30,000 from a major business organization, on the condition that matching funds be raised from other sources. The net result was the creation of a job training program, the details of which are still in the process of development.

San Francisco

The San Francisco Conference on Religion and Race set out to obtain from a variety of business establishments a commitment to work towards a 15% to 30% utilization rate of Negro employees in the automobile industry, (including dealers) hotels, and retail grocers while rejecting any attempt to use economic buying pressure by religious groups.

All this while, the San Francisco group worked with the clear realization that minority employment problems will never be solved without the actuality of a truly dynamic economy that can create as many jobs as it has been able to destroy.

IV. MAJOR QUESTIONS

Discussions during the sessions of this work group centered around five basic themes which were returned to again and again in evaluating specific experiences and in posing questions to those reporting them: (a) Is the major thrust in breaking the apprentice training deadlock to be leveled at labor, or management, or should government assistance be sought? (b) The constant necessity of determining the quantitative composition of the employment problem in a particular area. Thus, it is necessary to carefully analyze to what degree the problem may be attributed to discrimination and to what degree the problem must be laid at the door of economic pathology. (c) Related to this question is the important consideration of whether or not to become deeply involved as Conferences on Religion and Race in shaping the major trends in our economic life, especially as regards the impact of cybernation on job demands and the factors of human obsolescence and the changing nature of the relationship between actual labor and the right to physical sustenance. (d) Should conferences on religion and race take only the "short view", and function as simply catalysts in the opening of what employment opportunities can reasonably be expected to emerge from dedicated efforts to create them? (e) Should the use of economic pressure as expressed in the purchasing practices and contract award procedures of our religious institutions be a desirable or effective, means of opening new employment opportunities for Negroes?

V. MINOR THEMES IN THE DISCUSSIONS

A. The question was raised in regard to the vast amounts of money spent by major American corporations in what are, ostensibly, public relations efforts, among them programs of education in Americanism and Anti-Communism. To what extent can these monies be redirected to job training programs and the creation of job opportunities by these corporations?

B. Are we prepared to affect changes in the policies of craft unions, with special reference to the "grandfather" clause?

C. Is political action, relevant to basic economic issues, the proper area of involvement for the Conference on Religion and Race?

D. Can we expect some backlash reaction from the southern churches in attempting to influence employment opportunities?

VI. THE INNER LIFE OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

A strong desire on the part of participants in this work group to effectuate "house cleaning" measures within religious institutions was emphasized early in our discussions. This question was related to two major areas. The first was in the pastorate, and the practices of the placement commissions of the several denominations. (In one denomination it was reported that the Negro ministers there simply rotate a small group of pulpits among themselves.)

Another aspect of the inner life of the religious institutions related to the employment policies of their service institutions. Taken on a national scale, religious bodies are rather prodigous employers, and there is much room for improvement in the employment policies of the churches and church related institutions.

Furthermore, on the national scene, churches and their institutions represent an enormous reservoir of purchasing power which can, and should, be employed as another means of moral suasion by the adoption of policies of selective patronage.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Work Group on Employment submits the following recommendations to the national leadership of the Conference on Religion and Race.

A. Creation of Job Opportunities

Having affirmed the morality of Fair Employment Practices legislation in its programmatic recommendations of January, 1963, the National Conference on Religion and Race must re-affirm this moral commitment through action. It is therefore recommended that the following steps be taken:

1. That steps be taken to initiate an approach to the President of the United States to call a conference of America's religious leadership, and the leadership of labor and industry to mobilize all the elements in the creation of greater opportunity for minority employment and to enlist private resources in the war on poverty.

2. An express purpose of that conference will be to enlist the cooperation of industry and labor in the efforts of local Conferences on Religion and Race. Toward this end, national corporations and trade unions will be asked to communicate with their regional units, down to the lowest levels of organization, advising them of the existence of local Conferences in their area.

3. It is regarded as essential to the purposes of this Conference that local Conferences on Religion and Race meet with labor and management in order that each may accept its share of responsibility in the expansion of employment qualification programs.

4. In order that a greater number be enabled to qualify for a wider variety of jobs, local Conferences can be instrumental in persuading employers to set more realistic requirements and qualifications, in line with the actual degree of skill required for adequate job performance.

5. Since outright discrimination is still the basic problem in many areas, local Conferences must continue to press for adequate FEP legislation on municipal and state levels.

B. THE INNER LIFE OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

1. Employment policies of religious bodies should be reviewed immediately to determine if they reflect adequate utilization of minority personnel in all phases of their institutional life. This is especially true with respect to qualified professionals,

such as the various levels of medical personnel in hospitals, nursing homes, and other institutions employing such people, social workers, teachers, dietitians, and other similar classifications, in churches, schools, community centers, hospitals, and senior citizens residences, to name a few.

2. In order to encourage business establishments in our communities to adopt non-discriminatory employment practices, religious institutions are urged to show preference in the purchasing of merchandise and the letting of contracts, to those firms which pursue fair employment policies.

Retyped 4/22/64
National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, New York 10011
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director/ss

National Consultation
Conferences on Religion and Race
St. Louis, Missouri
April 13-15, 1964

Project Paper - Workgroup B on "Churches and Synagogues in relation to Employment"

By: Mr. Carl Lynem of Lexington, Kentucky

The major role the Employment Sub-committee of the Lexington Committee on Religion and Human Rights has played was largely thrust upon it as a result of CORE demonstrations in our community last summer. Partially in response to these demonstrations, a group of six downtown merchants met with CORE representatives to determine what that organization wanted. Feeling that the motives for the demonstrations were not clear, our Employment Sub-committee was asked by the group to contact all downtown merchants, informing them that CORE was boycotting and demonstrating against all stores discriminating in hiring.

At a second meeting with CORE and NAACP representatives a week later, fifteen retail merchants were present. These men stated their desire to employ at the earliest possible time qualified Negroes in any and all positions. Since all merchants were not aware of this meeting our subcommittee was again called upon to contact the remainder of the downtown retail community. The merchants who attended the meeting agreed to the use of their firms' names to endorse the letter, which stated that subcommittee representatives would be in touch with them shortly to discuss the job opportunity situation.

Thus began our most time-consuming project to date. Some 68 merchants were personally contacted and the following questions asked:

1. What positions do Negroes presently occupy in your store?
2. Would you consider employing without regard to race or creed?
3. Have Negroes been employed in any responsible or non-traditional job classifications?
4. Do you have now or will you have in the near future any job openings?
5. Are you prepared to train on the job?
6. What are the proper qualifications for employment?
7. Would you permit the use of your firm's name in our contacts with other firms?

Of the firms contacted three were completely refractory, refusing to be interviewed. Fifteen firms would not permit us to use their names, although they maintained they had non-discriminatory hiring practices. To demonstrate what a wide range of interpretation was given the phrase, non-discriminatory, of two firms which claimed to be so, one large department store maintains segregated lunch facilities for employees and a furniture store executive stated that Negro employees were treated just like everyone else as long as they "kept their place". This latter firm, incidentally, in its printed employment policy states that there shall be no discrimination based on race, color or creed, except that "the company does insist that the applicant not be atheistic". The relationship between theology and furniture sales was not made clear.

The job classifications held by Negroes at the time of these interviews covered some eighteen categories and in several instances had Negroes supervising white colleagues.

The second phase of this operation was to re-canvass all the firms covered in the original survey, plus the fifteen "liberal" firms which were represented at the second meeting referred to previously. At the present time this second survey is incomplete, but results to date show an encouraging 51% of thirty firms interviewed have employed Negroes in non-traditional job categories since last fall.

If a moral is to be drawn it might be that good thoughts without good works will not get the job done. The good works in this instance are the dirty work of direct, non-violent action, for without it we may be assured that Lexington would not be as far along the road to true fair employment as it is today.

Retyped 4/21/64
National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, 10011
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director/cjt

National Consultation
Conferences on Religion and Race
St. Louis, Missouri
April 13-15, 1964

Summary Report of Workshop Discussions: Workshop D
"Churches and Synagogues in relation to Non-violent Direct Action".

Chairman: Rev. J. Metz Rollins Recorders: Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Hicks
Project Paper: Dr. Paul Hanlon of St. Louis

Dr. Paul Hanlon presented his Project Paper, raising questions and setting forth the following forms of Direct Action:

1. Peaceful Picketing. May be done by ministerial groups, lay people, and/or other religious groups, along with NAACP, CORE, SCLC, Urban League and SNCC.
2. Selective buying. Avoiding purchases from firms who discriminate against minorities. Buying from firms that practice fair employment policies.
3. Demonstrations, such as: Sit-ins, parades, etc.
4. Using newspaper ads to publicize issues.
5. Develop team of negotiators to maintain contact and to negotiate differences and arrive at conclusions within frame-work of demands made by the demonstrators.

It was brought out that there must be a disinterested reason for demonstrations, rather than for motives of self-interest.

Each side should have privilege of presenting its claims and there should be ample opportunity to discuss. Each side should respond in good faith.

Reactions from the group indicated that some were concerned that proposals in Dr. Hanlon's paper talked about using the power structure of local communities. In some communities this is not possible. Therefore, it is best to get a cross-section of interested people to demonstrate.

The Negro representative that some people pick may not be acceptable to the grass roots section of the Negro Community. Care should be exercised in the selection of any representative of any minority group, lest he be labeled an "Uncle Tom".

We have the problem ever with us as to "How to motivate religious leaders in churches and synagogues to become involved in Civil Rights issues?"

The question was repeatedly raised, "Are churches and synagogues really interested in practicing what they preach? Is theology reduced to humanism? Have churches and synagogues understood social action?"

People attempting to find an outlet often work outside their area to obtain a big name while refusing to work at home-base. Case in point is going to Mississippi to point up failures there while doing nothing at home to relieve the plight of depressed minorities.

Ultimate goal of demonstrations is social justice and reconciliation of the races. Demonstrations are not ends within themselves, but are a means to an end. Love and justice must be inseparable graces exercised by men and women of good will in churches, synagogues, and communities.

Each one's role in the struggle must be a personal decision. There must be front-line soldiers and there must be those that support from the side-lines. One can be valuable without having been to jail, yet jail is preferred rather than the loss of human dignity.

Other forms of Non-Violent Direct Action are: Silent marches, economic withdrawal, sit-ins, sleep-ins, and prayer vigils. Telephone campaigns are sometimes successful.

Clergymen are often found in the role of Interpreters and must give answer to some of the following questions:

1. How love and justice are involved in Civil Rights struggle?

2. How to get justice for minority groups?

3. How to interpret social change in today's world.

4. How an individual can be an active supporter of the Civil Rights Movement?

5. How can we fight discrimination?

The churches and synagogues are involved in the Civil Rights struggle and should not wait until issues are joined, but should help give guidance and direction to the drive for Rights. This is because love without justice is empty. Basic injustices must be removed before one can love completely.

Face to face relationships of the people of the churches and synagogues with Civil Rights leaders and face to face relationships between majority and minority people are most helpful in building a healthy climate for Religion and Race and toward mutual understanding of each other.

There must be honesty between the races to resolve inequities and injustices. There must be a closer relationship between the Negro and white clergy, wherein faith and trust becomes the corner stone on which understanding of each other is built.

Among the groups reporting at this Workgroup, the Lexington, Kentucky, delegation appears to have established the best rapport between civil rights organizations, the local religion and race conference, and the churches and synagogues of their city.

Many leaders in Civil Rights organizations on the national leve, such as NAACP, CORE, SNCC, SCLC and Urban League welcome the cooperation and well-wishes of the people of the churches and synagogues.

The question was frequently asked, "When should demonstrations begin and in which demonstration should one participate"?

Our group felt that each demonstration should be evaluated in the light of each given situation. The whys and wherefores thereof should be considered carefully. We must realize that the solution will not come tomorrow and that results .. achieved only after long and hard work, beset with some failures, mistakes and hard knocks. We are moving toward the ultimate goal of victory in our generation.

The structure of our various religious institutions prevents us developing new steps and/or outlining a step-by-step procedure in respect to demonstrations, civil rights movements, involvement of churches, synagogues and/or individuals in such a broad cooperative venture. Each must be guided by his or her own conscience in the matter of correcting a moral wrong and letting justice and love prevail in the heart.

Church groups need to recognize that demonstrations are not always in the hands of people we think are responsible leaders in Civil Rights movement.

The Conferees in Workshop "D" agreed that such active demonstrations are a valid instrumentality of petition to public authority and to public opinion and, in their judgment, they are in the best political and religious tradition of the American people.

This instrumentality must however be used with discipline and with discernment.

Retyped 4/20/64
National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, 10011
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director/cjt

National Consultation
Conferences on Religion and Race
St. Louis, Missouri
April 13-15, 1964

Summary Report of Workshop Discussions: Workshop C
"Churches and Synagogues in Relation to Education"

Chairman: Richard Horchler
Recorder: Sister Rose Albert
Project Paper: John McDermott and
Eugene Callahan

I. INTRODUCTION.

Workshop discussions centered on the Chicago project paper or case study - de facto segregation in Chicago and the work of the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race in relation to it - and from it emerged an understanding of the classic development of segregation in education as it is connected, in an interlocking manner, with housing, employment, poverty and urban decay in our cities. The case study showed us a gradual deterioration of the school situation in Chicago and the response made by the Chicago Conference in trying to influence the community at large and particularly the city power-structure and the school board. It is important to note the "position paper" issued by the Chicago Conference, which clarified the stand of the religious communities and made clear that there is a large consensus held by all the religious leaders in the city.

II. VALUE OF STUDIES BY EXPERTS.

Discussion of the Hauser report in Chicago led to a questioning of the worth of such studies when facts already seem obvious. The conclusion based on the Chicago experience was that there are a great many people who are ignorant of or who refuse to accept facts. On the other side, it was felt that facts which are resisted when they are presented by obviously interested groups, such as civil rights agencies, tend to be accepted if they are offered by an independent citizens' group or academic source.

III. BEYOND PHYSICAL INTEGRATION: PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT AND COMPENSATORY ACTIONS.

It was concluded that mere physical integration by itself solves nothing. Integration must be accompanied by a full range of complementary action. There are many educational programs and projects which can be undertaken in trying to cope with some of the discriminatory ills of a school system:

1. Church publicity efforts - pulpit, religious publications, city newspapers, church-action groups. (These were judged to be of little effectiveness.)

2. Diocese-wide or city-wide church administered programs:

    a) In the Roman Catholic community, bishops' meetings with local priests to study conditions in cooperation with Negro representatives and to turn findings over as a basis for action to a Catholic Interracial Council or a Conference on Religion and Race. (Cleveland)

b) Compulsory clergy seminars and formation of social action committees. (St. Louis)

c) Where ranking church officials are not interested in race relations problems, effort should be made to involve laity directly through local organizations, perhaps existing religious groups.

3. Formation of inter-religious, inter-racial clergy teams to visit local churches. (Chicago)

4. Educational projects with local colleges and universities, which supply an insufficiently appreciated resource. E.g. community studies, enlistment of tutors, faculty participation. (Pittsburgh, Milwaukee)

5. Cooperative projects of religious communities and lay volunteers in compensatory programs for children and youth from segregated inferior education and cultural enviroments. (Greensboro, Milwaukee)

6. Development of special teacher training courses and/or seminars (Pittsburgh)

7. Pre-kindergarten and kindergartens for language and other unfamiliar cultural experiences.

Despite the many possible and necessary functions open to a local conference on religion and race, such a group cannot be expected to find solutions or blueprints for a problem as large and complex as this one. This can be a discouraging admission in the sense that almost any activity by a conference on religion and race seems puny, a mere drop in the bucket compared to what is really needed. This points up the fact that the major role of the Conference on Religion and Race lies probably in the historic task of religion - enlightening people and stirring their consciences to a rededication to the principles of justice and love. Only through such an effort will the community at large be prompted to respond as it must to the total problem. Before this can be done the churches have a great deal of internal enlightenment and persuasion to be done with their own people, even their own clergy.

IV. MULTIPLE APPROACHES.

The National Conference on Religion and Race, as well as any local conference, cannot have any single function or mode of response to the problem of racial discrimination. It is necessary to respond on all levels simultaneously. There must be work with the power-structures (meaning involvement in politics), with school boards, and with community leaders. There must be participation by the churches in compensatory and complementary projects, if for no other reason than for "witness," which acts like a leaven in the community.

V. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS BY EDUCATION WORKGROUP MEMBERS.

1. That local activity depends, to a considerable degree, on a powerful, national position-taking; that, in local communities, religious leaders find it very difficult to persuade their constituents if there is not evidence of a national church-wide commitment.

2. That an interfaith organization opens doors and makes possible local programs which individual denominations could not carry out. And again, national interfaith cooperation validates local interfaith cooperation.

3. That local programming cannot by itself solve problems resulting from race discrimination; that state, regional, and national programs will be necessary. This makes clear the necessity of a national organization to try to influence federal, and state agencies or governments, to do certain things, for instance aid to education, or housing, etc.

4. There is need for coordination and sharing of experiences and insights which in turn necessitates a national coordinating community center, such as the National Conference on Religion and Race.

Retyped 4/29/64
National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, N. Y. 10011
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director/jk

National Consultation
Conferences on Religion and Race
St. Louis, Missouri
April 13-15, 1964

Project Paper - Workgroup C on "Churches and Synagogues in relation to Education"

By: Messrs. John McDermott and Eugene Callahan

The position paper of the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race entitled "Education and Race" was submitted to the Chicago Board of Education in December of 1963. During the course of a personal meeting with the Board of Education, the Executive Committee of the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race presented in detail the eight suggestions contained in the Conference's position paper.

A recent report submitted to the Chicago Board of Education by an advisory panel studying de facto segregation in the city's public schools suggested that the Board accept the "proferred services" of local religious leaders to prepare communities for integrated schools. This advisory report, which recommended enlargement of school districts as a method of achieving open enrollment, is now being studied by the Board of Education staff. The Chicago Conference on Religion and Race has again publicly expressed its willingness to assist in the implementation of the report.

The Chicago Conference on Religion and Race considers the major areas of concern of public education today to be those outlined in their position paper's eight recommendations. Implementation of these recommendations is not easy; nor has this implementation been undertaken in Chicago to any extent, as of this writing. However, religious leaders in our communities have the right to make recommendations regarding the improvement of public educational systems. Religious leaders have the obligation to assist in the upgrading of public school systems with every means at their disposal. The right must be exercised; the obligation must be fulfilled.

This position paper is designed to be a guide for the members of the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race with regard to the issue of education and race.

The obligation to make respect of every neighbor a genuine reality rests upon every man of faith but in a special way upon those in educational institutions who prepare children for the obligations of citizenship. Given the pattern of continuing residential segregation, which is worsened by various types of economic and social discrimination, it is necessary that schools which nurture civilization be examined minutely to determine every reasonable method which can be employed to eradicate racism and to promote integration.

We believe that interracial contacts and friendships have positive value and must be multiplied a hundred-thousand fold if Chicago is to be a healthy city, a good place in which to worship, live and work. We believe, given the composition of our city, that it is the common Fatherhood of God which will be obscured as well as the brotherhood of man if integration at all levels does not become a natural way of life for Chicago and its suburbs.

No public policy, or for that matter the lack of policy, should be tolerated if such policy or lack is detrimental to interracial life.

It is not idle to say that Chicago's children are often precluded from dreaming together the dreams of childhood. Whether this tragedy occurs because frightened parents, sometimes dominated by irrational fear or racism, flee the coming of their brother to their neighborhood, or because of inadequate social or educational structures, this tragedy ill prepares Chicago children for adult life, robs a free society of a portion of its vigor and leads to community mistrust, dissension and even hostility and violence. This is why swift progress is overdue to establish and perfect the educational arrangements in such manner as to promote inter-cultural life. These arrangements all must be animated and permeated with a spirit of brotherhood else they do no service to Chicago.

We are mindful of the heavy burdens which administration imposes upon administrators, mindful of the complexities which must be thought through by policy makers, and of the difficult work it is to bring young minds and hearts to useful and noble purposes.

But we sense and know the profound restlessness of so many parents who desire to see all our city's children unpenalized by race or color and free to develop to full capacity.

We ask all the members of our community to do what they can, to make sacrifices, to lay aside fears, eliminate hostilities and root out prejudices in order that the just dreams of all parents for their beloved children may be swiftly realized insofar as possible. As religious leaders, we point out the rewards that brotherhood will bring to Chicago, and remind our entire community that racism in any form is inimical to God.

We ask the religious schools to continue to lead in preparing students for integrated life because their duty is so abundantly clear, but we insist that no public or private institution content itself with waiting for another's initiative.

Our own vision of Chicago's future, resting in part on the work of educators and schools, is of a city in which each human person is respected, but a city also in which all men are truly brothers, collaborating in every possible way, drawing mutually upon the talents and resources of one another, enhancing the greatness of the city.

We intend to charge our own congregations with that vision of brotherhood and further to encourage religious people to make full use of good means to achieve justice through love.

Finally, we make what we think are eight useful suggestions, tangibly demonstrating that brotherhood is not abstract but concrete, hopefully useful in reducing the present gap which exists between our belief and our actual practice:

1. An official policy of the Board of Education favoring racial integration wherever possible in schools would be an important first step toward giving Negro and white pupils equal educational opportunities and an experience which would prepare today's educationally integrated children for tomorrow's residentially integrated living.

2. Formation of an inter-racial commission to propose ways for implementing the policy of integration would be advisable.

3. Racially-integrated faculties should be one of the goals of this policy of integration.

4. An analysis of the needs of schools which have suffered as a result of de facto segregation should be undertaken and a program instituted to remedy any deficiencies.

5. A program of sharing more equitably with all schools the skills of experienced teachers and administrators should be developed.

6. Information about the achievement level of Chicago pupils should be gathered and additional specific programs should be instituted to provide more special attention for those children whose achievement levels are below average.

7. The cost for adequate education for the twentieth century should be assessed and revealed to the public.

8. Organized bi-racial, inter-faith teams should be prepared to talk to PTA's and other community groups in areas where schools are to be integrated.

Retyped 5/1/64
National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, 10011
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director/cjt

National Consultation
Conferences on Religion and Race
St. Louis, Missouri
April 13-15, 1964

Project Paper - Workgroup E on "Churches and Synagogues in relation to Civil Rights Legislation"

By: Rev. Clyde Everton of Santa Barbara, California

The city of Santa Barbara is rightfully considered by many people as one of the most beautiful cities in our land, and there are many residents who are much aware of the physical beauty surrounding their homes but who are blind to the problems confronting the minority groups in their midst. Until recently, at least, many well-informed persons were unaware of the tremendous housing problems facing Negroes who wished to live outside the depressed areas and were evidently unconcerned about the fact that no Negroes were employed as clerks in any of the stores and shops in the central shopping area.

However, late in 1962 a group of Santa Barbara citizens who were concerned about these conditions met together to set up an organization to deal with the problems of minority groups in the community as well as to work for better conditions for minorities in the state of California as well as the nation as a whole. The name chosen for this new organization was F. A. I. R. - the Fellowship to Advance Intergroup Relations.

By April 1963 after several meetings the by-laws and purpose were drawn up and approved. The purpose was set forth as follows:

> To help members of minority groups attain equality of opportunity in areas of housing, education and employment; to support and aid those members of the community who are willing to treat members of minority groups fairly; to educate those members of the community who are unfamiliar with the dangerous social consequences of unfair treatment of members of minority groups; to avoid doing injustice to any person in the name of justice while accomplishing these purposes.

Once the organization was definitely established, appeals for financial support were sent out to persons who might be interested with memberships ranging from one dollar to twenty-five dollars. An encouraging response to this appeal supplied the funds necessary to implement the educational function envisaged by the group.

At the same time that F. A. I. R. was coming into existence, the California state legislature was considering a fair-housing bill. So one of the first official acts of F. A. I. R. was to alert its membership and friends of the urgency of this legislation and to ask that individuals write to their legislators to support this bill. We hope that our efforts may have contributed some good influence to the cause, for the bill did pass.

In June 1963 F. A. I. R. made its debut with its first public program in the adult education theatre by presenting the film, "Walk in My Shoes." After the film a panel of a doctor, a clergyman, an attorney and a political scientist, all Negroes and all residents of Santa Barbara, answered questions about the film as well as about local conditions. The response to this program was very gratifying, for the auditorium was not large enough to accomodate all those who came. We took this opportunity to distribute information about F. A. I. R. and various pamphlets about fair housing and civil rights.

A few weeks later the same film was shown again to a full theatre. A different panel of both white and colored residents answered questions from the audience after the showing of the film.

In mid-July F. A. I. R. sponsored the showing of another film in a large school auditorium, "Property Values and Race". At this meeting Mr. Edward Eichler, a well-known California builder and chairman of Governor Brown's Commission on Housing, and Mr. James Flournoy, Los Angeles attorney and Republican candidate for the State Board of Equalization, spoke on the matter of fair housing. This program was presented with the cooperation of the Democratic League and the New Frontier Club.

In August F. A. I. R. assisted one of our Negro members to go to Washington, D.C., to participate in the March.

Early in the fall a clearing-house was set up for persons who were willing to sell or rent available housing to minority groups through the cooperation of a local realtor. Also a committee was set in motion to do research into the nature and extent of racial problems in the community. Information was circulated among church groups and other organizations that F. A. I. R. would be happy to provide speakers to discuss fair housing and civil rights.

In October F. A. I. R. sponsored a public meeting in the parish hall of Trinity Episcopal Church to hear the Rev. Julian J. Keiser of Pasadena and the Rev. Melvin J. Bell of Los Angeles report on the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race.

During this past winter F. A. I. R. has attempted to educate the community in regards to the constitutional amendment proposed by the California Real Estate Association, and F. A. I. R. urged that residents not sign the petition to put this measure on the ballot, for the measure would outlaw all fair-housing legislation both at present and in the future. However, the petition was successful, and the measure will be on the November ballot.

In the fight against the constitutional amendment F. A. I. R. has cooperated closely with another citizens group known as the Santa Barbara Committee for Fair Housing, by jointly sponsoring a newspaper advertisement and by making a cash contribution to the group's treasury.

In December F. A. I. R. sent a letter to all clergymen in the parishes of Santa Barbara about the petition to get the constitutional amendment on the ballot, urging the clergy to inform their people of the moral issue involved in this matter and to ask their people not to sign it.

F. A. I. R. continually urged its membership to write their national representatives to support the Civil Rights Bill when it was being considered in the House of Representatives, and now members are encouraged to write to their senators and to President Johnson about the pending civil rights legislation.

In the months ahead F. A. I. R. has a tremendous task to try further to educate the community about the dangers of the proposed constitutional amendment on the November ballot. We feel that every effort possible must be put forth to defeat this amendment.

During its first year of existence F. A. I. R. has seen some improvement in the Negro employment situation to the extent that Santa Barbara banks are employing Negroes, and a few Negroes have been employed as clerks in stores located in the central business district. The housing situation has possibly improved, too, in that more people than before are concerned and are willing to sell or rent to Negroes. This situation is perhaps helpful to Negroes in professional and white-collar jobs, but it has not helped the average Negro family to move out of the depressed areas.

During F. A. I. R.'s first year the local newspaper The Santa Barbara News-Press has been very cooperative in publicity about meetings sponsored by F. A. I. R. as well as in coverage of the meetings themselves. The newspaper seems to be sympathetic generally toward fair housing and civil rights, editorially and in state and national coverage.

From the beginning F. A. I. R. has represented many religious groups and several races. It continues to have very friendly relations with other organizations such as N.A.A.C.P. working for civil rights.

As mentioned earlier F. A. I. R.'s primary task at the moment seems to be in educating the community why it must vote against the proposed constitutional amendment in November. Since Santa Barbara is located in an area populated by a very vocal "conservative" element, this is not an easy task. Whether F. A. I. R's job is any harder than in other parts of California is rather difficult to know.

Our overall job for the future seems to be educating for civil rights. We will continue to show motion pictures and to provide speakers and to use every other possible means in our effort to promote civil rights in the community, in the state and in the nation.

Retyped 4/21/64
National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, 10011
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director/cjt

National Consultation
Conferences on Religion and Race
St. Louis, Missouri
April 13-15, 1964

Summary Report of Workshop Discussions: Workshop E
"Churches and Synagogues in relation to Civil Rights Legislation"

Chairman: Rev. M. L. Wilson   **Recorder:** Leo Marsh
Project Paper: Rev. Clyde Everton of Santa Barbara, California

1. This Workshop fully endorses Civil Rights Legislation as an effective instrument and positive force in the reduction and elimination of practices of discrimination and segregation because of race or religion in Education, in Housing, in Employment and in Public Accommodations.

2. The Workgroup agreed that there are needs justifying Civil Rights Legislation at the Municipal, State and Federal level.

3. There are educational and interpretive values in Civil Rights Legislation.

4. It is the responsibility of the religious community to cooperate and to give leadership in initiating legislation which protects the rights of people such as their Civil Rights.

5. The pulpit and the teaching ministry are appropriate places to present facts about Civil Rights legislation and to appeal to the conscience.

6. The clergy and the laity have the opportunity and the responsibility to be in the front as leaders of their congregations in the support of Civil Rights legislation. At this time, a strong federal civil rights bill is a high moral responsibility for all Americans.

7. Religiously oriented people and the whole religious community should keep themselves fully informed about existing and pending legislation on Civil Rights.

8. The Conference on Religion and Race should call upon all of its constituents to move immediately to communicate with their Senators, urging them to support the Civil Rights Bill.

9. The religious community should take frequent opportunities to test whether Civil Rights legislation is being obeyed.

10. The religious community should establish contact and communication with influential leaders in their respective communities in an effort to enlist support for Civil Rights legislation.

11. Concern for Civil Rights legislation in the United States is an integral part of a world concern for Human Rights for all races and nations as expressed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

12. The Workgroup recognizes that clear ethical and moral obligations motivate us to support the Civil Rights Bill, it is not an end in itself but only the beginning of the struggle to gain for all citizens the rights of equal justice under law.

13. The Workgroup recommends that an interpretative advertisement, professionally prepared as a counter action to the Blackjack ads, be made available to local committees; we urge that local groups sponsor and run this advertisement in their local newspapers; if local newspapers refuse to publish the advertisement, then the religion and race group should print the same on handbills for wide community distribution.

14. The Workgroup recommends that the religious community promote voter registration of all citizens.

Retyped 4/21/64
National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, 10011
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director/cjt

National Consultation of
Conferences on Religion and Race
St. Louis, Missouri
April 13-15, 1964

ROSTER OF DELEGATES AND RESOURCE LEADERS

Arkansas

~~Reverend James O'Donnell~~
~~901 North Tyler Street~~
~~Little Rock, Arkansas~~
~~Tel: (501) 663-4513~~

California

Reverend Eugene J. Boyle
Vallombrosa Retreat Center
250 Oak Grove
Menlo Park, California
Tel: (415) 325-5614

Reverend George E. Crespin
534 West Grand Avenue
Oakland, California 94612
Tel: (415) 893-4711

Reverend Clyde Everton
3039 Hermosa Road
Santa Barbara, California 93105
Tel: (805) 966-1238

Mrs. J.P. Henry
59 Cole Drive - Apt. 12
Marin City, California
Tel: (415) 332-0337

Reverend William O'Donnell
534 West Grand Avenue
Oakland, California
Tel: (415) 893-4711

Illinois

Mr. Mathew Ahmann
21 West Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois
Tel: (312) 664-8222

Reverend Donald Bautz
639 38th Street
Rock Island, Illinois
Tel: (309) 786-3922

Mr. Eugene J. Callahan
116 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Tel: (312) 236-3956

The Very Rev. Monsignor Daniel Cantwell
21 West Superior Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610
Tel: (312) 337-0143

The Rev. & Mrs. Buckner Coe
807 Ashland Avenue
Wilmette, Illinois
Tel: (312) 256-2568

Rev. J. Eugene Kane
5105 North Sheridan
Peoria, Illinois
Tel: (309) 688-8741

Mr. John McDermott
21 West Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois
Tel: (312) 337-1025

Rabbi Mordecai Simon
72 East 11th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605
Tel: (312) 427-5863

Reverend John B. Story
2508 North Sheridan
Peoria, Illinois
Tel: (309) 688-8501

Reverend Robert C. Strom
19 South LaSalle Street
Chicago 3, Illinois
Tel: (312) 236-4830

Indiana

Dr. L.K. Jackson
2541 Madison
Gary, Indiana
Tel: (219) 882-8851

Rabbi Carl Miller
601 North Montgomery
Gary, Indiana
Tel: (219) 938-5232

Iowa

Rt. Rev. Msgr. D.A. Brady
320 Mulberry Street
Waterloo, Iowa 50703
Tel: (319) 234-4439

Mrs. Gary Cohn
127 Hawthorne Street
Waterloo, Iowa
Tel: (319) 232-8407

Reverend G. Thomas Friedkin
501 Denver Street
Waterloo, Iowa
Tel: (319) 234-5446

Mrs. Lloyd (Velma) Goettel
509 ½ 3rd Avenue S.E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Tel: (319) 362-1553

Mr. Edward St. John
1405 West Fourth Street
Waterloo, Iowa 50701
Tel: (319) 232-3834

Kansas

Reverend & Mrs. E.B. Hicks
1228 Buchanan Street
Topeka, Kansas 66604
Tel: (913) 234-6328

Kentucky

Mrs. William W. Adams
501 Erie Road
Lexington, Kentucky
Tel: (606) 252-3209

Mr. Carl Lynem
411 North Upper Street
Lexington, Kentucky
Tel: (606) 254-3448

Mrs. W.K. Massie, Jr.
108 Irvine Road
Lexington, Kentucky
Tel: (606) 266-1134

Reverend Allen J. Meier
1140 Madison Avenue
Covington, Kentucky 41012
Tel: (606) 291-4240

Rabbi Robert A. Rothman
124 North Ashland Avenue
Lexington, Kentucky 40502
Tel: (606) 266-3251

Mrs. Nick Wanchie
Old Frankfort Pike
Lexington, Kentucky

Maryland

Reverend Fred M. Webber
808 Park Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21201
Tel: (301) 685-7060

Michigan

The Reverend George B. Laurent
227 South Ann Arbor Street
Saline, Michigan
Tel: (313) 429-7670

Reverend Hubert G. Locke
Suite 322 - Park Shelton Hotel
Detroit, Michigan 48202
Tel: (313) 871-1616

Reverend James J. Sheehan
305 Michigan Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48226 (313-963-3680)

Minnesota

Mr. J. Lloyd Evans
NCCJ National Building
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota
Tel: (612) 336-5365

Reverend David W. Preus
601 13th Avenue, S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414
Tel: (612) 331-5988

Reverend Richard J. Thurner
88 North 17th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403
Tel: (612) 333-1381

Mr. Calvin L. Walton
905 St. Anthony Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55104
Tel: (612) 226-9233

Missouri

Reverend Ralph Abele
1528 Locust
St. Louis, Missouri 63102
Tel: (314) 231-3770

Dr. R. Sims Allison
301 Bryant Street
Columbia, Missouri
Tel: (314) 442-4767

Reverend Loren J. Belt
213 Adams Street
Jefferson City, Missouri
Tel: (314) 636-8131

Mrs. Edgar G. Boedeker
4140 Lindell Blvd
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
Tel: (314) 371-4980

Mr. Leo Bohanon
3017 Delmar Blvd.
St. Louis, Missouri
Tel: (314) 533-3820

Reverend Raymond Bowden
4501 Westminster
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
Tel: (314) 367-4020

Mrs. Lester Caplan
7415 Buckingham
St. Louis, Missouri 63105
Tel: (314) 727-3087

Prof. Richard Childress
221 North Grand Blvd.
St. Louis, Missouri 63103
Tel: (314) 535-3300

Mr. Melvin Cooperman
721 Olive
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
Tel: (314) 231-7323

Reverend J.P. Craddick
4140 Lindell Blvd.
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
Tel: (314) 371-4980

Mrs. Eddie Giles
6048 Cabanne Place
St. Louis, Missouri 63112
Tel: (314) 725-5172

Mrs. John Gladney
4619 Lee
St. Louis, Missouri
Tel:(314) 335-1005

Mrs. Charles Grady
36 Patricia Avenue
Ferguson, Missouri
Tel: (314) 521-0195

Mr. Paul F. Hanlon
409 North Euclid
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
Tel: (314) 367-4855

Miss Betty Hollander
705 Chestnut
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
Tel: (314) 621-2519

Mrs. Charles Lamy
4140 Lindell Blvd.
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
Tel: (314) 371-4980

Mrs. Powell B. McHaney
14 Exmoor
St. Louis, Missouri
Tel: (314) 993-4881

Reverend John E. Nance
3200 Washington Blvd.
St. Louis, Missouri
Tel: (314) 533-8763

Mrs. Don Niederlander
7101 Northmoor Drive
St. Louis, Missouri 63105
Tel: (314) 863-6740

Reverend Harry Phillips
5872 Maple
St. Louis, Missouri 63112
Tel: (314) 726-0223

Mr. Elmer Price
1830 Boatman's Bank Bldg.
St. Louis, Missouri 63102
Tel: (314) 421-0710

Reverend Frank Reid
4301 St. Ferdinand
St. Louis, Missouri 63113
Tel: (314) 371-0687

Reverend Amos Ryce II
916 North Newstead
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
Tel: (314) 533-0534

Reverend Joseph Sanders, S.J.
221 North Grand Blvd.
St. Louis, Missouri 63103
(Tel. 314-535-3300)
Mr. Jerome Sandweiss
611 Olive
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
Tel: (314) 241-0202

Reverend Ronald J. Schlegel
4240 St. Ferdinand
St. Louis, Missouri 63113
Tel: (314) 531-0896

Mrs. Paul Schreiber
530 Purdue
St. Louis, Missouri 63130
Tel: (314) 727-9927

Mrs. Jerome Seidel
611 Olive
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
Tel: (314) 241-0202

Reverend John A. Shocklee
2401 Carr Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63106
Tel: (314) 231-8870

Reverend W. Sherman Skinner
4501 Westminster Place
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
Tel: (314) 367-0366

Mr. Norman Stack
722 Chestnut
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
Tel: (314) 341-2584

Reverend O. Walter Wagner
1528 Locust
St. Louis, Missouri 63102
Tel: (314) 231-3770

Mrs. Charles Wolfers
450 Bryan
St. Louis, Missouri 63122
(314) 821-4344

Nebraska

Rabbi Maurice A. Pomerantz
3431 Van Dorn
Lincoln, Nebraska
Tel: (402) 488-0837

Reverend James Stewart
1517 Dodge Street
Omaha 2, Nebraska
Tel: (402) 341-4004

Reverend Alex Wacker
Rt. 1 Nickerson, Nebraska
Tel. Arlington Exchange 52F7

New Jersey

Reverend Arnold J. Dahlquist
108 Eastman Street
Cranford, New Jersey 07016
Tel: (201) 276-2418

Monsignor John J. Endebrock
1545 Pennington Road
Trenton, New Jersey 08618
Tel: (609) 882-2060

Reverend Leon C. Riddick
25 Chestnut Avenue
Summit, New Jersey
Tel: (201) 273-6920

New York

Dr. Tollie L. Caution
815 Second Avenue
New York, New York 10017
Tel: (212) 867-8400 Ext. 430

Mr. Richard Horchler
43 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019
Tel: (212) 688-7530

Reverend Howard Horn
1641 South Salina Street
Syracuse, New York
Tel: (315) 492-9456

Reverend Philip S. Hurley, S.J.
Fordham University
Bronx, New York 10458
Tel: (212) 367-5400

Rabbi Nathan Lander
235 5th Avenue
New York, New York 10016
Tel: (212) 686-8670

Reverend J. Oscar Lee
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027
Tel: (212)870-2070

Mr. Leo B. Marsh
291 Broadway
New York, New York 10017
Tel: (212) 349-0700

Reverend James C. Moore
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027
Tel: (212) 870-2433

Reverend J. Metz Rollins, Jr.
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York
Tel: (212) 870-2246

Reverend Arthur Walmsley
815 Second Avenue
New York, New York 10017
Tel: (212) 867-8400

Reverend M.L. Wilson
420 West 145th Street
New York, New York 10031
Tel: (212) 286-0222

Reverend Galen R. Weaver
287 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10010
Tel: (212) 475-2121

Reverend L. William Youngdahl
231 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016
Tel: (212) 532-3410

North Carolina

Mr. Jack Crum
3805 Pleasant Valley Road
Raleigh, N.C.
Tel: (919) 787-3116

Monsignor Hugh Dolan
2210 North Elm Street
Greensboro, N.C. 27408
Tel: (919) 272-4681

Rabbi Abe W. Schoen
206 East Park Drive
Raleigh, N.C. 27605
Tel: (919) 833-8062

Ohio

Reverend Vincent P. Haas
4120 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio (3)
Tel: (216) 431-8854

Mrs. James McCarthy
2122 Upton
Toledo, Ohio 43607
Tel: (419) 531-2671

Mrs. Harold Morais
2129 Richmond Road
Toledo, Ohio 43607
Tel: (419) 536-3004

Reverend William J. O'Neil
530 Tod Avenue S.W.
Warren, Ohio 44485
Tel: (216) 395-3747

Reverend Garnett E. Phibbs
405 Board of Trade Building
Toledo, Ohio 43604
Tel: (419) 243-9263

Reverend G. Calvin McCuthchen
419 North Elgin
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74120
Tel: (918) 584-0510

Reverend W.T. Moore
1804 North Boston Place
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74106
Tel: (918) 585-8889

Reverend Karl Thiele
2330 North Quaker
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74106
Tel: (918) 345-4765

Pennsylvania

Reverend Edward C. Biegert
2148 Wightman
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15217
Tel: (416) 521-7106

Mrs. Charlotte Meacham
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
Tel: (215) 563-9372

Reverend Rudolph D. Prange
2516 Holly Drive
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15235
Tel: (412) 371-3179

Washington, D.C.

Reverend Grover C. Bagby
100 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Tel: (202) 546-1000

Reverend John F. Cronin
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Tel: (202) 737-3553

Rt. Rev. Mons. George L. Gingras
1425 V Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
Tel: (202) 265-8879

Mr. Edward Lyman
1721 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: (202) 783-4426

Wisconsin

Sister Rose Albert, O.P.
5915 Erie Street
Racine, Wisconsin 53402
Tel: (414) 639-1211

Reverend Louis Beauchamp
231 West Burleigh Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Tel: (414) 264-9227

Reverend B.S. Gregg
2938 North 9th Street
Milwaukee 6, Wisconsin
Tel: (414) 372-1836

Professor Rudolph E. Morris
Marquette University
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233
Tel: (414) 344-1000 Ext. 331

Dr. Charles A. Talbert
1118 West Brown Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53205
Tel: (414) 374-0861

Rabbi Dudley Weinberg
2419 East Kenwood Blvd.
Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin
Tel: (414) 332-6960

Speakers

President Herman H. Long
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Hon. Daniel J. Moynihan
Assistant Secretary of Labor
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

GRW:ss

National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, New York 10011
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director

May 7, 1964

NOTICE REGARDING MISSING SPEECHES AND PAPERS OF NATIONAL CONSULTATION HELD IN ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, APRIL 13-15

We regret our inability to reproduce the following due to the fact that the manuscripts did not become available in time. It may become possible to reproduce one or more of these at a later date although not from this office on account of responsibilities connected with closing on May 15, 1964.

Project Paper - Workgroup D on "Churches and Synagogues in relation to Non-violent Direct Action" by Dr. Paul Hanlon of St. Louis, Missouri

Speech on "The Response of the Synagogues to the Racial Crisis" - Rabbi Nathan Lander

Speech on "The Response of the Roman Catholic Church to the Racial Crisis" - Rev. John F. Cronin

Address by President Herman H. Long on April 13, 1964, entitled "New Dimensions in the Racial Crisis" - will be mailed to the delegates directly from Fisk University.

The others have been made available by the respective recorders and/or chairmen, writers of project papers and Dr. Moynihan and by doing of much hard work on the part of staff workers in this office.

There is a limited number of additional packets of this material. In ordering extra packets, write to National Conference on Religion and Race, Dr. J. Oscar Lee, Executive Secretary, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027. Please enclose $1.00 each to cover part of the cost of reproduction and handling.

Galen R. Weaver

GRW/cjt
5/7/64

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES AND INCOME - MARCH 1 - May 31, 1964
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 6,900.00
Related Costs	357.00
Rent and Janitor Services	440.00
Travel	600.00
Meetings	400.00
Office Supplies, Printing	600.00
Telephone & Telegraph	750.00
Postage and Shipping	350.00
Cost of Additional Literature	1,300.00
Miscellaneous (including hospitalization ins.)	375.00
Non-Recurring - Moving, transfer files, etc.	300.00
Public Accountant's fee (estimate)	150.00
Tax (estimate)	200.00
	$12,722.00
Owed United Church of Christ (Council for Christian Social Action)	3,427.27
	$16,149.27

INCOME

National Catholic Welfare Conference	$ 6,666.64
Synagogue Council of America	8,380.00
Sale of Literature	750.00
Sale of Furniture and Equipment	2,250.00
Owed by NCCIJ for equipment (net)	150.00
Bank debit balance - February 28, 1964	(526.35)*
	$17,670.29
Less outstanding obligations	979.00
	$16,691.29

ESTIMATED CREDIT BALANCE - $542.02

Note: *Includes all checks to date - uncashed February salary check of Executive Director included.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, 10011
Dr. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director

cjt
March 1, 1964

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE
February 1 - July 31, 1963

	INTERIM				Over
	BUDGET		ACTUAL		(Under)
Administration					
Salaries:					
Executive Secretary - G. R. Weaver	$4,043.00		$4,043.00		
Secretary-Stenographer -C.J. Turlington	1,934.00		1,536.10		
Fringe Benefits	-		50.22		
		$5,977.00		$ 5,629.32	($ 347.68)
Office Expense					
Supplies)			$1,014.69		
Postage)	$ 600.00		343.49		
Printing)			1,645.00		
Shipping)			341.94		
		600.00		3,345.12	2,745.12
Telephone & Telegraph		250.00		56.36	(193.64)
Travel		1,350.00		932.86	(417.14)
Contingent		600.00		226.23	(373.77)
Public Relations Consultant		1,000.00		1,000.00	-
Rent		-		350.00	350.00
		$9,777.00		$11,539.89	$1,762.89

RECAPITULATION OF INTERIM BUDGET OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE - February 1 - July 31, 1963

INCOME		EXPENSES - (See Page 1)		DEFICIT*
Contributions - February - June, 1963	$ 6,527.86			
Literature - (Pamphlets, Books, etc.)	1,584.76			
TOTAL INCOME	$ 8,112.62	ACTUAL EXPENSES	$11,539.89	3,427.27 ~~$1,762.89~~*

EXPENSES OVER INCOME - $3,427.27* - Due Council of Christian Social Action, United Church of Christ
289 Park Avenue South - Treasury Department
New York

Retyped from Financial Report submitted by Miss Lucy Seidler, Treasurer
by: Claudia J. Turlington, Administrative Assistant
February 5, 1964

Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director